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HISTORY

OF THE

BENCH AND BAR

OF

UTAH

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HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF UTAH

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"THE BENCH AND THE BAR"

THAT is a great theme for a book, because the story fully told will include, besides the physical history of the weary years through which Utah struggled up from the naked breast of the desert into glorious Statehood, the history of another transformation that was made here.

The government at first was a pure theocracy. To cause that to change to the forms prescribed by the fathers has been the work of the bench and the bar.

Could it be represented in moving pictures, it would be a panorama of enchantment, for through the earthly pictures would shine out the majestic statues of Truth, of Liberty, of Faith, of Justice and of Mercy all in tears but with the dissolving view at the close all would be smiling.

Throughout all would be seen stately forms of devoted men, in the courts of the bench and the bar, and Progress would be seen waiting and trembling at times; at other times advancing and jubilant and the closing scene would be one of peace and full enlightenment.

One of the most interesting features would be young men as they have joined the ranks of the bar and many of whom have advanced with high honors to the bench and to other high places. A State is measured by the administration of the laws and by that rule Utah will bear comparison with any other State in the Union.

The bench and bar must always be of deepest concernment to the people, and while no reproach can attach to those men who make the bench and bar, the State itself will be without reproach.

C. C. GOODWIN.

A WORD IN ADVANCE.

THERE is perennial interest in stories of the achievements of lawyers. One cannot read of the history of the Continental Congress, of the origin of a single State in the Union, or of the development of any commonwealth, without coming upon stories of bench and bar.

Utah is not an exception to this sweeping statement. Even before the lawyers and their technical quibbling came, there was a well-defined order in the community of pioneers, in mining camps, and mountain fastnesses.

No matter how rude the civilization, especially among English-speaking people, some form of quasi-legal procedure springs up. The eloquent Bishop tells us, in his First Book of the Law, and elsewhere, that law is the order that pervades and controls the universe. It is for this reason that all communities struggle to administer it in some form or other; hence stories of bench and bar, anecdotes of contests, interpretations, and the culmination of the ambitions and intrigues of men.

When we think of Patrick Henry, of Choate, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Hamilton, Voorhees, Ingersoll, Henry Clay Dean and other men eminent in statesmanship and oratory in the nation, it is to recall stories of bench and bar, for their great achievements, their training, and all their development were at one time or another in the atmosphere of courts.

The young man who reads Emerson's statement that the dream of youth and the most serious occupation of manhood is in the search for great men, will find that search oftenest rewarded, in the fields of brilliant achievement, in the arenas offered by courts of law. As the life, liberties, property rights, bequests, sacred wishes of the dying, and passions and intrigues of the living find their theater in the contentions of litigants, the intellectual combats of astute and eloquent lawyers, and the calm decisions of judges, whose motto was that justice be done, so the student of human conduct finds the note of joy and pain, of anxiety and care in the biographies of lawyers and the story of their triumphs and defeats. In the land of the argonauts history has been rich in incidents that the historian and the reader alike should find both valuable and entertaining.

With few exceptions the history of the bench and the bar of Utah has been free from taint. Its record will compare favorably with that of other States, even of old and staid commonwealths.

Despite the joking of humorists and vaudeville performers, there is little justification for the reproach that has often been cast on the legal profession, yet such reflections have frequently, perhaps almost always, been cast on the profession. In the days of Longfellow it was said of his father that he was an "honest lawyer."

The writer came to the bar many years ago and soon became acquainted with all the profession then at the bar, including the "legal giants." He recalls that one of the honorable members of the profession once spoke to him as follows: "I have found in my experience at the bar and on the bench that the legal profession is the most honorable profession there is, and I will make no exceptions."

An ex-chief justice of the United States said of Daniel Webster: "It is impossible to overestimate the support the court receives from the arguments of Mr. Webster. In his arguments, fidelity to the court is as conspicuous as fidelity to his client. It was not client first and conscience afterward, but duty to both, one and inseparable."

There was one traitor among the disciples of old, but exceptions should not prevail against the general rule among the legal profession any more than others.

The object of every attorney, the same as that of the judge, should be to promote justice and thus keep up the standard. "Justice is the greatest interest of man on earth. Where her temple stands, and so long as duly honored, there is the foundation of social security, general happiness, and the improvements and progress of the human race."

PREFACE

Dickens declared that the only possible excuse for a preface to any published work was to offer an apology for the defects in the work itself. And the compiler of this history of the Bench and Bar of Utah frankly admits that some apology is due the reader, principally because of the many difficulties encountered in the task of collecting reliable data.

Most of the facts concerning the Bench and Bar of Utah seem buried beneath the dry dust of modern antiquity, if one may be pardoned for uttering such a paradoxical expression. But the fact remains that although volumes without number, and of ponderous proportions, have been published purporting to give an accurate and unbiased history of Utah throughout its Territorial and State existence, we have found most of them weighted down and overburdened with a sub-history of the Mormon church, a very worthy and interesting subject, no doubt, but one that has no place in this work.

But the reader may rest assured that the compiler of this volume and his industrious corps of assistants have spared neither labor or pains in their honest endeavor to produce a work founded on indisputable facts rather than literary flourish. Hence by virtue of its accuracy must this work stand or fall before those most exacting of critics, the members of the Bench and Bar of Utah.

Utah in the Retrospective.

In compiling a work devoted to any side of Utah's history, be it physical, social or political, it requires a vigorous effort to avoid that most fascinating, picturesque and alluringly convenient subject, the Mormon faith, for it was practically the beginning of all things in Utah. Therefore we append the following brief narrative of the early settlement of what is now called the State of Utah by those pioneers who have been the recipients of alternate censure and praise because of their religious views:

In the year 1847, Brigham Young, accompanied by a band of fellow-worshippers in the Mormon faith, after a long and perilous journey across mountain and plain, arrived at the spot now covered by a great and flourishing municipality, and known to the rest of the world as Salt Lake City. Mr. Young and his zealous followers were in search of a site upon which to build a modern Zion, and the ultimate selection of their site upon which to erect their contemplated holy city was one of the best evidences of the power of faith. For Salt Lake, and in fact all that portion of Utah at that period, constituted the most uninviting stretch of wilderness in all the geography of North America. And the prophecy of their leader that "here will we make the desert blossom like the rose," seemed as far removed from physical realization as the promised second destruction of the earth.

What the rest of the world thought of the Far West sixty and some odd years ago could not be better illustrated than it was by the great Daniel Webster in a speech delivered before the United States Senate, in which he flayed a proposition to establish a mail route between Missouri and the Pacific Coast. Thus spake the statesman:

"What do we want with this vast, worthless area? This region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts, or those endless mountain ranges, impenetrable, and covered to their very base with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast, a coast of 3,000 miles, rock-bound, cheerless, uninviting, and not a harbor on it? Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific Coast one inch nearer to Boston than it now is."

Still it was into the very center of the despised, "worthless west"—to quote a popular expression of the day—that Brigham Young halted his little army of pioneers, unfurled the banner of his new faith, and in due course redeemed his promise anent the reclamation of the desert. And that he wrought this miracle in the heart of the wilderness, and builded thereon a great and prosperous city, is a fact that may be easily substantiated today upon the testimony of any casual tourist who has even enjoyed the privilege of exploiting Utah and Salt Lake City through a car window.

According to historian Orson F. Whitney, the first volume of whose work was published in 1892, Utah's real political history does not antedate the spring of 1849. This scholarly writer says:

"Up to that time (1849) the mode of government in Salt Lake Valley was purely an ecclesiastical regime. True, the community had its secular officials, authorized to levy and collect taxes and perform various functions of a civil character. It also had its peace officers, and its primitive methods of administering justice.

"But these officers, as a rule, were chosen by the people at their conferences or other religious meetings, presided over by Apostles or Elders, and were virtually Church appointments. The nominations were usually made from the 'stand,' by some dignitary of the priesthood, and sustained by the congregation, if acceptable, with uplifted hands. Such appointments, therefore, though secular in character, could not be called political. In fact, there were no politics in the community, except as they existed in the breasts of those who had retained their former principles and predilections, and brought them into the wilderness, as they had brought their country's flag and their love for American institutions. * * * *

"A call for a convention to consider the political needs of the community was issued early in 1849. It was addressed to 'all the citizens of that portion of Upper California lying east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.' The convention assembled at Salt Lake City early in March. It was then and there decided to petition Congress for a Territorial form of government, and to organize, pending Congressional action upon the petition, a provisional government. A committee was appointed to draft and report a constitution for the temporary State of Desert. This committee consisted of Albert Carrington, Joseph L. Heywood, William W. Phelps, David Fullmer, John S. Fullmer, Charles C. Rich, John Taylor, Parley, P. Pratt, John M. Bernhisel and Erastus Snow. The convention continued its deliberations on the 8th, 9th and 10th of March, and adopted the constitution reported by the committee. * * * *

"The Constitution provided that the seat of government should be at Salt Lake City, and that its powers should be divided into three branches—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The Legislature was to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected by the people. It was to hold annual sessions, the initial one on the first Monday in July, 1849, and thereafter on the first Monday in December. Special sessions were also provided for. Elections for members of the House of Representatives were to be held biennially. These members were to be at least twenty-five years of age, free white citizens of the United States, residents of the State for one year preceding their election, and of the district or county thirty days preceding. Senators were to be elected for four years. Except as to age—they must be at least thirty years old—the qualifications required of them were the same as those of the Representatives. Each house was to elect its own officers, and each officer and member of the Legislative Assembly must take oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the State of Deseret, prior to entering upon the discharge of his official duties.

"The executive power was vested in a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor and a Treasurer. The Governor was to be elected for four years, his qualifications, powers and duties being similar to those of the Governors of other States. He had authority to call special sessions of the Legislative Assembly, and possessed the usual power of veto over its acts. The Lieutenant-Governor, who was also elected for four years, was ex-officio president of the Senate.

"The judiciary consisted of a Supreme Court, with such other inferior tribunals as might be established by the Legislature. That body, by a joint vote, was to elect a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, to hold offices for four years. It was afterwards decided to have these Judges elected by the people. The qualification of voters at the first election were that they should be free, white male residents of the State, over the age of twenty-one.

"A State militia comprising all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not exempt from military duty, was to be forthwith organized, armed, equipped and trained. The age regulation was subsequently changed; for when the militia was organized there was a company of juvenile rifles, composed of youths under eighteen, and another company called 'Silver Greys,' made up of men over fifty years of age.

"The election of officers for the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret took place at Salt Lake City on Monday, March 12, 1849. The following ticket was elected: Brigham Young, Governor; Willard Richards, Secretary; Newel K. Whitney, Treasurer; Herber C. Kimball, Chief Justice; John Taylor and N. K. Whitney, Associate Justices; Daniel H. Wells, Attorney-General; Horace S. Eldredge, Marshal; Albert Carrington, Assessor and Collector; Joseph L. Heywood, Surveyor of Highways. At the same time the Bishops of the several wards were elected magistrates."

In the foregoing paragraphs the reader will find a very concise bit of condensed history of the establishment of the first political government in Utah, and in its Supreme Court the very first paragraph in the history of its Bench and Bar.

The year 1849 not only ushered into existence the provisional State of Deseret, but it was productive of one of the most welcome news stories ever published in the world's periodicals, namely, the discovery of gold in California. Long had the world thirsted for a fresh supply of the precious, yellow metal, and the world went frantically wild over the glad tidings. Facilities for travel, even communication, were scarce, slow and unreliable, but as the reader may imagine, stories of the new Golconda in the Far West lost little of romance or exaggeration because of that distance which lends enchantment.

In the newspapers of the world accounts of the new discovery read like a tale from the Arabian Nights in a new dress, not even confined to the ancient classic Arabic text, but printed in every alphabet on earth, including the ideographs of China, whose people were by no means the last to read and profit thereby.

Long before the year 1849 had donned its summer garb in the north temperate zone, adventurers and fortune hunters from the four quarters of the earth were on their way to this new land of promise, where—so the story ran—golden nuggets, like blackberries in June, might be had for the picking.

To those who resided along the Atlantic seaboard, or had managed to reach its ports from Europe, the most logical route seemed to suggest that they continue on by sea. But the residents of that section of the United States now called the Middle West had no other choice than the primitive "prairie schooner" route across desert and plain, over great mountain ranges, ever onward and westward, guided by the sign of the setting sun.

To accomplish this vast trans-continental journey with transportation facilities so crude and primitive, required perseverance, courage and patience of a high standard, but the greed for gold is ever strong in the human mind, and possibly this passion spurred many on to the visionary goal who were otherwise physically unfit for the venture. History only tells us of those who succeeded; failures were unrecorded.

Practically all of those Argonauts who chose the overland route in quest of the Golden Fleece had necessarily to cross Utah and pass through the then infant city of Salt Lake. For various reasons many of these desert navigators abandoned their craft at this point and chose to cast their lot with those of the Mormon settlers, thereby abandoning all hope of ever reaching the fabled golden shore.

As to incentive for thus abandoning the golden hope, the early historians of Utah seem to have disagreed most vigorously. One tells us many of the immigrants deserted their companions and embraced the Mormon faith through fear of persecution, while others of equal veracity deny that coercion was ever exercised. Captain Stansbury left the following record as a part of the history of his expedition through the State of Deseret at that period:

"The jurisdiction of the 'State of Deseret' had been extended over and was vigorously enforced upon all who came within its borders, and justice was equitably administered alike to 'saint' and 'gentile,' as they term all who are not of their persuasion. Of the truth of this, as far at least as the gentiles were concerned, I soon had convincing proof, by finding, one fine morning, some twenty of our mules safely in the public pound, for trespass upon the cornfield of some pious saint; possession was recovered only by paying the fine imposed by the magistrate and by amply remunerating the owner for the damage done to his crops. Their courts were constantly appealed to by companies of passing emigrants, who, having fallen out by the way, would not agree upon the division of their property. The decisions were remarkable for fairness and impartiality, and if not submitted to, were sternly enforced by the whole power of the community. Appeals for protection from oppression, by those passing through their midst, were not made in vain; and I know of at least one instance in which the marshal of the State was dispatched, with an adequate force, nearly two hundred miles into the western desert, in pursuit of some miscreants who had stolen off with nearly the whole outfit of a party of emigrants. He pursued and brought them back to the city, and the plundered property was restored to its rightful owner.

"In their dealings with the crowds of emigrants that passed through their city, the Mormons were ever fair and upright, taking no advantage of the necessitous conditions of many, if not most of them. They sold them such provisions as they could spare at moderate prices, and such as they themselves paid in their dealings with each other. In the whole of our intercourse with them, which lasted rather more than a year, I cannot refer to a single instance of fraud or extortion to which any of the party was subjected, and I strongly incline to the opinion that the charges that have been preferred against them in this respect, arose either from interested misrepresentation or erroneous information. I certainly never experienced anything like it in my own case, nor did I witness or hear of any instance in the case of others, while I was residing among them. Too many that passed through their settlements were disposed to disregard their claim to the land they occupied, to ridicule the municipal regulations of their city, and to trespass wantonly upon their rights. Such offenders were promptly arrested by the authorities, made to pay a severe fine, and in some instances were imprisoned or made to labor on the public works, a punishment richly merited, and which would have been inflicted upon them in any civilized community. In short, these people presented the appearance of a quiet, orderly, industrious, and well-organized society, as much so as one would meet with in any city of the Union, having the rights of personal property as perfectly defined and as religiously respected as with ourselves, nothing being farther from their faith or practice than the spirit of communism, which has been almost erroneously supposed to prevail among them. The main peculiarity of the people consists of their religious tenets, the form and extent of their church government (which is a theocracy), and in the nature especially of their domestic relations."

The foregoing bit of early record certainly reads like a straightforward, unbiased statement, written by a man who had no proprietary interest in the affairs of the Mormons, and one who evidently did not become a convert to their faith, either through choice or coercion. However, in still another partial history we find the statement reading: "The Mormon rulers did all they could to interfere with the passage of emigrant trains, and with the settlements in the neighborhood; they even made use of the Indians, and encouraged them to attack emigrants!"

Howbeit, contradictory as the two foregoing statements may appeal to the mind of the reader, they prove beyond the shadow of doubt that a rather efficient Bench and Bar existed in that provisional State of Deseret, from which evoluted the now proud and prosperous State of Utah, even during that indefinite period of political and judicial incubation.

Utah's First Governor.

In all the written or spoken history of the United States of America, no single State Executive has ever been more minutely criticised than the late Brigham Young, Utah's first Governor, duly appointed by the President at Washington. As to the virtues or vices of the man, the compiler of this history is not competent to judge, but up to a few short months ago there lived and labored in Salt Lake City a man named S. A. Kenner, a journalist of renown, and an author of far more than ordinary attainments. From the work of this student and reader of human character, therefore, we copy—in part—his pen picture of Brigham Young:

"Brigham Young! A man I had read of and heard talked about times without number in the then far-away States of Missouri and Kentucky, until the conclusion had grown within my youthful mind that he was altogether the biggest man that ever lived, with the possible exception of General Jackson. The well animadverted fact that he was not prone to excessive economy in the matter of connubiality had but served to add the spice of originality to the stories regarding him, and when the 'folks' packed up and pulled out for the land of promise, the expectation that with my own natural eyes I should look upon the uncaged and untamed lion of the day in propria personae overshadowed all other considerations of the time. At last, after a weary pilgrimage and a sojourn of a few weeks, the circumstances which gave rise to the exclamation above set out occurred. Yes, it was indeed he. I had seen him at last and was permitted to live and tell about it afterwards.

"At the time spoken of and up to his death he was quite portly, weighing something over two hundred pounds, and he was about five feet eight inches in height. A profile view gave his head very much the appearance of a lion's, and his countenance was plain but regular and massive. He was light complexioned with an inclination to auburn, his hair, which was worn tolerably long, having a slight disposition to curl. A fringe of beard extended from ear to ear, the upper lip and part of the chin being smooth. His eyes were bluish and mild but penetrating, and his lips came together like the jaws of a bear trap, his great firmness and determination being thus physiognomically shown. His foot came down with firmness but elasticity, and, despite his years and heaviness, he was quite active. He was dressed in black throughout, his clothes being neither fashionably cut nor altogether out of the fashion, the general appearance being that of a well-to-do Eastern farmer with his Sunday clothes on.

"I had many opportunities of seeing him after that and finally became quite well acquainted. It is a circumstance which is mentioned with no little pride, that he seemed to take quite kindly to me, and I learned to regard him very highly.

"One peculiarity that was quite observable was, that he never broke out into hearty laughter, however much he might be amused, which was by no means infrequent, a broad smile or a chuckle being the limit to which his risibilities were permitted to go. He was fond of theatricals when properly conducted, and always kept a reserved seat in the Salt Lake Theater, which he occupied when the play suited him and there was nothing to call him away; and he was quite fond of dancing. It would be a great mistake to suppose that because of bulkiness or otherwise he was clumsy or awkward: far from it. He led his partner through the figures of a quadrille like a cavalier, without missing a step or losing a note, but round dancing he would have none of, and was opposed to its being engaged in by others.

"If any characteristic of his nature was more striking than his spirituality at all times and under all circumstances it was his strict attention to practical things at the same times and places. Believing with a belief that absolutely excluded conjecture, in a God of body, parts and passions, who not only speaks words of comfort, hope and direction to such as are qualified to receive them, but works and consummates by physical agencies, and is interested in the work-a-day as in our spiritual affairs. Brigham exemplified his belief in his sayings and doings. Faith without works to correspond was an engine without steam, and a religion that did not reach to the practical things of life comprehended but a part of the things which relate to our well being. God would, he believed, tell us what to say in the pulpit or the press, also how to lay out a garden or name a child. When the co-operative system of merchandising was introduced and became a part of the practical workings of the Church, the words 'Holiness to the Lord' surmounted the other words of the sign above the door. 'God will call, persuade, direct us right,' but He 'will force no soul to heaven,' and we are presumed to employ to the fullest extent of our capacity the abilities which we have, and not lie supinely upon our backs expecting Him to do and conclude for us. Therefore, Brigham, while implicitly relying upon the protection of the Lord, kept a goodly guard about him when the enemy was nigh, took weapons along with him when he went away from home, and no doubt availed himself of recognized remedies when attacked by physical ailments. To sum it all up, he believed in God but kept his powder dry; and if anyone, thinking that because of his immovable spirituality and devotion to biblical injunctions, if he were struck on one cheek the other would be turned, the striker would undoubtedly have met with a sudden and painful surprise.

"One of the many creations of the practical side of his life is the great Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, which has a capacity of 10,000 people and which contains one of the greatest organs in point of size and one of the best as to tone and volume in the world. It is understood that Brigham was the chief authority in the matter of design and he had pretty much his own way as to every detail; it might as well be mentioned here that there were few proceedings in which he took an active part that he did not exercise the veto power whenever he felt disposed, and that settled the matter conclusively. While the work of building was under way he seldom permitted a day to pass without a long personal visit, and it is a fact that on such occasions nothing of consequence ever escaped his all but matchless scrutiny. * * * * * * * * * * * *

"When the Tabernacle was at last finished, a publication conducted by some recent seceders from the Church, pronounced it an acoustic failure, and indeed the first tests made it so appear, but it did not remain so and ere long it became a favorite practice of the tourists to stand at one end of the structure and hear a dropped pin strike the floor at the other.

"His family was very large and quite interesting, being somewhat of a colony in itself. They had their own store, their own schools and schoolhouse, and lived in a general way very much on the community plan. Eighteen wives, forty odd children of all ages from nursing infancy up to the marriageable period, many supported or visiting inmates who were not related, and some domestics, was about the size of the household, and those who believe that by reason of its 'bigness' or from any other reason it was disorderly or confused or at 'outs' one part with the other, have not been correctly informed. There has never in any domestic establishment of modern times been more perfect order, more systematic conduct, more good behavior or more general goodwill always prevailing. The first thing in the morning and the last thing at night the family, guests and servants assembled in the great parlor and engaged in prayer, the invocation being first by one, then another, none being barred on account of age or sex except in the case of the very young, and it was much the same at the meals. Cleanliness in everything was rigidly observed, and each family, living by itself in its own apartments at all other times, was comfortably if not elegantly provided for. Stories used to be wafted abroad to the effect that the women were jealous, that the children quarreled and that the husband and father at such and even at other times was harsh if not cruel in his demeanor toward them. No greater falsehood was ever circulated, and this is saying a good deal. From personal observation, as well as abundant other evidence, I say most unequivocally that there never was a kinder, more impartial man to his family; indeed he was rather given to indulging them over much.

"Brigham Young's greatness of organization, leadership and administration cannot be comprehended in a thought or even several thoughts. What he did and what he accomplished together with the circumstances surrounding his efforts, must first be analyzed and understood. Look at the subject in this way: It is an easy matter to get and hold companies together so long as immediate gain is the incentive and the promise of and belief in this are kept up to the necessary standard to feed the appetite of cupidity. But to hold a large company of people together when no promises are given, when the certainty of fatigue, danger and privation is ever present and always prominent, with nothing better to hope for for a long time to come, if at all; to pilot them into the most unknown, forbidding and dangerous places on the continent and cause them to bear somewhat cheerfully their burdens; to be able to 'silence growling mutiny or bold revolt' when, through some unforeseen and unavoidable circumstance a misfortune occurs: to keep such a surveillance over details that nothing escapes attention, whether on the road, in camp or at the final stopping place; to so supervise matters in the new community that order will spring out of chaos, that those who have may properly invest it and those who have not may be put in the way of getting; to be a solace to the afflicted, a comfort to the oppressed, a guide to the bewildered, a menace to the wayward and a source of discipline, regularity and propriety to all—to be and do these in the midst of such circumstances means to be a statesman and a benefactor whose name and fame are secure for all time.

"The great leader was by no means an educated man and yet he was far from being an ignorant one, and he established as well as encouraged schools of all grades to the fullest extent of the possibilities. He was not an orator, yet when animated or provoked, words of appropriateness and power fell from his lips in a torrent, the listener being held as in a spell. He was acquisitive to a marked degree, but was not penurious or at all lacking in genuine generosity. Even if Mormonism had not found and held him, he would have been a man of mark, a leader, a commander perhaps in whatever community his fortunes had been cast. He could not have been kept in the ranks anywhere. He was born June 1, 1801, at Whitingham, Vt., and died August 29, 1877, at Salt Lake City. * * * * * *

"His was one of the names that live and grow on and on with the years, while all of them that is mortal resposes beneath the sod. It is only when we contemplate the character and the fullness of one's work in the light of its results to succeeding generations that we realize how great and good, or the reverse, such work was, and by reason of this the present generation is able to form a more comprehensive estimate of Brigham Young's achievements and personal worth than could the generation in which he lived. The master mind, the iron will, the undaunted soul, the pioneering instinct and the religious zeal by means of which civilization was planned and the State reared on this soil were all marked features of the wonderful man. At the head of a band containing men and women of different minds, inclinations and instincts, all more or less unseasoned to the rigors of such a journey as lay before them, all previously in possession of the necessary things and many of the comforts of life, and therefore the victims now and then of despondency, discouragement and weakness, he was at all times, in all places and under all circumstances equal to every emergency. Whether infusing new hope into one of the faint-hearted by means of cheering words, adding strength to the weary by example and precept, strengthening by his testimony the faith of those who through hunger and other suffering had become disheartened, quelling any discontent that manifested itself in words and acts by such sternness as the occasion demanded, or infusing new courage into those who needed it by his own intrepid and dauntless manner, in every vicissitude he never forgot his position, never abated one jot of his native dignity, and never failed in his purpose. He was a guide whose unerring leadership was not the result of experience, but of inspiration; a shepherd whose flock never strayed or broke apart, not because of constant watching, driving or threatening, but by reason of that masterful power of imparting organization and cohesiveness which was his natural heritage; a general who even made the savages of the desert allies rather than enemies.

"With a breadth of view and comprehensiveness of the whole sitaution which but few possessed and fewer still would exercise, he caused his people to become husbandmen at once, to the exclusion of other immediate pursuits. Realizing that the words of George Washington, that 'agriculture is the most useful, the most honorable and the most healthful occupation of man' were true, but still only part of the truth so far as related to the pioneers, it became their imperative duty to provide first for the inner man, and let the outer man be a subsequent consideration.

"Hunger must be assuaged before any other means of yielding comfort to the human animal are attended to, because prolonged hunger means death in lingering torments, and any phase of it such discomfort that the victim is more or less disqualified for the time being from doing anything beyond appeasing his appetite. What mattered it to that hardy, determined band that the surrounding hills, silent and frowning in their awful majesty, were the repositories of incalculable treasures of gold, silver and precious gems? These could not be eaten or worn, nor could their possession be of the slightest assistance, because there was nothing to buy with them.

"The other storehouses of nature must be appealed to and relied on, for therein lay the only hope of rescue from the unseen but ever present hand of the destroyer. To have gone hunting precious metals, or do anything other than what was done—break up the virgin soil and plant that physical ailment might follow—would have been but to meet the destruction which was ever ready and willing to come without being met. And yet many men, even under such circumstances, knowing or believing that in the great upheavals of the West were mineral deposits of vast value, and that they were surrounded by them on all sides, would have acted differently. So great is the disposition in the majority of the race of man to acquire wealth more rapidly and abundantly than by patient toil, that they seldom consider that mere possessions are not of necessity riches—that only those things in life which sustain or add to its comforts and happiness constitute real values. * * * *

"Brigham did not encourage the mining industry until, with fertile fields in every valley and bounteous gardens in every settlement, the people were placed beyond the reach of famine. So soon as all had enough and to spare, when they were able to flank the fields of golden metal with fields of golden grain and exchange some of one for some of the other without imperiling the household, the opposition to mining began to wane and finally not only disappeared altogether, but was encouraged.

"Cannot the wayfarer, even though a fool, realize how statesmanlike such a policy has shown itself to be? As a plain matter of fact, the indisputable demonstrations of which appear on every hand, Brigham Young was not opposed to anything that had a tendency to advance, improve or upbuild mankind; more, he was heartily in favor of such things and gave them not only his moral but his material support. He was a friend to advancement so long as it was along moral and beneficial lines, but opposed to it when it led to or accompanied vice or crime. So far from looking upon the advent of the Pacific railway, with the non-Mormon accessions which it would surely bring, with disfavor or regret, he gave it every encouragement in his power, and when it was determined that it should leave the metropolis of Utah far to the south, whereby great losses to itself and inconvenience to the people would result, his was the first voice raised to have an independent road constructed by means of which the principal city of the commonwealth would be in close touch with the great artery of commerce whose construction the Pioneers had advanced by their presence here fully a quarter of a century. He hailed the coming of the Pacific telegraph with unfeigned delight and forwarded its construction in more ways than one.

"There are those in this life who will see no good if there is anything else to see. Such will see no beauty in the rose because it is associated with thorns, and find the face of the glorious god of day to be unbecoming because now and then appear blotches on it. In a life filled with achievements, accomplished for the most part in spite of discouragements, and temporary reverses, such people can discern creditable if the person be human with a measure of human frailties. They admit, since they have to, that Brigham Young led the Pioneer band across an unknown desert into a barren land, kept them together and maintained a watch over their welfare until they became more prosperous and happier than in the place from which they had been banished; but this all counts for nothing—'He was, after all,' they say, 'a despot who ruled with a rod of iron, a fanatic who could separate religion from the ordinary affairs of life.' Very well, suppose we concede this for the time being.

"Men's minds are not directed nor their actions controlled in great emergencies by those who assume to lead without qualities of leadership, and there can be no leadership without the presence of a large quantity of iron in the soul: this makes a man stern when sternness is required, immovable when all around him is wavering, unshaken in the presence of Timorous and Mistrust. In other words, such quality sets him in opposition to the weakling, the faint-hearted, the dissidend and the adversary, and enables him to overcome one and all, thus accomplishing the great object originally sought.

"Anything less than this would fail, and with such failure the common cause would go down; and the exercise of such power is what the world calls despotism—tyranny, even. This is a grievous thing when wielded by such as Nero, Caligula or Marat, but a grand thing when the means by which results beneficial to mankind are wrested from the unwilling hands of Nature. Those who were to work had to do their fair proportion; the dishonest were summarily dealt with; to the criminal was meted out a biblical measure of punishment; and those who practiced immorality were given the option of going away or plying their vocation at their peril. These rules were not like some of the laws on our statute books today—they were not written at all, as a matter of fact—but they were enforced.

"The fanaticism complained of convinced them, the despotism to which objection is made enforced them. A tree is to be judged by its fruit, and were not the objectional qualities pointed out as characteristics of Brigham Young more beneficial to our race and more advantageous to our time than anything else could possibly have been in the presence of such circumstances as surrounded him and his people? I reiterate—a less determined man must have failed ignominously at every point; he failed at no point and at no time, and we are in full possession of the benefits resulting from his success. Is it not the part of gratitude, if not of justice to consider this and let the rest go, if there be any 'rest' to consider?

"No bright auguries attended the birth, no sibyls issued weird predictions, and no unusual demonstration on the wrath or in the air denoted the advent of the man Brigham Young. There was no horoscope cast, no prefigurement by mystic lore as to what he was to be and what he was to do. But it was all forecast and the work which began when he began could not have had its beginning without him. The precession of the equinoxes was not disturbed, the diurnal rotations of the earth went on without a jar, there was no commotion in the solar system as it revolves within itself and speeds upon the wings of light upon its limtless course through the depths of space, when he or anyone else of mortal clay was born; but shall we not say that some bright, particular star hovers over and directs the course of each and every one whose career shapes the destinies of so many of his race and makes and unmakes the lines which separate States and nations?

"We read and understand that the shepherds were guided to the lowly manger where unswathed lay the infant whose mission then unfolded and unknown was the redemption and restoration of mankind; and why, in the light of present knowledge and surrounding circumstances, may we not look backward through the vista of years and see shining brightly over the birthplace of Brigham Young, not a star leading Divinity, but one proceeding from it—the star whose majestic sweep was first from the foetid and despotic dynasties beyond the sea, thence from the crowded seaboard to the open and inviting valleys of the West, thence along a hidden trail which only the eye of inspiration could discern, across trackless wastes to the future cornerstone of civilization past the dome of the American continent!

"It was the Star of Empire which rose upon and hovered over him till his work was done, the sway of enlightenment established, the darkness and dreariness of the past banished forever from the haunts of men. The time came and he came. New light, new measures must come upon the earth, so the unseen but all-controlling power swung aside the gates behind which from the dawn of our race was held in restraint the new era; and as the clouds uplifted, the mists dispersed, and a glimpse of the far-off land appeared before the restless, wondering gaze of mankind, the question arose—Who shall dare to lead us to it, who will make the pathway and establish the haven of safety at the end? The angel of Destiny answered, placing her hand upon his head, saying: 'He is here; this is the man. He is lowly and obscure; but it is such as he that the God of Nations singles out and lifts up to fight the battles and subdue the terrors of nature. He will lead you to the promised land in safety and establish there the structure wherein life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall find an abiding place forevermore.' "

Living witnesses declare that the foregoing description of Utah's first Governor is by far the best ever written, and evidently accomplished without bias or prejudice, although Brigham Young, the man, was one of the writer's most intimate friends, he has evidently given his honest impression of the individual as he saw him, and of his work as he knew it. And we frankly admit that had Mr. Kenner continued to pen such life-like portraits of the members of the Bench and Bar of his adoptive State, there would have remained no shadow of excuse for the production of this work.

Utah in Process of Evolution.

The provisional government of Deseret began its short career handicapped, as it were, at the christening; the name sounded forbidding, and expressed rather a gloomy thought in the minds of many, and could scarcely suggest anything picturesque or romantic even to the imagination of its most ardent sponsors. However, uncouth though it may have been to the sensitive ear, it certainly sounded the beginning of that system of law and order without which no community can expect to progress in accordance with the rules of modern civilization.

In July, 1849, therefore, the General Assembly of Deseret plunged boldly into its first session, and its first serious labor appears to have been to compose a well worded petition to Congress asking that august body to perpetuate the objectionable name of Deseret. In fact a memorial was drawn and signed by many of the sober residents of the Great Basin asking Congress to grant them a Territorial government, and Dr. John M. Bernhisel was chosen as their delegate to orate the scheme through the two Houses at the national capital.

The memorial was quite an ambitious production, too, and not without considerable literary merit. It prayed that Congress realize the fact that they were good and patriotic citizens of the United States, cut off from the many benefits of civilization because of great distance and many other physical geographical barriers from the principal trade and intellectual centers of the East.

The boundaries as suggested by these framers of the new Territory were fully as generous as to limits as was their ambition along political lines. They asked for about everything north, south and east of themselves which was not at the time owned either by the governments of England or Mexico. And after the document had been engrossed and passed to the dignity of a reading, so pleased were the members with the result of their first effort that they concluded to ask for even more.

So they decided to ask Congress to admit Deseret into the Union, not as a Territory, but as a full fledged State. All of which necessitated the drawing up of a new petition by the industrious members of the first General Assembly of Deseret.

In the fall of 1850 the act organizing the Territory of Utah got through Congress and received President Fillmore's signature, this being the response of the Administration to the request for admission as a State formerly presented by special delegate A. W. Babbitt. The President was, on the whole, a good man, whose sense of justice was not allowed to become obscured or weakened because of his determination to rigidly enforce the laws; so he continued Governor Young in office with the salary attached, but dispensed with many of the latter's judicial appointments.

In all fairness, it must be admitted many of the early members of the early judiciary had anything but an easy time of it. It should be remembered that districts then were separated by what might be called magnificent distances, frequently requiring a long ride through a rough and desolate country to reach the seat of justice, and reaching it the accommodations were a long way from the comforts and luxuries of today. The whole situation was crude and uncultured, and the salary—just think of it—amounted to the insignificant sum of $1,800 per annum, far less than any first-class lawyer could make even in those days in any place above the rank of a village, and this fact held them up somewhat to the ridicule of the people. Even as late as 1861 there were many things in life far pleasanter than trying to make both ends meet as a member of the honored judiciary of Utah.

However, Utah, like all young States, had to pass through her share of hardships, and in common with other professions, the Bar was called upon to bear its share of the Cross, no great hardship for the young and ambitious, but sometimes a trifle worrying to the dignity of those who had enjoyed high honors and a comfortable practice in their native States.

L. G. Brandeberg was the first Chief Justice by appointment of the President. He carried himself for a while somewhat becomingly and made as good a record as could be made with the materials at hand. In those early days there was really very little litigation and even less crime. The Bishops took it upon themselves to settle all ordinary civil and criminal cases through their system of arbitration. Those who wanted to go to court were not denied that privilege, for the Federal Government kept open house for that very purpose. But it must be admitted that the Bench of Utah in the early Territorial days served more as an ornament than a utility. Chief Justice Brandeberg and Associate Justice Brocchus finally deserted their posts, also Territorial Secretary Harris, made their way to Washington, where they made a lengthy report to the authorities concerning their inability to get on with the Mormons, whom they declared were a pretty hard lot, not at all inclined to be friendly with the followers of any other faith.

The Secretary would seem to have been a man of business, as the expression goes with what we call practical politicians today, for it was learned some time later that he had carried with him from Salt Lake somewhere in the neighborhood of $24,000 that had been appropriated by Congress to pay the expenses of the first Legislature. He also carried away with him the great seal of the Territory and all the State records that had been compiled up to that date.

Quite naturally such an act brought forth its storm of indignation, and as is usual in such cases Washington heard from the people. But as the Government settled the bill in the end the matter seems to have soon been relegated into past history, and if the early day grafter was not forgiven he was soon forgotten, for the hardy Pioneers had matters of more importance to claim their time and attention.

Mr. Kenner in one of his books says the severe experiences through which some of the Judges had to pass at times in reaching their respective headquarters and the difficulties encountered in making proceedings conform to settled practice cannot be better illustrated than by an incident which occurred at Beaver during the early days. In order that his papers might be kept securely, a certain Associate Justice kept them in his hat! This was of the "nail-keg" pattern, and the space for keeping documents was therefore ample. But one day, while proceeding to court and a high wind was blowing, an unusually severe blast swept the tile from the judicial head and sent it scurrying along the street, scattering the papers in various directions. A bench warrant which his honor intended to have served within the hour was found next day reposing snugly in an alcove of a hay stack; a memorandum of costs in a civil action was impaled upon the sharp point of a quaking asp pole in a woodpile; and a subpoena duces tecum commanding the one addressed to appear in court at a certain time and have with him then and there certain books and documents, was sent hurtling along the State road in the direction of Beaver River and was seen no more.

Early Justice in Utah.

The late Senator Stewart of Nevada, a State which for many years was but one of the counties of Utah, related many good stories anent the trials and tribulations of the pioneer members of the Bench and Bar of that same Carson County. Both the Senator and his audience heartily enjoyed one of his yarns at the expense of a certain illiterate old man who was elected Justice of the Peace, on the plea that he was no earthly account for anything else. And how the old chap handed out a few decisions that have since been published as fiction.

Senator Stewart always vouched for the truth of old Zack's decision in a certain prohibition case which ran something as follows: "A hard working old lady called on a second-rate lawyer one day and complained that her better half was altogether too fond of tossing the flowing bowl, and consorting with other convivial spirits at the village tavern. The old lady possessed a fairly good stocking account, and the impoverished attorney was very much in arrears with his boarding house, and sorely in need of ready money. So he told the lady to call again next day, and that in the interim he would go over the authorities, thoroughly post himself, and arrange to have her erring spouse convicted and imprisoned on a charge of habitual intemperance.

The attorney, of course, demanded and received his retainer, quite fat enough to place him beyond immediate want, which in turn inspired his ambition to dig. He cast a drag net over the village and finally managed to fish up copy of the old blue laws of Connecticut, and being well aware of the colossal ignorance of his honor, old Zack, the Justice of the Peace, proceeded to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the bibulous husband of his client and immediate savior.

The fact that the statutes of Utah had not yet progressed so far as to mention habitual intemperance as a punishable crime, made not the slightest difference with the greedy attorney, and he was confident that his honor had never given the matter a thought, and he depended upon his ready wit and power of eloquence to accomplish the rest. His book of authorities was so old and worn that its title had long since been obliterated.

The defendant was duly arrested by the village constable, and the case went to trial in old Zack's temple of justice. Possibly the defendant would have preferred a jury trial, but when he found that the costs were to be borne by the loser, and having a healthy fear of his wife's cunning, he finally waived that privilege.

The attorney for the plaintiff opened his case with a lengthy lecture on the evils of intemperance. He painted word pictures of a once happy home destroyed by the unequal battle with that demon RUM. He raved and fanned the air with the first clean pocket handkerchief he had sported for a month.

Next he produced his authorities upon which he asked, nay, even demanded that this inhuman wretch, whose sodden brain did not even appreciate the blesing of an honest, loving helpmeet, be convicted of the crime of habitual intemperance, and be punished as in accordance with the dictates of the written law of the land, from which he volunteered to read such sections as applied to the case at hand, which he did as follows, being very careful to omit the first two lines printed in very large, black-faced Gothic type, carrying the old-world formula, "Whereas, by the Grace of God and His Gracious Majesty King George IV., Defender of the Faith," etc. It was good judgment to omit that portion even when pleading before such an unlettered court. But the body of the act he read in full:

"And it shall be accounted a misdemeanor against all and sundry who shall buy, sell, give away, drink or by any other method whatsoever imbibe any form of malt, spirituous or fermented intoxicating spirits, unless ordered so to do by a recognized leach or other authorized medical practitioner, or at the behest of a regularly ordained clergyman of the established Church"—and so on to the end of the long-winded ordinance which had been relegated to the legal scrap heap more than a century ago.

But like all pettifogging scamps this man had overreached himself. He made a fatal error when he quoted the words referring to the authority vested in a cleric of the "established Church," for it so happened that his honor was a Mormon, tried and true, and by his own process of reasoning he was convinced that the wording carried an implied insult to his own faith, which was not particularly well established in Storey County, Utah, at the time.

However, what was his honor to do? The majesty of the written law could not be entirely ignored, although the court's sympathy was palpably with the defendant, for old Zack considered a cocktail one of life's necessities, especially when asked to imbibe at the other fellow's expense.

But there again arose the grim spectre of the written law, and that section which had been read aloud to him by a learned member of the legal profession, from a ponderous leather-bound volume, the validity of which, in his ignorance, he would not dare question. The court hesitated, meanwhile thumbing over the leaves of a volume of U. S. Supreme Court decisions. Suddenly his eye caught a paragraph which served as an inspiration that spurred old Zack on to render one of the most far-reaching decisions ever handed down by a Justice of the Peace in his own or any other county within the boundary lines of civilization:

"Madam," he said, addressing the plaintiff, "your case has been mighty well presented, but the court must do its duty: I hereby declare that the law is unconstitutional! The defendant is discharged and ordered hence, without delay. Costs assessed to plaintiff. Mr. Constable, make out your bill of costs—mine's three dollars and fifty cents. This court stands adjourned."

Progress Under Difficulties.

Notwithstanding the great distance and the poor travel facilities between the outer world and Utah in the early fifties, the population increased rapidly. By births and otherwise the numbers of people were being steadily augmented, immigration naturally playing the greater part in this respect. The first census was made in April, 1851, which showed the population to be as follows: Salt Lake County, 6,155; Utah County, 2,005; Webber County, 1,143; Davis County, 1,128; Sampete County, 365; Iron County, 360; Tooele County, 152; the unorganized district in the eastern part of the Territory known as Green River precinct, 46; total, 11,354, of which 6,026 were males and 5,328 females.

The first general election in Utah occurred, pursuant to the enumeration, on the first Monday in August following. A delegate to Congress and a Legislative Assembly were chosen. The representation allotted by Congress was thirteen Councilors and twenty-six Representatives, which, considering the population, was very liberal indeed. It was far more in proportion than was allowed a quarter of a century later, when the numbers of the people had increased fully fifteen fold, and the allotment was reduced to twelve Councilors and twenty-four Representatives. Dr. John M. Bernhisel was elected to Congress without opposition. None of the candidates claimed an affiliation with any political party, but were elected on the strength of their individual popularity. Politics, as a profession, was quite unknown with the Pioneers—they had enough to do otherwise.

One of Utah's Early Criminal Cases.

Things political and judicial remained in an uncomfortably mixed and unsatisfactory state throughout the fifties. Prejudices were strong and bitter, and popular opinion frequently flew to extremes. One criminal case tried in the courts during the late fifties did not see its finale until about thirty years later.

According to Mr. Kenner a soldier in one of Colonel Johnston's companies, which was temporarily on duty in Rush Valley, near the site of the present town of Stockton, by ordering a young man named Howard O. Spencer off the grounds got into an altercation with him and let his angry passions rise so high that he struck the Mormon youth over the head with the butt of his gun, the evidence showing that the boy was not the aggressor.

The latter's skull was crushed and he was stunned for some time, but finally recovered partially, so far as his physical system was concerned, but his brains were sadly shaken up and his mind wandered occasionally for years. Some few months afterwards, meeting the soldier in Salt Lake City and happening to be armed, Spencer without ado shot him fatally. The boy sought safety in flight, and as sympathy was largely with him he was not hunted for with excessive zeal, although his rash act was generally deplored. After some time he "showed up" again. It remained for the grand jury of a court presided over by Judge John W. Judd, in the year 1889, to find an indictment for that almost forgotten homicide, and Spencer, now become somewhat advanced in years, and with the means of defense being more inadequate because of the lapse of time and the unexpected summons, was placed on trial for murder.

Enough evidence was brought together to show the provocation (there was no denial of the killing), also the mental condition of the defendant at the time of committing the offense, and the jury—composed of nine Gentiles and three Mormons—soon returned a verdict of "not guilty." In dismissing the panel the Judge took occasion to affront it in detail and as a whole, saying (subsequently) in a very insulting tone: "Gentlemen, I have been practicing law and been in the courts as a lawyer and Judge for forty years, and if this is not a case of murder in the first degree I never saw one. The defendant is discharged, so are you."

Snail-paced Transportation.

On another page of this work mention was made of the inadequate means of transportation and communication between Utah and the outer world during its early history. This deficiency could be no better illustrated than by recounting the following incident which reads like a joke to the speed maniacs of today, but was a matter of grave political importance to the residents of the Far West about the middle of the last century.

How strange it seems to record the fact that the people of Utah were invested with a Territorial form of government fully four months before they were aware of it. A more vivid contrast with present and recent conditions than such an incident could scarcely be imagined. The information first came by a party of Mormons, who had just returned from Southern California. This was in January, 1851, the organic act having been approved on the 9th of September previously—only four months!

Even then there was no official communication on the subject; it was read by one of the party in a New York paper which had reached California via the Isthmus of Panama; so that the news in reaching Utah from Washington had traveled—first, to New York, thence down the Atlantic Coast a thousand miles or more, gradually swinging outward upon the broad bosom of the Atlantic, passing the West Indies and then into and across the Caribbean Sea, which brought it to the eastern side of the Isthmus; then overland across the narrow strip to the Pacific; thence along the Pacific Coast to San Francisco, then southward to Los Angeles, where the paper with the glad tidings was obtained and then brought to Salt Lake.

No wonder it took four months! Let the reader figure out the distance traveled for himself; it is quite worth his while, for it will give him a very fair history of American progress in the matter of transportation and increase his respect and reverence for such names as Morse, Bell and Edison and the magic they have wrought in the realms of rapid communication.

Governor Young lost no time in the matter of placing himself and his people in accord with the new order of things. Without waiting for the official notification of his appointment or for the knowledge of who were to be his official associates to reach him, he at once went before Chief Justice Wells and took the oath of office, thus being for a time the only officer in the new Territory.

This put an end to the State of Deseret forever. According to historian Kenner the name is still used in a fanciful, and sometimes in a poetic sense, but its political phase has left it completely, and in our Constitutional Convention, which adopted the name of our State among its other duties, the word was scarcely, if at all, mentioned.

Page from the History of Chief Justice James B. McKean.

In all the past history of the Bench and Bar of Utah probably the saddest incident—or chain of incidents—the present historian has to record, is the page detailing the judicial career of the late Chief Justice James B. McKean, who was appointed to that important office in June, 1870, and arrived in Salt Lake City in September of the same year, when he was immediately installed in office.

James B. McKean was a native of the State of Vermont, and was born in 1821. His father was a Methodist clergyman. Much of Judge McKean's life was spent in the State of New York, and when he arrived in Utah direct from the Empire State he was forty-nine years of age. He was a man of rare social and literary attainments, courteous to the superlative degree and an able writer. Such manifold accomplishments quite naturally endeared the man to a host of admiring friends. He was a brave man, having the courage of his own convictions, and but for what might be termed his inclination toward fanaticism, would probably have rounded out his judicial life in Utah with much honor to himself, and the gratitude of the people over whom he presided as the master of their highest legal tribunal.

Whitney says that but for the element of fanaticism in his nature, so manifest in his dealings with the Mormons, a proneness to prejudice, which blinded his judgment, biased his official conduct, and trailed, like a serpent among the flowers, over all of the noble traits of his character, would have been "a man picked out of ten thousand" for most of the qualities that go to make up a rounded and complete manhood.

He was naturally of an imperious disposition, but much of his irritability and passion which he manifested was doubtless due to his physical infirmities. His health during the closing years of his life declined rapidly. No one, as previously stated, questioned his sincerity, his patriotism, his earnestness in discharging what he deemed to be his duty; but neither did any doubt, who saw him as he really was, and were not so kind to his virtues, or so blinded by self-interest, as to be unable to perceive the faults of their friend, that he was a religious fanatic, one who apparently thought more of the mission which he believed God had given him to break up Mormonism than of the oath he had taken as a United States magistrate, sworn to uphold the laws and mete out equal justice to all.

It does not mend matters to say that Judge McKean believed himself to be an upright Judge, a merciful magistrate. So, too, no doubt, did Jeffreys—England's judicial infamy—and likewise the Spanish inquisitor Torquemada. Judge McKean's record is just what he made it, and neither the flattery of friends nor the aspersions of foes can change it one iota.

James B. McKean came to Utah with the prestige and experience of an honorable past to lend luster to his local position and light the pathway of duty lying before him. In the Empire State he was the first County Judge to be elected by the Republican Party in Saratoga County. Sent to Congress from the district in which he resided, he remained a member of the National Legislature until after the beginning of the Civil War.

In 1862 he resolved to take the field and fight for the Union. Accordingly he raised the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, of which regiment he was chosen Colonel. He took an active part in the Peninsular campaign, but owing to serious illness, which came nigh terminating his life, was compelled to resign the colonelcy of his regiment. Having recovered his health, he practiced law in New York City, and was still pursuing his profession in the metropolis when he received his appointment as Chief Justice of Utah.

When Marshals Disagreed.

As early as May, 1870, before Judge McKean had appeared upon the scene of his local labors, and while Chief Justice Wilson was upon the Utah bench, a case entitled Orr vs. McAllister, had come up in the Third Judicial District. The parties were J. Milton Orr, United States Marshal, and John D. T. McAllister, Territorial Marshal, and the proceedings were upon a writ of quo warranto; the question at issue being whether or not Mr. McAllister had the right to act as Marshal of the District Courts. Judge Wilson delivered his opinion in favor of the relator, Mr. Orr.

The "Desert News," commenting on this decision, said: "The right to act as Marshal of the United States District Courts here, whether it was or was not possessed by the Territorial Marshal, has been a much disputed point, and has before been raised and decided in favor of the Territory by the highest United States judicial authority here. This time a contrary decision has been rendered by Judge Wilson, and we have no doubt that it is strictly in accordance with his interpretation of the law; but although we have a high opinion of his legal attainments and a great respect for him as a gentleman, we must dissent from his rulings in this case, believing that his construction of the law in relation of it is not the correct one.".

This, however, was not the end of the matter. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory, where the case was duly docketed and along with another—also upon a similar writ—entitled Sano vs. Hempstead, these parties being C. H. Hempstead, United States District Attorney for Utah, and Zerubbabel Snow, Attorney-General for the Territory. The latter action, which had also been appealed from the District Court, where it was tried during the December term, 1870, involved the right of Judge Snow to officiate as Territorial Attorney-General in the courts presided over by the Federal Judges. Before the Supreme Court delivered its decisions, Judges Hawley and Strickland, affirmed the judgment of the lower court, ruling out the Territorial Marshal and Attorney-General. The date of their decisions in those cases was March 13, 1871.

The attempt to limit the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts began about the time Judge McKean took his seat upon the bench of the Third District Court, although he does not appear to have taken the initiative in this matter. Neither did he make the first move toward setting aside the jury laws.

In the interim between the departure of Judge Wilson and the arrival of Chief Justice McKean, Judge Strickland had presided over the court of the Third District, and during his brief incumbency he had ordered an open venire to issue upon which the U. S. Marshal, Colonel Patrick, might select the Grand Jurors for the September term. Before this venire was returned Judge McKean, having arrived, was assigned to the Third District, and Judge Strickland transferred to the First.

The seat of the latter district was at Provo. It was probably Judge Strickland who rendered the decision referred to by General De Trobriand in his letter to Governor Shafter, therein citing as a reason why the civil authorities of Provo declined to receive as prisoners the soldiers who had raided their settlement, the fact that "a legal decision of recent date"—delivered of course by the Judge of the First District—had "withdrawn the criminal cases from the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts," so that "the prisoners, if taken in custody by the City Marshal, would soon be released on a writ of habeas corpus."

This decision must have been given prior to September 23rd, the date of the Provo raid. Judge Hawley, presiding over the Second District Court at Beaver, followed the example of his confrere in the First District by deciding that the Probate Courts had no jurisdiction in criminal cases, nor in any cases save those pertaining to the proof of wills and the administration of estates.

The effect of this decision was to discharge from custody a prisoner named Morgan L. Peden, who had been convicted in the Probate Court of Beaver County of assault with intent to kill Isaac Riddle, and had been sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary. Encouraged by this turn in his affairs, Peden on regaining his liberty instituted proceedings in the District Court against Judge Murdock, Sheriff Hunt and Isaac Riddle for fifty thousand dollars, the basis of the action being his trial and conviction in the Probate Court. Judge Hawley also refused at this time to naturalize certain Mormons who wished to become American citizens, because they would not discard polygamy. And Chief Justice McKean had already denied citizenship to Mormon aliens on the ground of their belief in plural marriage.

Thus the reader will perceive that the advent of Judge McKean in Utah resulted in a sort of go-as-you-please holiday for the blind goddess. This learned jurist seems to have appropriated prerogatives hitherto unheard of in all legal history. He evidently believed it to be within his province not only to interpret the laws, but when he found them not in accord with his views, to make them as well. Setting aside of the Territorial laws of Utah on more than one occasion brought down much unfavorable criticism upon the apparently obstinate head of Judge McKean, a practice which shunted him into a veritable legal storm center on the occasion of his decision in the case of the Territory versus Englebrecht, in which he declared that the court over which he presided was a United States court and not a Territorial tribunal, and thereupon set aside the laws of Utah relating to the drawing and empaneling of juries, an act which was finally nullified by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice Accused of Being Dictator.

Not long after the trial of the Englebrecht case in the District Court, the United States District Attorney, Mr. Hempstead, resigned, being unwilling, it is said, to prosecute longer under the extraordinary rulings of Judge McKean's court. The Chief Justice, however, proved equal to the emergency. Having already assumed the authority and exercised the functions of the Legislature and of Congress, it was but a mere step to take upon himself the duties of the President of the United States. It was not until October, 1871, that President Grant appointed a successor to Mr. Hempstead in the person of George C. Bates, Esq. But Judge McKean, in order that proceedings might not be delayed, appointed R. N. Basin U. S. Attorney for Utah; "an office," says Mr. Bates, "which no person can lawfully fill unless nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States."

George R. Maxwell became his assistant, and together they acted in the interim between the resignation of Major Hempstead and the lawful appointment of his successor.

Upon his appointment to the Federal bench Judge McKean seems to have developed into a monomaniac, obsessed of the idea that he had been sent to Utah for the sole purpose of suppressing the Mormon faith and the baiting of Mormons. Many who were not Mormons, however, strongly disapproved of Judge McKean's course, believing it to be unlawful and impolitic. Among the many journals which, throughout the land, and on both sides of the Atlantic, interestedly discussed the Utah situation at the time, was the New York "Herald," which said:

"Judge McKean has done in law what Governor Shafter did in politics; but McKean has lived on and been humbled and defeated. He refused the recognition of the Territorial Marshal and Attorney as Shafter did the Territorial Nauvoo Legion and its Lieutenant-General. But the Judge comes to grief for the moment. He held his court with the United States officers; but the United States treasury would not honor the Marshal's drafts for the expenses of the court, virtually acknowledging that the Mormon interpretation of the question is correct.

"Here is the Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah, a gentleman of learning, ability and moral character, completely baffled and smarting terribly under his defeat. He had essayed to do something and had failed. Not for the want of physical support, for the United States Army and all the volunteers that could be called for, would have rushed to sustain him, but he failed because he could not sustain himself as the law stood."

The Carson, Nevada, "Register" had this to say in commenting on an article published in the Sacramento "Record": "The Sacramento 'Record' is very indignant at the Mormons because Judge McKean of Utah adjourned the District Court for the reason that no compensation had been provided for jurors. The 'Record' evidently does not understand the matter. McKean is a violent and unscrupulous Judge, who appears to have more of a mission to stir up blood in Utah and raise a disturbance so as to justify the interference of the Federal Government, than to administer the law acording to his oath and ability.

"In a case before him he ruled that the District Court was not a Territorial Court, but a United States Court—that there was no such court as a Territorial District Court. The decision was absurd, being in the teeth of all the statutes and decisions since the foundation of the Government.

"It was made in order to break down the Mormons, law or no law. If his court is a U. S. Court, of course the United States is bound to pay its expenses—the Territorial treasurer has no right to disburse money out of the Territorial treasury to pay jurors. Judge McKean was simply caught in one of his own traps. Like every man who deviates from trodden paths of precedent and law, he is liable to get scratched with legal briars, and break his neck over unknown principles."

The vacation in Judge McKean's court because of a lack of funds did not last long. Money was obtained to pay the running expenses of the tribunal. Still, a delay of several months occurred, during which both court and officers were comparatively idle.

The Case of Thomas Hawkins.

The month of October, 1871, marked the beginning of what Judge McKean called a measuring of legal strength between Federal Authority and Polygamic Theocracy, and the first case called to the bar was what became known to history as the Hawkins case, which attained a celebrity only second to that in which Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, was the party defendant.

A complaint had been made to Judge McKean that one Thomas Hawkins, a tinsmith and a resident of Salt Lake City, had committed numerous adulteries, in violation of the Utah laws relating to such crimes. According to the Judge's statement, made in open court just before the trial, the complainant in the case was Mrs. Harriet Hawkins, an English woman, the wife of the accused, who came to McKean and gave information to the foregoing effect, whereupon he, as in duty bound, issued a warrant of arrest and had Thomas Hawkins brought before him.

An examination elicited the fact that the defendant was a Mormon and a polygamist; that he had three wives, and that his alleged adulteries were alleged acts of cohabitation with two women he had wedded after his marriage with the complainant. The Judge committed the defendant to the custody of the United States Marshal, but subsequently held him to bail to await the session of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury, composed exclusively of Gentiles and apostate Mormons, having been empaneled, Mrs. Hawkins, the complainant, went before that body and repeated the substance of her affidavit previously filed with Chief Justice McKean. It was her statement that produced the indictment upon which Thomas Hawkins was tried for adultery. This, the defense claimed, was in violation to the principle of common law which holds that a wife may not be permitted to testify against her husband. What the prosecution relied upon to justify the proceeding,—since the Cullom bill, which provided that a wife might testify against her husband in polygamy cases, had failed to become a law,—was that clause in the Utah statute which said: "No prosecution for adultery can be commenced but on the complaint of the husband or wife."

Mr. Thomas Fitch, chief attorney for the defense in the Hawkins case, thus reviews the rulings of Judge McKean:

"The statutes of but few States make adultery a felony, and adjudicated cases upon such statutes are rare. In Minnesota, however, the statute on this subject is precisely the same as that of Utah, and the Supreme Court of Minnesota, in a case strikingly analogous to the Hawkins case, in the case of the State vs. Armstrong, reported in the fourth volume of the Minnesota Supreme Court reports, set aside a similar conviction obtained upon the testimony of the wife, and in its opinion used the following language:

"The act provides that no prosecution for adultery shall be commenced except on the complaint of the husband or wife. Com. statutes, Minnesota, 128, ses. 1. It is conded that this provision authorizes them to be sworn as witnesses against each other before the Grand Jury in making the complaint. We think, however, that such was not the intention of the Legislature, etc., etc. We could not, etc., consistently with the rules of construction of statutes add another case to those in which the confidence of the marriage relation may be violated while another reasonable interpretation will fully satisfy the statute. We think in limiting the prosecution of the crime of adultery to cases in which the complaint shall be made by the husband or wife, the Legislature only meant to say that it was a crime, which if the parties immediately interested did not feel sufficiently injured by it to institute proceedings against the offender, the public would not notice it. It does not follow that because the prosecution of a case proceeds upon the complaint of a particular person, that therefore that person must be the complaining witness. The person who moves the prosecution before the magistrate, or Grand Jury, may not personally know anything about the facts of the crime, but he can, nevertheless, put the investigation in motion by entering a complaint, and either producing the witness who can establish the facts, or putting the officers of the law in a way of doing so. It means that it must be upon the motion, and with the approbation of the interested party.

"In the same case the Supreme Court of Minnesota says upon another point: But in criminal prosecutions for bigamy, or in adultery where the offense depends upon the defendant being a married man or woman, the marriage must be proven in fact, and a conviction cannot be had upon the admissions of the defendant. 7 John, 314. People vs. Humphrey.

"Yet on the trial of Hawkins Judge McKean permitted the prosecution to prove the marriage of Hawkins by evidence of his admission to that effect.

"Thus it will be seen that the four important provisions of the discarded Cullom bill, namely, the choice of jurors except by a United States Marshal, no Mormon to serve on juries, the abrogation of the common law rule that a wife cannot testify for or against her husband, and the new doctrine that marriage in criminal cases can be proven by admissions of the defendant—are all in successful operation. The legislation to meet a local difficulty in the way of enforcing the laws, which the Senate of the United States did not deem it wise or expedient to enact, has been decreed and established by James B. McKean.

"That course of procedure which Chief Justice Salmon. P. Chase tacitly refused to pursue, even to meet a great popular demand for the punishment of Jefferson Davis, the Chief Justice of Utah has pursued to comply with a small popular demand for the punishment of a Mormon polygamist. The Judge has made those bold innovations upon precedent, the contemplation of which compelled the pause of the law-making power of a great nation.

"Who will doubt that whenever the exigency arises the same Judge will overturn another common law rule, and establish another proposition of the Cullom bill by allowing marriage to be proved in prosecutions for polygamy by evidence of general reputation? Who will doubt that any ruling will be made that is necessary to carry out the purposes of this crusade? And what unprejudiced citizen but will regard with apprehension the extension of this practice of judicial legislation? If it should ever reach beyond Utah and be adopted by the Judges of our State and National courts of last resort, either a revolution would be induced, or a people who had lost their liberties would have occasion to remember John Randolph's epigram, that 'the book of Judges comes before the book of Kings.'"

The indictment found against Hawkins was based upon evidence of general reputation, and not upon the testimony of witnesses legally qualified to testify, according to the opinion of unbiased minds, and Mr. Fitch's supposition that the same rule would probably be followed before the trial jury was well founded.

Messrs. Miner and Fitch filed a motion for a change of venue in the Hawkins case, the defendant alleging his belief, on oath, that he could not obtain a fair trial in the Third District Court, owing to the prejudice that existed in said court and among the people from whom the jury that would try him was to be drawn. Arguments of counsel having been made the Judge rendered a decision overruling the motion for a change of venue, on the ground that the defendant's affidavit did not state facts going to show that any prejudice existed against him. The Prosecuting Attorney then requested the court to fix a day for the trial of the case, which was done. Regarding the rulings of Judge McKean, while the jury was being impaneled, Mr. Fitch says:

"The act of Congress governing the procedure in criminal cases in the courts of the United States gives the accused ten peremptory challenges to the jury against two accorded to the prosecution, while the Territorial law governing the mode of procedure in criminal cases in the Territorial courts gives to the prosecution and the accused six challenges each. The act of Congress referred to bars all prosecution for non-capital felonies (except forgery) not instituted within two years from the date of the offense, while the Territorial laws contain no statute of limitations. The Territorial laws provide that in non-capital cases the jury which finds a defendant guilty may prescribe the punishment. The act of Congress is silent upon the subject, and of course leaves the power of sentence, where in the absence of statutory regulation it would belong to the Judge.

"As Judge McKean has ruled that his was a United States Court, the counsel for Hawkins asked the court to give their client the benefit of the ten challenges allowed by act of Congress. Judge McKean refused, and allowed only the six permitted under the laws of Utah. The defendant's counsel requested an instruction to the jury that the law of Congress protected the defendant for acts committed two years before the finding of the indictment. Judge McKean refused because the Territorial laws prescribed no limit for prosecutions. Then counsel asked the Judge to allow the jury to fix the punishment as prescribed by the Territorial laws. He refused that also.

"He pursued the practice of the United States court when the jury was being selected; of a Territorial court when the jury were being preemptorily challenged. He pursued the practice of a Territorial when the act of Congress would have limited the prosecution; of a United States court when the jury might, under Territorial law, have been more lenient in prescribing punishment than the exigencies of a great burning 'mission' would warrant."

Ignorance of the Law no Excuse.

The jury in the case of Hawkins returned a verdict of guilty. A motion was made for a new trial by counsel for the defendant which was overruled by Judge McKean, who passed sentence upon the convicted man as follows:

"Thomas Hawkins, I am sorry for you, very sorry. You may not think so now, but I shall try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth. For many years you were a kind husband a kind father. At length the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you; then happiness departed from your household, and now, by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at the bar a convicted criminal.

"The law gives me large discretion in passing sentence upon you. I might both fine and imprison you, or I might fine you only, or imprison you only. I might imprison you twenty years and fine you one thousand dollars. I cannot imprison you less than three years nor fine you less than three hundred dollars. It is right that you should be fined, among other reasons to help defray the expense of enforcing the law. But my experience in Utah has been such that were I to fine you only I am satisfied that the fine would be paid out of other funds than yours, and thus you would go free, absolutely free from all punishment; and then these men who mislead the people would make you and thousands of others believe that God had sent the money to pay the fine, that God had prevented the court from sending you to prison, that by a miracle you had been rescued from the authorities of the United States.

"I must look to it that judgment give no aid and comfort to such men. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive, and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. This community ought to begin to learn that God does not interpose to rescue criminals from the consequences of their crimes, but that on the contrary He so orders the affairs of His universe that, sooner or later, crime stands face to face with justice and justice is the master.

"I will say here and now, that whenever your good behavior and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. Thomas Hawkins, the judgment of the court is that you be fined five hundred dollars, and that you be imprisoned at hard labor for a term of three years."

And the unbiased reader of today, a full forty-two years after the Hawkins case had been tried, the sentence pronounced and its substance made part of the judicial archives of Utah, might say justice had been tempered with as much mercy as seemed consistent with the gravity of the offense. But we of the present era are of another day and generation, and in consequence scarcely competent to judge impartially of the events which led up to that climax.

It should be remembered that the prosecution had used Hawkins as a mere pawn in one of the most serious legal chess games ever indulged in by the Bench and Bar of any State or Territory within the confines of the Union. A game that meant everything to the defense if the prosecution won, and almost nothing to the prosecution, win or lose.

The Mormons were the pioneers who had braved every danger and hardship to create an oasis in the very heart of America's most barren and uninviting desert. Practically as well as poetically had they forced the desert to blossom as the rose. They had made a gallant fight against grudging Nature and won the battle. Into the heart of the "worthless west" they had carried their wealth of pluck, ambition and determination, but unfortunately for them, they had also carried a new religion, and at least one of the tenets of their faith was obnoxious to the adherents of better established and more conventional creeds. If they lost in the legal warfare their religion must collapse like a house of cards. They were probably fanatics, but they undoubtedly believed in themselves.

A Journalist's Picture of Utah's Bench and Bar of Long Ago.

The following vivid pen picture of the flower of the Bench and Bar of Utah in action forty-two years ago is quite worth reproducing, if only to show the crude western environment which served to frame the picture. It was written by a special correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial," done in the journalistic style of that period, and published in that newspaper as a triumph in the art of news gathering:

"The Judge on the bench, J. B. McKean, at once cleared his throat and looked over the bar and the audience. The Judge wore a blue coat and was as trim as a bank president. He sat upon a wooden chair behind a deal table, raised half a foot above the floor; the Marshal stood behind a remnant of dry goods box in one corner, and the jury sat upon two broken setees under a hot stove pipe and behind a stove. They were intelligent as usual with juries, and resembled a parcel of baggage smashers warming themselves in a railroad depot between trains.

"The bar consisted of what appeared to be a large keno party keeping tally on a long pine table. When some law books were brought in after a while, the bar wore that unrecognizable look of religious services about to be performed before the opening of the game. The audience sat upon six rows of damaged setees, and a standing party formed the background, over whose heads was seen a great barren, barn-like area of room in the rear, filled with the debris of some former fair. One chair on the right of the Judge was deputed to witnesses.

"The room itself was the second story of a livery stable, and a polygamous jackass and several unregenerate Lamanite mules in the stall beneath occasionally interrupted the Judge with a bray of delight. The audience was composed entirely of men, perfectly orderly, and tolerably ragged, and spitting surprisingly little tobacco juice; almost all of them Mormons, with a stray miner mingled in, wearing a revolver on his hip and a paper collar under his long beard.

"At the table, on one side, sat Baskin and Maxwell, the prosecutors; the former frowsy, cool and red-headed, the latter looking as if he had overslept himself for a week and got up mad. On the opposite side sat Tom Fitch, late member of Congress from Nevada, a rotund, cosmopolitan young man, with a bright black eye, a piece of red flannel around his bad cold of a throat, and great quantities of forensic eloquence wrapped away under his mustache. Behind him was A. Miner, the leading Mormon lawyer, turned a little gray and thinned down in flesh very much since Judge McKean got on the bench, for the Judge uses Miner as the scapegoat for the sins of the bar, and threatens him with Camp Douglas and a fine every time he has a toothache.

"Whenever Miner gets up to apologize, the Judge makes him sit down, and when he sits down the Judge looks at him with his resinous black eyes as if he had committed solely and alone the Mountain Meadow massacre. Miner is the "Smallbones" of the court, and is fed on judicial herrings. The other lawyers are all Gentiles, except Hosea Stout and one Snow, of the firm of Snow & Hoge, a Vermonter. Yonder is a square built man with cropped hair—ex-Governor Mann, Fitch's partner; they divide the leading business here, although resident only six months, with Hempstead and Kirkpatrick, the former a slow, serious military officer, and the latter a dark-eyed Kentuckian. Kentuckian also is Marshal, the Ancient Pistol of the bar, rare and stupendous in speech, and chiefly admired by his partner, Carter, from Maryland. Nothing is a bereavement to Marshall, however, for as he frequently reminds the court, 'the jurisprudence of the country reaches its perihelion in the names of Kent, Choate and Marshall, of which latter I am a part.' Smith and Earll and DeWolfe are about the remainder of the Utah bar—a shrewd, clever bevy of pioneer chaps, some of whom draw large contingent fees from mining suits.

"As Miner is the victim of the court, the court in turn is the victim of Baskin, the prosecuting attorney pro tem. Baskin comes from Ohio, and gets his red-hot temper from his hair, and about six months ago he scaled the ermine slopes of Judge Hadley, one of the three luminaries of this bench. But as this notable bench in Utah never consult together, Strickland agreeing with McKean in everything, and Hawley in nothing, Judge McKean let Baskin out on habeas corpus in four days, and Baskin disdained to pay his fine. It is Baskin, therefore, who insists, as prosecuting attorney, that the laws of the United States and the courts thereof must be respected in Utah.

"As for McKean's two Associate Judges, they are holding District Court at Provo and Beaver, Hawley harassing some rural Justice of the Peace with his last printed opinion, and Strickland playing billiards for drinks, between sessions, with Bill Nye. But Judge McKean does not use tobacco nor a billiard cue in any form, his sole recreation is to practice elocution and parlor sauvity in anticipation of his appearance in the United States Senate from the State of New York. A trim apprehensive, not unsagacious man, with a great burning mission to exalt the horn of his favorite denomination upon the ruins of the Mormon Bishopric. McKean is resolved in advance that everybody is guilty who can keep awake under Orson Pratt's sermons."

Hon. Thomas Fitch Tells of Bench and Bar Conditions in Utah Forty Years Ago.

We confidently trust the readers of the foregoing pages have discovered that the whole history of the Bench and Bar of Utah from the year 1870 on until his retirement from the high office of Chief Justice, revolved around the somewhat original, not to say peculiar decisions of one obstinate jurist. And at this juncture we beg to present the view of the situation as expressed in a speech delivered by the Hon. Thomas Fitch, at that time the acknowledged leader of the Bar of Utah. This speech was delivered before the members of the Constitutional Convention of Utah February 20, 1872, and was as follows:

"About August, 1870, James B. McKean arrived here as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, and District Judge of the Third Judicial District. From the hour of his arrival he has been the leading controlling spirit of the existing movement against the Mormon institutions. He is not, perhaps, an immoral man in his private life, and for the purposes of this argument it is not necessary to inquire whether or no he is a corrupt man either in private or official transactions, but he certainly is that most dangerous of all public functionaries—a Judge with a mission to execute, a Judge with a policy to carry out, a Judge panoplied with a purpose as in complete steel.

"Whether or not consciously, but with implacable and unswerving determination, he has steadily subordinated his judicial duties and his judicial character to the fulfillment of his mission and the execution of his policy. Motions are held under advisement for months, civil business accumulates upon the calendar, great mining cases are referred, or abandoned, by disgusted litigants, and still the Judge alternates between the business of an examining magistrate and the pleasure of thanking the Grand Jury for finding indictments.

"While possessing sufficient knowledge to comply with some of the forms of law, and sufficient personal courage to forward his plans, he is yet destitute of the spirit of impartial jurisprudence. We all know there is a class of minds which after many years of upright and dispassionate conduct, will, through lust of power, or gain of fame, or other inordinate aim, suddenly develop some insurgent quality, which stops nothing short of morbidness, little short of insanity. It is for the prestige of his past that this man, notwithstanding his remarkable actions here, continues to receive the support of the Federal administration, while with some sincerity in the righteousness of his crusade, he wins for himself the endorsement of thousands of persons who only know that they desire polygamy shall be destroyed, and who do not ask the price, or inquire 'how many Athenians are in mourning?'

"Whether or not this theory be correct respecting the cause, and it is the most charitable of any I can conceive, the result is the same. James B. McKean is morally and hopelessly deaf to the common demands of the opponents of his policy, and in any case where a Mormon, or a Morman sympathizer, or a conservative Gentile be concerned, there may be found rulings unparalleled in the jurisprudence of England or America.

"Such a man you have among you; a central sun; what of his satellites?

"The mineral deposits of Utah have attracted here a large number of active, restless, adventurous men, and with them have come many who are unscrupulous, many who are reckless; the hereditary foes of industry, order and law. This class finding the courts and Federal officers arrayed against the Mormons, have with pleased alacrity placed themselves on the side of courts and officers. Elements ordinarily discordant blend together in the same seething cauldron. The officers of justice find allies in those men who, differently surrounded would be their foes; the bagnios and the hells shout hosannas to the courts; the altars of religion are invested with the paraphernalia and the presence of vice; the drunkard espouses the cause of the apostle of temperance; the champion of harlots preaches the beauties of virtue and continence. All believe that license will be granted by the leaders in order to advance their sacred cause, and the result is an immense support for those friends of immorality and architects of disorder who care nothing for the cause, but everything for the license.

"Judge McKean and others are doubtless pursuing a purpose which they believe in the main to be wise and just, but their following is of a different class. There is a nucleus of reformers and a mass of ruffians, a center of zealots and circumference of plunderers. The dramshop interest hopes to escape the Mormon tax of $300 per month by sustaining a Judge who will enjoin a collection of the tax, and the prostitutes persuade their patrons to support Judges who will interfere by habeas corpus with any practical enforcement of municipal ordinances.

"Every interest of industry is disastrously affected by this unholy alliance; every right of the citizen is threatened if not assailed by the existence of this combination. Your local magistrates are successfully defied, your local laws are disregarded, your municipal ordinances are trampled into the mire; theft and murder walk through your streets without detection, drunkards howl their orgies in the shadow of your altara, the glare and tumult of drinking saloons, the glitter of gambling hells, and the painted flaunt of the bawd plying her trade now vex the repose of the streets which beforetime heard no sound to disturb their quiet save the busy hum of industry, the clatter of trade and the musical tinkle of mountain streams.

"The process by which this condition of affairs has been brought about, as well as the excuse for invoking these processes, may here be briefly stated:

"In 1856 a political party declared itself opposed to polygamy as a relic of barbarism; in 1860 that party achieved power in the nation; in 1862 an act of Congress was passed, the object of which was to suppress polygamy in Utah. This law was permitted to remain a dead letter upon the statute books. The war to suppress the rebellion, the problems of reconstruction growing out of that war, the proposed impeachment of President Johnson, the various exciting public questions of the day, diverted the minds of the legislators and constituencies from the Mormon question, and not until after President Grant's inauguration did the anti-polygamy plank of the Republican platform loom up into national consequence. It was then observed that the anti-polygamy act of Congress of 1862 had never been enforced.

"The Territorial laws for drawing and empaneling juries provided, as in all other communities, for a selection by lot. Nineteen-twentieths of the persons eligible to jury duty in Utah were Mormons, who naturally declined to indict or convict their neighbors for a practice which was believed by all to be a virtue rather than a crime. The law prescribed one rule, the sentiment of the community where the law existed prescribed another. Similar conditions prevented the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason at Richmond; similar conditions made it impossible to convict a violator of the fugitive slave law in New England.

"The forty-first was asked to enact a law to meet the exigency and the Cullon bill was framed. This measure provided that the selection of jurors should be given to the United States

Marshal, that polygamists and those who believed in polygamy should be excluded from the jury box, that the wife might be a witness against the husband, that marriage might be proved in criminal cases by reputation, and that the statute of limitations should not apply to charges of polygamy. The wisdom and justice of this sweeping measure were seriously questioned by the New York 'Tribune,' and other Republican papers, and by such leading Republican statesmen as Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts and Robert C. Schenck of Ohio; but the bill passed the house by nearly a party vote, and failed to become a law only because the United States did not find time or inclination to consider it during the forty-first Congress.

"After the adjournment, or about the time of the adjournment of the second session of the forty-first Congress, James B. McKean was appointed Chief Justice of Utah, and with military promptness he proceeded by his decisions to establish as rules of law the propositions of the defeated Cullon bill. He decided in the case of Hempstead vs. Snow that the court over which he presided was a United States court, that it was not a legislative but a constitutional court, and that the Territorial prosecuting attorney was not, even when prosecuting offenders charged with violation of Territorial laws, the proper prosecuting officer of his court, but that the United States District Attorney was such.

"He decided in the case of Patric vs. McAllister that the Territorial Marshal was not, in any case, the proper executive officer of his court, but that the United States Marshal was such in all cases. He decided in another case that the Territorial Legislature of Utah had no power under the organic act to prescribe rules for obtaining of juries to try any cases in his court, and in prescribing rules himself for that purpose, he declined to consult the assessment roll or invoke the usual method of selecting by lot, but he ordered the clerk to issue an open venire to the United States Marshal.

"Thus the first proposition of the defeated Cullon bill, that the Marshal might pick, I will not say pack, the jury, was decreed into existence."

Both Great and Small Are Called to Plead.

It seems scarcely worth while mentioning that a man of Judge McKean's peculiarities, the most pronounced of which being a belief in the sacredness of his mission to clear the earth of the last vestige of the Mormon Church, should eventually bring Brigham Young within the meshes of his wide-sweeping dragnet. However, the history of that case is almost too well known to the reading world to bear repeating here, but there were a few points connected with the judicial rulings in that case which brought about the beginning of the end of Judge McKean's career on the Federal bench.

Brigham Young was the leader of the Mormons, even in the broadest sense of the term, and possibly it would have been as well had the prosecution shown its sincerity by bringing that leader to trial in the beginning, instead of using so insignificant a pawn as they did in the selection of the man Hawkins. But evidently the intention was to try out the working of the system on a case where conviction was more than a foregone conclusion, and thereby establish a precedent to be followed in the more important cases already slated on the unwritten docket.

At any rate Mr. Young was arrested after the Grand Jury had brought in a true bill against him for practicing the forbidden act of polygamy, and it must be conceded, that under the conditions, it was quite within the province of the court to prosecute the case to the bitter end, but without undue prejudice or bias. But it was claimed at the time that Judge McKean indulged in a bit of prejudice when he refused to admit the defendant to bail, even though a sum of money of almost unheard of proportions at that period had been pledged as security for his appearance when called for trial. Still, Judge McKean stubbornly refused, even when advised so to do by District Attorney Bates. And so offended was the dignity of Bates that he went to Washington to lay the matter before the Attorney-General.

In January, 1872, District Attorney Bates reached Washington and made a full report to Attorney-General Williams and President Grant, in which he explained very thoroughly the tangled snarl of legal and judicial affairs in Utah. Before his departure for the East, Bates had been solicited in the interest of Brigham Young and others of his faith, at that time imprisoned, to use his influence to have them admitted to bail. He had telegraphed the Attorney-General asking if the prisoners might not be released on reasonable bail, thereby relieving the Government of the expense of their maintenance. And the Attorney-General had telegraphed his reply, saying: "Admit defendants to reasonable bail."

Either Mr. Bates did not have an opportunity to move in the matter before leaving, two days later, for Washington, or he was restrained by the consideration that Judge McKean had already declined to admit Brigham Young and the other defendants to bail. At any rate nothing appears to have been done by him in the direction indicated. A few days after his arrival at the capital, however, his assistant, Mr. High, received from him a telegram reading:

"The Attorney-General directs that you move the court to bail in such sums as will secure the attendance of all criminals, to save expense.

"GEORGE C. BATES, U. S. District Attorney."

Following this instruction from his chief, Mr. High made a motion in the Third District Court for the admission to bail of prisoners in all criminal cases then on the calendar.

War Between Bench and Bar.

Judge McKean refused to grant the motion, stating that "it would be a most pernicious precedent." "Besides," said he, "there are reasons which cannot be made public why these prisoners should not be admitted to bail—reasons which District Attorney Bates cannot have communicated to Attorney-General Williams, and to which Mr. Bates seems quite indifferent. Indeed, he is known by the court to have made, in other particulars, serious misstatements in regard to the affairs in Utah." Afterwards Judge McKean supplemented this verbal attack upon Mr. Bates by a personal visit to Washington, where he strove, not only to counteract the influence which he believed Mr. Bates was exercising against him, but to secure that gentleman's removal from office. The successor to the latter desired by Judge McKean was Mr. Baskin. Thus was opened between the Chief Justice and United States District Attorney Bates a breach that never closed.

Judge McKean's object in visiting Washington was, of course, to offset the influence of the District Attorney. The latter, at the time of his departure from Salt Lake, undoubtedly carried an anti-McKean motive. Like Mr. Hempstead—who had resigned the office of District Attorney rather than prosecute longer under Judge McKean's rulings—Mr. Bates had become disgusted with the rulings and the confusion in which they had involved the judicial affairs of the Territory.

He had resolved to make a plain and thorough statement to the Attorney-General and the President, in order that something might be done to end the legal embroglio. Whether or not he advised the removal of Judge McKean, does not appear. It is a fact, however, that he was accused by the latter's supporters of so doing, and it was this that took the Chief Justice to Washington.

On the 15th of April, 1872, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision in the Englebrecht case, probably the most important ruling so far given by that tribunal in relation to the general affairs of the Territories. It was the unanimous expression of the Supreme Bench, and was voiced by the Chief Justice, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and concluded with the following paragraph which must have made rather unpleasant reading for the Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah:

"Upon the whole we are of the opinion that the jury in this case was not selected and summoned in conformity with law, and that the challenge to the array should have been allowed. This opinion makes it unnecessary to consider the other questions in the case.

"The judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah must be reversed."

In the words of historian Orson F. Whitney, it was joy that filled the hearts of the citizens of Utah generally when it became known that the court of last resort had reversed Judge McKean's ruling relative to the manner of drawing and empaneling jurors. Judge McKean, who had sat in the Supreme Court and heard the opinion as it fell from the lips of Chief Justice Chase, was almost in despair; and well he might be, for the decision was the death knell to his ambitious hopes of future preferment, based upon his anti-Mormon career, and half dug already was the official grave into which, a few years later, he ignominiously descended.

Judge McKean insisted that the Supreme Court's decision was "bad in law," and solaced himself with the reflection that he was none the less right, though practically the world was against him.

S. A. Kenner's Version of the Early-Day Judicial Scandal.

Mr. S. A. Kenner wrote the following vivid account of the judicial scandal which culminated in the downfall of a jurist overburdened with a "mission." Mr. Kenner's story reads as follows:

"Regarding Judge McKean, the writer cheerfully bears witness that personally he was many removes from a bad man. A thorough gentleman in his instincts and demeanor, moral and upright in his habits, and as fair-minded as any ordinary man who ever sat in judgment when presiding over cases in which his 'policy' regarding the Mormons, plainly outlined from the beginning, was not involved in any manner.

"He was not a great lawyer, but might be called a fairly good one. He had a disposition to magnify his calling, and did so in his first big case (Englebrecht's) by entitling the chief tribunal over which he presided, the 'Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah,' a creation which the other Supreme Court of the United States sat down on, and thus broke down all subsequent proceedings so based.

"He declared that the proceedings against President Young for lascivious cohabitation was properly entitled 'Federal Authority vs. Polygamic Theocracy'—in which his honor not only butted up against the laws of Congress and the Territory, but took a little fall out of Noah Webster at the same time. In sentencing the first victim of the great moral raid (1871) he said: 'I am sorry for you, Thomas Hawkins,' which he doubtless was, and then went on to upset the pail of milk by unloading on the defendant a diatribe on transgression which was doubtless well meant and not in the least abusive, but would have been less oppressive if it had been.

"To tell the truth it savored somewhat of those ancient folk who were very sorry others were not as good as they, and showed a plain disposition to belabor others over Hawkins' shoulders. Hawkins is reported to have said afterward that he would rather be sentenced a dozen times in plain terms than have to listen to that lecture again. But undoubtedly he was not educated up to the platform standard, and might have felt somewhat prejudiced besides.

"Finally the Judge's undoing came to pass. The raid, of which he was the head and front, growing by what it fed on, could not subsist much longer in an American atmosphere. Indictments seemed to grow on trees and President Young was fairly shingled over with them, the charges embracing adultery, lascivious cohabitation, polygamy and murder, there being about half a dozen of the latter offense, one of them found on information obtained from Bill Hickman, of sainted memory, one of the most mild-mannered men that ever cut a throat or robbed a train.

"During the late fall of 1871, while the President was in St. George on his semi-regular vaction, one of the murder cases was peremptorily set for trial, and but a few days allowed him in which to appear. The prosecuting officers tried to have his bail forfeited, believing and hoping, no doubt, that he could not reach Salt Lake within the time set; and while the contention was at its height, lo! the defendant appeared in the doorway, quite unattended, and placed himself within the jurisdiction of the court. The incident was very sensational and dramatic, without the slightest design of its being so; but it dampened the ardor of the judicial bunco-steerers very much. It was only for a moment, and they immediately proceeded from the point at which they had left off; but the indictments were never tried.

"In July, 1873, President Young, who had apparently been somewhat overlooked by the raiders for some time, received another reminder of the fact that they were not dead nor sleeping, but had only been waiting. Ann Eliza Webb Dee Young, etc., somewhat widely known as 'Wife No. 19,' by her next friend, George R. Maxwell, brought a suit for divorce and alimony, and the papers were duly served. George, by the bye, was one of the 'boys' decidedly, and apparently wanted to make everybody believe that Mormons were his favorite diet three times a day. At heart he was not half as bad as he tried to make it appear. He was disposed to conviviality on rather a large scale, and generally kept a long way from the methods of deportment which are supposed to characterize the typical Sunday school teacher; but much was overlooked in him because of his having fought bravely as a Union soldier through the Civil War and been literally shot to pieces. He died in Salt Lake City in 1889.

"Well, this suit by him on behalf of the said A. E. W. D. Y. promised to be the richest pay streak the legal prospectors had yet struck; but with the exception of $3,000 'suit money,' or some such thing, which was paid on the order of the court, the defendant flatly refused to produce. Then the Judge got mad, and in his wrath he ordered Brigham to pay a fine of $25 and be imprisoned for one day in the penitentiary for contempt of court; the terms could not be called excessive as to amount and extent, but the defendant was then seventy-one years of age, far from well, and unaccustomed to the kind of company he was compelled to mingle with in the prison. Besides, in punishing the President for contempt of his court, it looked like the Judge was disposed to add another hardship to his victim's inflictions by denying him a privilege which nine-tenths of the people of the Territory indulged in without restriction.

"Five days after this proceeding, President Grant sent to the Senate the name of David Lowe of Kansas to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah vice McKean, removed.

"The blow had fallen. Heavy-hearted, the jurist whose uncurbed animosity in pursuit of the bubble reputation had brought about his own undoing, returned to the practice of his profession, at which he did not prosper. The coterie which formerly surrounded and upheld him as a demigod, and in whom the spirits of Draco, Jeffreys and Marlborough seemed for a time to have found reincarnation, drifted away from him, and eventually from each other, so far as the tie that formerly bound was concerned, and after a more or less precarious career, he died in Salt Lake City in January, 1877, of typhoid fever, so the doctor said, and undoubtedly they were correct as to the immediate cause of dissolution, but their diagnosis does not reach the broken heart, and this undoubtedly had much to do with it."

Mr. Kenner seems to have been the one journalist of Utah who took the trouble to keep a careful record of Bench and Bar of Utah throughout the troublous times when the members of the legal profession of that Territory were pretty equally divided between prosecuting and defending followers of the Mormon faith, and in his own inimitable style wrote the following account of the first successful prosecution for polygamy in Utah Territory:

"The first prosecution for polygamy under the laws of the United States of 1861, was that of George Reynolds, and that he was run up against a 'brace game' has been demonstrated sufficiently. The fact that Brigham Young and Thomas Hawkins had been indicted and the latter prosecuted for adultery, or something equivalent thereto, under the Territorial statute, thereby perverting it and seeking to reach the ends aimed at by devious means, had caused so much animadversion as to make the campaign somewhat of a scandal, and before entering upon the new line of campaign, it was announced to be the proper thing to select a vicarious offender and put him through the mill for the purpose of determining the sufficiency of the law under which the action was brought.

"So Elder George Reynolds was presented and accepted. In making these assertions I do not rely upon the record, but partly upon the testimony of one of the grand jury by which the indictment was found—the late James Horrocks, a prominent citizen of Ogden, whose statement to this effect was published by me in the 'Junction' of that city along about 1878. He said without equivocation that the jurors were instructed, or at least advised, that there was no disposition to inflict punishment, but merely a design on the part of the Government's representatives to make sure of their ground before going further.

"Mr. Reynolds was tried pursuant to the indictment, and found guilty, on March 31, 1875. The case was appealed to the Territorial Supreme Court, where it was reversed, and was retried in September of the same year, another verdict of guilty being found. It was heard by the United States Supreme Court late in 1878, and affirmed early the following year, when the defendant found out that he had been prosecuted for all there was in it as well as some things that were not.

"He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and sent to the Lincoln, Nebraska, penitentiary, where he remained less than a month, being then returned to Utah. His 'test' amounted to serving the full term, less one hundred and forty-four days deducted for good behavior. Mr. Reynolds in durance vile was very much like Mr. Reynolds at large—easy-going, unassuming, attentive to the things to which attention should be given, respectful to those in authority, and always buoyed above present misfortunes by a 'big hope ahead.' He regards himself and others regard him as anything but a criminal then, previously or since; and it is the same with the others who subsequently went over the same road.

"A few months before the arrival of Judge McKean, Governor J. Wilson Shafter put in an appearance, and during the brief time of their joint control of the ranch, if they failed to see eye to eye as to any point of local policy, the circumstance never leaked out. His excellency was somewhat peppery in his form of speech, and never left any one in doubt as to what he meant. It is said of him, when he received his commission, he exclaimed, 'After me, by God, Brigham Young will never be Governor of Utah,' and this proved to be correct.

"Brigham Young was not Governor again, nor was Shafter very long. He died October 31, 1870. Before passing out he managed to accomplish two very unusual things—he abolished the

Fourth of July by proclamation, and knocked out the constitutional right of the citizen to bear arms, also by proclamation.

"During his ephemeral career he was hailed by the ultra non-Mormons as 'the only real Governor Utah ever had.' Most of them having been here as much as two years, and having had such unusual opportunities for determining the situation as come from association with but one side of it, the judgment will have to stand—as to them. Shafter, like McKean, served honorably in the Union army and was personally upright."

The Clawson Case.

Judge Charles S. Zane arrived in Salt Lake on August 23, 1884, and a few weeks later took his seat on the bench of the Third District Court. He was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He proved to be a much abler lawyer than his predecessors and for some time the court machinery ran along without hitching. His first tilt with the "problem" was in the case of the United States vs. Rudger Clawson for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. The jury list being exhausted before the panel was complete, an open venire was ordered; this not being in accordance with the provisions of the Territorial or Federal law, was excepted to by the defense and made the principal feature of the grounds for a subsequent appeal.

The local Supreme Court upheld the trial court in all material respects, so did the United States Supreme Court later on, holding that the summoning and empaneling of a jury by such means was one of the inherent powers of the court. He was sentenced to three and a half years and $500 fine for polygamy and six months and $300 fine for unlawful cohabitation. After imprisonment of three years, one month and ten days he was pardoned by President Cleveland.

Judge Zane's Decisions.

Kenner tells us that from this point on the campaign against "polygamic" offenses waxed warm and active, the Judge lending all the aid his positon was capable of to it. In point of effectiveness and results, Judge Zane made Judge McKean's record look like a thing of shreds and patches. "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here," was not written over the entrance to the court room, and would not have been appropriate anyway, because if the defendant happened to be accused of anything else than unlawful cohabitation or polygamy he stood as good a chance to get away as though it were any other court; otherwise, elsewhere. The "twin relic" and its carollaries were to go and the element of force was to be the prime factor in reaching the consummation.

In prosecuting unlawful cohabitation cases against those of the Mormons, who, according to the language of Judge Judd "had the misfortune to be found out," some unusual and peculiar conditions were created. Precedents wanting, they had to be made, and the making was not always gauged by understood and recognized principles of law. To begin with, the line of separation between the malum in se and the malum prohibitum was nearly if not quite effaced for the Mormons' special benefit, and all polygamy and cohabitation cases were practically placed upon an equal footing with anything in the whole gamut of crime, from petty larceny to murder in the first degree.

There were no extenuating circumstances and few personal considerations allowed, and almost no acquittals. To be tried was to be convicted, and to be convicted was to go to the penitentiary along with felons of high and low degree as well as various colors, sexes, ages and previous conditions. Only one part of the punishment could be evaded—the inevitable $300 fine accompanying the imprisonment, and this only on a plain showing that the criminal didn't have the property; that is, if he couldn't pay he didn't have to, but this exemption was enjoyed by all other kinds of convicted people upon whom fines were imposed, so the Mormons could not plume themselves upon its being a special feature in their behalf. The right of appeal was not denied, of course, and if the convicted person had $1,000 or so handy he could have his case taken up on review, but as there was no suspension of judgment, his term of imprisonment would likely run out before its correctness was passed upon.

Other legal fungi were engendered, among which was the professional and mechanical juror. Men stood in waiting to be drawn for petit jurors, and sometimes, though necessarily not so often, for grand jurors. These men's duties, on the surface, were the same as those of men similarly engaged elsewhere. They were possessed of the statutory qualifications, swore they had no bias or prejudice one way or another and would find in accordance with the facts, which probably in most cases they did. But here is the question: Are men who, by means of a regular routine, are made to know what kind of findings are expected from them and that failure to so find means immediate dismissal, in possession of the receptive frame of mind which Alfred the Great contemplated when he invented the jury system?

And again: Is the railroading process in dealings with defendants whose offenses are not specifically against the common law but only against creations of statutes, and these in some cases after the fact, the correct thing in modern jurisprudence and practice anyway?

On August 26, 1888, Judge Zane was superseded by Elliot B. Stanford of the New York Bar, and a personal friend of President Cleveland. At the same time there was a suspension of hostilities, and an armistice followed, by the terms of which light penalties were imposed on those who pleaded guilty, which a great many did.

A much better feeling resulted, but it did not last for long, for in June, 1889, Judge Sanford having refused to resign by request of headquarters, was peremptorily removed by President Harrison and Judge Zane reappointed. There wasn't so much doing as before, probably for want of material to work on, but still the machine was not idle by any means.

Altogether the number who were trooped off to the penitentiary for the offenses spoken of nearly corresponded to that of the famous Light Brigade at Balaclava—600. If anything it was a little in excess of that figure. Incidentally, half a dozen women "living in the repute of marriage" with men who were otherwise luxuriously provided for were imprisoned for refusing to do what women are presumed to be quite willing to do as a rule—tell what they know about things.

The most conspicuous of these cases was that of Belle Harris, who with an infant child was held in captivity for some three months; she and the others endured the infliction patiently and decorously and became heroines by common consent. Many of the men were well-to-do, nearly all were property owners to some extent, and all were educated fully up to the average with a number greatly beyond that, and almost without exception they were, leaving aside the offense of which they were convicted, reputable, law-abiding citizens.

On September 24, 1890, Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, promulgated a manifesto, by means of which he denied that there had been any polygamous marriages for a good while, but such marriages and their concommitant relations were abrogated, and then the beginning of the end of the long-lived, perilous, trying situation was at once ushered in.

The beams of the rising sun of Statehood were now plainly apparent and becoming brighter with each succeeding day. The demon of discord spread his ugly pinions once more, took flight and relieved us of his hateful presence. Now and then a bit of discord born of old scores was noticeable, especially during the campaign of B. H. Roberts for the coveted seat in Congress.

Mormons and non-Mormons blend in the marts of trade, as in the ranks of the Bench and Bar, in the highways of travel, in society, in gatherings of all kinds, and only those who are acquainted could tell one from the other. Progress and prosperity are the common inspiration of the time. White-throated peace perches upon the ramparts of the State.

Judge Zane became the first Chief Justice of the new Sovereignty, and a wise, just and capable Judge he was, by his vast and varied experience aiding materially the work of getting the newly-launched craft through the inevitably snaggy and reefy waters of insipient Statehood; no easy task when we consider how serious had once been the discord that divided the residents of the now great and prosperous State of Utah. Incidentally the dawn of peace ushered in a new era for the edification of the Bench and Bar of Utah, for it gave its members an opportunity to return to the beaten paths of practice instead of eternally harping on one string.

Two Ladies Admitted to Practice Before the Bar of Utah.

On September 21, 1872, the Bench and Bar of Utah experienced a new sensation, one that furnished food for gossip among the members of the learned profession for many days following. This incident occurred in the Third District Court at Salt Lake City, and although it might pass unnoticed in any community today, it should be remembered that the event was quite new to that day and generation. It was the admission to the bar of two ladies.

Miss Phoebe Couzins, a resident of St. Louis, and already a practicing attorney in the courts of Missouri and Arkansas, was the first applicant. Her name was presented to the court for enrollment by Governor Woods, and upon presentation of her credentials from the two States mentioned, which were accepted by the court as satisfactory, his honor congratulated Miss Couzins on her accomplishments and welcomed the lady as a new member of the Bar of Utah.

Immediately the first ceremony was concluded Major C. H. Hempstead moved for the admission to the bar of Miss G. Georgie Snow, a resident of Salt Lake, and daughter of the veteran lawyer, Judge Zerubbabel Snow. Major Hempstead in his motion referred to Miss Snow's careful study of the principles of law, and added: "I am enabled to state that she is fully competent to be admitted to this bar. And on this statement of my own personal knowledge and examination, united with that of her father, who declares she is competent to meet almost any of us, not only in talking but in reasoning, I rise with pleasure to move her admission to the bar, as the first of Utah's daughters who has entered the profession of the law." After the usual formality of examination by a committee as to legal qualifications the motion was granted.

Orson F. Whitney's Opinion of Judge Zane.

Orson F. Whitney, whose history of Utah has frequently been quoted in this work, had this to say concerning the administration of Chief Justice Charles S. Zane, who succeded Judge McKean on the Federal bench of Utah:

"The wonderful changes following and in part flowing from Judge Zane's administration might induce in many the belief that he was an instrument of destiny, and that he came to Utah with a special mission from the Government; a mission for which he had been carefully chosen and vested with extraordinary powers. Indeed he was once styled 'a mission jurist,' and, like Judge McKean, whom he was supposed at one time to be ambitiously emulating, was charged with having as his object the overthrow of Mormonism.

"That something of the kind was desired by Judge McKean, who was a religious enthusiast, many still believe. A man who could say and feel as he did, that God had given him a mission in Utah as high above his office of Federal Judge as Heaven is above earth, and that whenever the laws of the United States conflicted with his ideas of duty he would unhesitatingly trample them under his feet, was just the one to cherish such a design and if possible put it into execution. Moreover, Judge McKean, unless report belied him, owed his appointment to ecclesiastical influence, exerted in his behalf by Dr. John P. Newman, the reputed spiritual adviser of President Grant.

"Of Judge Zane, who faced a situation similar in many respects to that of his ill-starred predecessor, and engaged with equal zeal in a crusade against a certain feature of the Mormon faith and practice, little if any of this could truthfully be said. In the first place he was not 'a religious man'; he professed no creed, and was interested in the advancement of no particular church. Not that he was an atheist; he had faith in a Supreme Being, and in the eventual triumph of truth and justice.

"He was zealous for what he believed to be right, and as persistent in opposing what he believed to be wrong. A thorough American, a Republican in politics, he was a staunch advocate of 'a strong government' and the strict enforcement of the law. If, in his views of law and government, as based upon the Constitution, he leaned to the doctrine of 'inherent and implied powers,' in preference to that of 'strict and literal construction,' it was but natural considering his political training and affiliations. To this, and not to a religious motive—though his traditions were necessarily Christian, and his predilections occidental rather than Oriental—is referable his attitude and acts in relation to polygamy, with which, as a legal and social problem, it was his lot to wrestle. Whether or not he was predestined to such a task, let fatalism declare. * * * * * *

"Judge Zane's appointment seems to have come in the ordinary course of events; no Jesuitical influence securing him the office, and no Star Chamber council at Washington instructing him how to discharge his functions. The case in a nutshell is this: The Government was determined to suppress the practice of polygamy in the Territories; a law had been passed by Congress to that end, and the Federal officials in Utah were under obligations to enforce it. A vacancy occurred in the Chief Justiceship of the Territory, and Charles S. Zane, being considered a proper man for the place, was sent to fill it. Not that the appointment came independently, without the usual intervention of powerful friends and their influence; but it came according to his account, without his solicitation or seeking. Following is a brief biographical sketch of Utah's most famous Chief Justice:

"Charles Shuster Zane, son of Andrew and Mary Franklin Zane, was born in Marsh River Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey, March 2, 1831. His mother was a distant relative of the great Franklin, 'the philosopher of the thunder bolt.' At the age of nineteen he left the paternal roof and journeyed to Illinois, which State had witnessed, four years previously, the exodus from its borders of the expatriated community that were the pioneers and founders of Utah. Little thought young Zane that his fate and that of the exiled Mormons were destined to meet in any way, much less in the manner that gave him so much notoriety, and added so many stirring pages to their history.

"His elder brother, John, had migrated to the West as early as 1838; the year whose close witnessed the Mormon troubles in Caldwell and Davies counties, Missouri, and the beginning of the exodus of the Saints from that State. Charles joined his brother in Illinois, and settled first at Richland, Sangamon County, where he engaged in farming and brickmaking. In the fall of 1852 he entered McKendry College, which he left three years later to teach school. In his leisure hours he read law. Subsequently he entered the office of James C. Conkling, a prominent lawyer of Springfield.

"Among the chief lights in the legal firmament of the Illinois capital at that period was Abraham Lincoln, the future President of the United States. Young Zane had previously applied to Mr. Lincoln for a situation, but he, having already a student in his office, advised him to go to Mr. Conkling. In the spring of 1857 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office over that of Mr. Lincoln and his partner, Mr. Herndon. The following year he was elected City Attorney of Springfield, and was re-elected in 1861 and 1865.

"The momentous year that witnessed Lincoln's inauguration as President and the outbreak of the Civil War, saw the installation of Charles S. Zane as the great man's successor in the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon. Though he did not himself enlist, he helped to raise troops for the war, assisting Captain George R.

Webber of the Commissary Department. He afterwards held the office of County Attorney of Sangamon County.

"His partnership with Mr. Herndon continued until 1869, when he became a member of another legal firm, that of Cullom, Zane & Marcy. His partners were General Shelby M. Cullom of 'Cullom bill' notoriety, and George O. Marcy Esq. This partnership ended when in June, 1873, Mr. Zane was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, comprising the counties of Sangamon and Macoupen. He occupied that position six years and was then re-elected. The circuit in the meantime had been enlarged to include six counties, and two other Judges assisted him. Judge Zane was exercising the functions of that office when appointed by President Arthur Chief Justice of Utah. * * * * *

"He arrived at Salt Lake City on the 23rd of August, and took the oath of office on the 1st of September; the day that his resignation went into effect at Springfield. In a proclamation of that date he was assigned by Governor Murry to the Third Judicial District as its presiding magistrate. The seat of this District was still at Salt Lake City, where Judge Zane took up his residence.

"The principal Federal officers of Utah at that period were Governor Eli H. Murry, Secretary Arthur L. Thomas, Chief Justice Charles S. Zane, Associate Justices Philip H. Emerson and Stephen P. Twiss, Marshal Edward A. Ireland, and District Attorney William H. Dickson. Mr. Ireland had been United States Marshal for Utah since 1882, when he succeeded Colonel Shaughnessy in that office; Mr. Dickson had held the position of United States District Attorney since April, 1884, when he took the place vacated by Judge Van Zile. Mr. Ireland was from New York and was a personal friend of President Arthur. At the time of his appointment he was in business at Salt Lake City. Mr. Dickson was a professional attorney and had resided in Utah about two years. A native of King's County, New Brunswick, Canada, he had acquired American citizenship and drifted westward to Nevada, where he practiced law, having as his partner Mr. Charles S. Varian. In 1882, just after forming this partnership, Mr. Dickson came to Utah, and when Judge Van Zile retired, became an applicant for the U. S. Attorneyship. Having secured it, he sent for his partner, Mr. Varian, who forthwith joined him and acted as his assistant in that office. * * * * *

"Congress, by its late drastic legislation, supplemented by the acts of the Utah Commission—which the Mormons regarded as partial—had done much to divide the never-too-friendly wings of the commonwealth, and the efforts of the local agitators had well-nigh effected a complete separation. Such events as the Tennessee massacre, with the strictures of the Mormon press upon the anti-

Mormons and their operations, were not calculated to mend the breach or bridge the widening chasm."

Utah Reaches the Dignity of Statehood.

Probably the most interesting bit of news, and the most welcome as well, ever discussed by the members of the Bench and Bar of Utah was flashed over the wires from Washington to Salt Lake City on the third day of January, 1896, announcing that at last Utah had attained the full dignity of Statehood. Again we will return to historian Kenner and borrow his description of the reception of the glad tidings by the residents of the capital of the new State:

"Like the launching of a great ship, which shows no signs of moving until it is on the ways and then reaches its element so swiftly that the eye can scarcely follow it—proceeding from inertia and dead silence to a terrific splash and general commotion—Utah was ushered into the Union of States as a full member thereof. The admission proclamation was promulgated by President Cleveland on the third day of January, 1896.

"It was proposed for some time that the day be made a legal holiday, but as Utah has more of such than enough, the suggestion failed to carry, and yet it is a more consequential date than are some of the red-letter days. The occasion itself was most propitious. Although at a time when the weather is usually forbidding, the air was still and the temperature quite moderate. There was not a cloud in the sky and the sun shone with a brilliancy that made it appear as if he too were all smiles and rejoicing because the period of travail for Utah, which he had marked from the beginning, was no more. What a splendid omen! What a delightful introduction! What a glorious harbinger! And what a gratifying, promising state of things prevailed!

"The once discordant elements got along without jarring or jostling; there were seldom references to past conflicts and animosities, the elements blended in social and political affairs without a suggestion of former differences, and 'all went merry as a marriage bell.'

"In Salt Lake City the proceedings were very hilarious. The manager of the Western Union Telegraph office had obtained permission from the Mayor to fire off a gun in the street when the news came, and about 10 a. m. he rushed from his office, through the front door with a double-barreled shotgun in his hand, and reaching the edge of the sidewalk he turned loose both barrels.

"This was the signal that the President's proclamation announcing the new membership in the great household had been signed and Statehood—the great boon so long wanted, so frequently asked for and so persistently denied—was an accomplished fact. At once whistles everywhere were screeching, firearms were discharged with utter disregard of the ordinances or anything else, all kinds of noises, mechanical and vocal, rent the air, and made the town a regular bedlam for a while. Bands played, flags were displayed in every direction, everybody in the crowd was hilarious, and the time was made memorable by unrestrained joyousness. It was a great time.

"Doubtless many people there were who, while feeling exuberant enough, succeeded in keeping within the boundaries of reasonable restraint, but the majority were otherwise. A prominent churchman and a personal friend of the writer's, met him immediately after the signal was fired and threw his arms around the scribe's neck with as much impetuosity, exuberance and affection as though the latter were a winsome woman (nearly enough related to justify such a performance, of course), instead of being a plain-looking masculine, whose chief attraction was a new suit of clothes bought the day before. The churchman felt like many others, and could hardly find words to give his feelings expression, which may in some manner account for his acts in that connection.

"'I can hardly realize it,' he said; 'I have waited for this day a long time, and now it is here I can't grasp the full import of it (which is probably the reason he grasped me so fervently). Don't you think it a great, grand day?'

"'Yes, indeed,' I replied, 'we have got our white elephant at last.'

"He looked half shocked and half incredulously at this. That anyone could be so lost to the sublimity of the occasion as to give even a thought to its responsibilities must have seemed well-nigh sacreligious. But all hands and the cook have thought of them since, and those who now look upon the really proud and altogether desirable boon of Statehood as a condition of things not wholly beautific or even free from rasping circumstances are, it is painfully apparent, neither few in number nor far apart. That is, the glamor has disappeared and the stern realities being something that were not seriously considered beforehand seem a little harder than they really are in consequence.

"It is putting it a little too severely to say that the situation is another case of Sinbad the Sailor and the lonely man of the ocean—that having taken Statehood upon our shoulders we cannot get rid of it and will have to wear it whether or no, but a good many who were most exuberant seem to feel that way. (This doesn't include the churchman spoken of, by any means). With these getting accustomed—or seasoned—to the situation and learning to appreciate conditions because of their real instead of their fancied worth, the number of malcontents has rapidly dwindled and will finally disappear altogether.

"It is not so very long ago, not more than a decade, that U. S. Marshal Frank Dyer (since deceased), Judge J. W. Judd and several others engaged in a movement looking to the granting to Utah by the Government of a form of home rule which would amount to modified Statehood, this being considered a palliative for some of the evils inseparable from Territorial rule. This was as near to a demand for independence for Utah as any Gentile dared go at that time, and even it brought down the wrath of the leaders and the unsparing scorn and ridicule of the Salt Lake 'Tribune,' the Gentile and liberal organ.

"The movement came to naught, but following closely upon its heels was the establishment of national party lines, and upon the disappearance of the Liberal party the movement for Statehood became spontaneous. The last vestige of Federal authority was at last gone, we received what we had demanded and craved so long, and because it has not proved to be all 'skittles and beer' is no reason why it is not all that it ever promised to be.

"The more judicious and less penurious are thankful beyond expression that Utah controls herself in her own way, and hopeful that wherein the way may be imperfect or even bad, the agencies of improvement are at work and will not cease until our commonwealth is inferior to none in all that goes to make States proud and enduring and their people prosperous and upright."

How the Bench of Utah Tried to Instruct Mormon Defendants.

Evidently the woolsack upholstering of the Federal Bench in Utah was not stuffed with the softest of lamb's fleece during the Territorial days. All admitted that Chief Justice Charles S. Zane wanted to be just, even lenient with members of the Mormon faith who did not seem to understand that polygamy was a serious offense against the law of the land.

But like all ardent religionists the Mormons were extremists; they either could not, or would not, see that although the Constitution vouchsafed every man the right to worship God in his own way, that document did not grant him the privilege of flouting the subsequent statutory provisions. For instance, the law could not condone the crime of murder any more than it could that of polygamy, although if the Mormons had taken the trouble to read the Korran they might have found that the former offense is counted as no crime according to the tenets of the Mohammedan faith, in case the victim be a Christian or other non-believer.

To illustrate some of the problems his honor had to confront and solve during the anti-polygamy crusade of 1885, the following bits of dialogue between the bench and certain defendants will give the unbiased reader considerable food for thought, and possibly incline his sympathy in favor of the Judge on the bench.

Let us take up the case of Angus M. Cannon, one of the prominent elders of the Mormon Church: Mr. Cannon was convicted on the usual charge of practicing polygamy, a motion made for a new trial principally on the grounds that the court had erred in charging the jury as it did and refusing to charge as requested by the defendant; also in admitting testimony objected to by the defendant and in rejecting testimony offered by him. That the verdict was contrary to law and against the evidence in the case.

The motion was argued and overruled. Judge Zane then asked the defendant if he had anything to say before judgment was pronounced upon him.

"Nothing," replied Elder Cannon.

The Judge then stated that the law gave him a discretion in punishment of the offense for which the defendant stood indicted, and he was of the opinion that in cases of this kind, where the offense was continuous, it was proper to inquire respecting intentions as to the future. The nature of the answer would be taken into consideration by the court in pronouncing judgment. The court did not wish to be understood as trying to humiliate the defendant or to extort a statement from him, but, said the Judge, "I would love to know that you could conform to the law."

Elder Cannon then said: "I cannot state what I will do in the future. I love the country. I love its institutions, and I have become a citizen. When I did so I had no idea that a statute would be passed making my faith and religion a crime; but having made that allegiance, I can only say that I have used the utmost of my power to honor my God, my family and my country. In eating with my children day by day, and showing an impartiality in meeting with them around the board, with the mother who was wont to wait upon them, I was unconscious of any crime. I did not think I would be made a criminal for that. My record is before my country; the consciousness of my heart is visible to the God who created me, and the rectitude that has marked my life and conduct with this people bears me up to receive such a sentence as your Honor shall see fit to impose upon me."

Of course such a well worded address caught the audience, and the applause was vigorous—something always annoying to a dignified Judge. However Judge Zane remained cool and unperturbed. He said that as the defendant had declined to promise to obey the law, and advise others to obey it, no leniency could be shown him. He would be fined in the sum of three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the penitentiary for six months.

The Musser case was next called. A motion for a new trial having been made and overruled, the defendant was asked if he had anything to say. Mr. Musser arose and stated that Mr. C. W. Stayner, one of his counsel, would, if the court pleased, read a communication. Mr. Stayner then read an address signed by the defendant, in which he stated that in legally conveying to his wives their separate homes, and conducting himself toward them as he had, he thought he had done all that was necessary in order to conform to the law, and he now asked the court clearly to define what course he should pursue in relation to his several families when he should emerge from prison, in order to be safe from future prosecution.

COURT.—"You ask what it is necessary for you to do in order to comply with the law. A general statement would be that it is necessary for you to live with but one wife. The law does not forbid your supporting your other wives, or bringing up your children as best you can. But to live with more than one woman as your wife is a crime. Whatever your religious belief may be about it, the laws of the United States have defined it as a crime. So long as your religion consists of a belief and worship it is protected by the Constitution, but when acts, overt acts, occur, the State has the right to control." Judge Zane then read from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Reynolds case, in support of his position.

COURT.—"You may live with either one, provided you live with her as your wife. Unlawful cohabitation consists in living with more than one woman as your wife. It would not be a violation of this law forbidding unlawful cohabitation if you were to live with one, and only one, even though she might not be your lawful wife."

ELDER MUSSER.—"May I ask the Judge how intimate my relations may be with the other ladies with whom I have made covenants, all of them alike—I mean outside of illicit relations? What must be my conduct and deportment in relation to the other two? I want to do just what is right in these matters. I thought I had been living pretty circumspectly, but it does seem that the most insignificant evidence will be sufficient, and I don't want to be entrapped again. I mean no disrespect to the court in asking these questions."

COURT.—"I undertook to state, but probably did not state it quite plainly, that you could live with one of them as your wife."

ELDER MUSSER.—"May I visit the others, and be on familiar and fraternal terms with them?"

COURT.—"You may treat your other wives as friends."

ELDER MUSSER.—"Would you suggest that I divorce them? The ladies who are married to me have made covenants with me, and I with them, and they are, as I have stated in this communication, of a very sacred character. Now, if I am not permitted to be a husband to them in everything that it implies, they, in turn, may proceed against me for violation of that contract."

The court informed the defendant that polygamous covenants, or those requiring him to violate the law, were not binding.

ELDER MUSSER.—"Can I attend these ladies to the theater, divine service, or any public celebration?"

COURT.—"If you were living with them in the same house a portion of the time, the fact that you had taken them to the theater would be pretty strong circumstantial evidence against you."

ELDER MUSSER.—"It is this strong circumstantial evidence that I want to prevent appearing against me in the future, and it is for these reasons that I respectfully submit the questions. I don't clearly and definitely understand my duties in reference to these ladies, and for fear that I may be entrapped, as I have already been, and for which I expect to be fined and imprisoned, for doing what I supposed to be strictly right, I ask these questions."

COURT.—"There are an infinite number of examples. You must treat them as though they were not your wives."

ELDER MUSSER.—"That I could not do. I do not wish to be defiant, nor do I wish to say in a threatening or ostentatious manner what I shall do in regard to these things. My families are too dear to me to expect anything of the character that your honor suggests. It would be impossible for me to comply with such demands. If a gentleman were to meet me on the street, and ask me to make a concession of that character, I would tell him it was a personal insult. I mean no disrespect whatever. He might as well ask me what I would take in dollars and cents for one of my children, or to sell one of my wives for money. I cannot consent to anything of the kind, and I am willing to meet any consequences that the court feels in duty bound to impose."

COURT.—"Well, Mr. Musser, if you cannot consent to obey and respect the laws of your country, you must take the consequences of your disobedience."

ELDER MUSSER.—"I am willing to do so."

COURT.—"Inasmuch as you do not propose to submit to the law in the future, you will probably be involved in trouble again. I think it would be better for you and everybody else, if that venerable man who stands at the head of your Church would just stand up, as every good citizen does, and say that he will obey the laws of the country and teach others to do the same; he would never get into the penitentiary. You go there because you will not submit to the laws of your country. The sentence in your case will be a fine of three hundred dollars and imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of six months."

A review of the proceedings as above recorded ought to convince any reader who has the least experience in the practice of law, or who has even been obliged to haunt the trial courts in the interests of journalism, that the Bench of Utah during that troublous period had anything but an easy row to hoe. The law was there, as plain as print could make it, and it was the plain duty of the courts to insist upon the execution of its dictates, however uncomfortable it may have been for his honor, not to mention the defendants.

The Constitutional Convention.

Before a State government can get into real action it is necessary to convene a Constitutional Convention. In the case of Utah the act of Congress conveying the necessary authority was passed and approved July 16, 1894, and the convention met in Salt Lake City on March 4, 1895, with the following membership:

Louis R. Adams
Rufus A. Allen
Andrew S. Anderson
John R. Barnes
John R. Bowdle
John S. Boyer
Theodore Brandley
Herbert G. Botton
William Buys
Chester Call
William Driver
Dennis C. Eichnor
Alma Eldredge
George R. Emery
Andrew Engberg
David Evans
Lorin Farr
Samuel Francis
William H. Gibbs
Charles C. Goodwin
James F. Green
George M. Cannon
John P. Chidster
Parley Christiansen
Thomas H. Clark Jr.
Louis L. Coray
Elmer E. Corfman
Charles Crane
William Greer
George Cunningham
Arthur J. Cushing
Robert McFarland
George P. Miller
Jacob Moritz
John R. Murdock
William F. James
Lycurgus Johnson
Joseph L. Jolley
Frederick J. Kiesel
David Keith
Thomas Kearns
William J. Kerr
Andrew Kimball
James N. Kimball
Richard G. Lambert
Lauritz Larsen
Christen P. Larsen
Hyrum Lemmon
Theodore B. Lewis
William Lowe
Peter Lowe
Anthony C. Lund
Karl G. Maeser
James C. Peterson
Franklin Pierce
William B. Preston
Alonzo H. Raleigh
Franklin S. Richards
Joel Ricks
Brigham H. Roberts
Jasper Robertson
Joseph E. Robinson
Willis E. Robinson
George Ryan
John H. Smith
George B. Squires
William G. Sharp
Harrison T. Shurtliff
Edward H. Snow
Hyrum H. Spencer

Joseph R. Murdock
James D. Murdock
Aquila Nebeker
Jeremiah D. Page
Edward Partridge
J. D. Peters
Mons Peterson
Francis A. Hammond
Charles H. Hart
Henry Haynes
John D. Holladay
Robert W. Heybourne
Samuel H. Hill
William Howard
Henery Hughes
Joseph A. Hyde
Anthony W. Ivins
David B. Stover
Charles N. Strevell
Charles W. Symons
Daniel Thompson
Moses Thatcher
Ingwald C. Thoresen
Joseph E. Thorne
Samuel R. Thurman
William G. Van Horne
Charles S. Varian
Heber M. Wells
Richard Mackintosh
Thomas Maloney
William H. Maugham
Noble Warrum Jr.
Orson F. Whitney
Joseph J. Williams

John Henry Smith of Salt Lake City was President of the Convention, with Parley P. Christensen as secretary, assisted by C. S. Rapp.

The proceedings continued until May 8, and were very voluminous. The Constitution that was formulated was ratified by the voters of the State by an immense majority, the election—at which State officers and a Legislature were also chosen—being on November 5.

First State Officers.

Utah's first election under the State Constitution brought into existence three political parties—Republican, Democratic and Populist, and the Republican candidates won by an average plurality of about 2,000. The following were elected:

Congressman—C. E. Allen.
Governor—Heber M. Wells.
Supreme Court Judges—Charles S. Zane, George W. Bartch, James A. Miner.
Secretary of State—James T. Hammond.
Attorney-General—A. C. Bishop.

The State Legislatures.

The first Legislature assembled in the rooms arranged for it in the joint City and County building in Salt Lake City at noon on the second Monday in January, 1896.

The session was limited by the Constitution to ninety days, all of which were occupied, and more, too, for, like every and previous and subsequent session, the first legislative "day" consisted of several days. George M. Cannon of Salt Lake was chosen President of the Council and Presley Denny of Beaver, Speaker of the House. No delay was experienced in getting down to business, albeit the first sitting was temporary, occupying practically all of the first day.

The Senatorial Elections.

There was not much friction in the matter of choosing the first two Senators for the State; in this respect the Republicans set their Democratic successors an example which was wholly ignored. The former got together in caucus the night before the day designated by law for the first ballot to take place—the second Tuesday of the session—and made the election proper merely a matter of form by choosing Frank J. Cannon by acclamation, he thus becoming Utah's first Senator, and Arthur Brown on the first ballot by only two votes over C. W. Bennett. The two houses, following the Federal statute, first voted separately, and as the lower house voted a little ahead of the other it happened that the first Representative on the roll—James Andrus of Washington County—had the honor of casting the first vote for United States Senator ever given in the State of Utah. He, like his fellow Democrats, voted for Joseph L. Rawlins and Moses Thatcher.

The vote stood: Senate—Cannon 12, Brown 12, Thatcher and Rawlins 5 each; one absent.

House—Cannon 31, Brown 29, Thatcher and Rawlins 14 each. Bennett 1, C. C. Goodwin 1.

Judges and Judicial Districts.

Following are the Chief Justices of Utah from the first:

Herbert C. Kimball—1848-1850.
Joseph Buffington—1850-1851.
L. G. Brabdebury—1851-1852.
Lazarus H. Reed—1852-1853.
John F. Kenney—1853-1858.
Delano R. Eccles—1858-1860.
John F. Kenney—1860-1863.
John Titus—1863-1867.
Charles C. Wilson—1867-1870.
James B. McKean—1870-1874.
David P. Lowe—1874-1875.
Alexander White—1875-1876.
Michael Schaeffer—1876-1879.
John A. Hunter—1879-1884.
Charles S. Zane—1884-1887.
Elliott R. Sanford—1887-1889.
Charles S. Zane—1889-1893.
Samuel A. Merritt—1893-1896.
Charles S. Zane—1896-1899.

George W. Bartch—1899-1901.
James A. Miner—1901-1903.
Robert N. Baskin—1903-.

The names of the Associate Justices from the beginning, in the order of their appointment or election, are as follows:

John Taylor
W. K. Whitney
Perry C. Brocchus
Zerubbabel Snow
Leonida Shaver
George P. Stiles
W. W. Drommond
E. D. Porter
Charles E. Sinclair
John Cradlebaugh
Charles B. Waite
Thomas J. Drake
Enos D. Hoge
Solomon P. McCurdy
Cyrus M. Hawley
O. F. Strickland
Jacob S. Boreman
Charles S. Emerson
Stephen P. Twiss
Henry P. Henderson
Orlando W. Powers
Thomas J. Anderson
John W. Blackburn
John W. Judd
George W. Bartch
William H. King
H. W. Smith
Henry H. Rolapp
James A. Miner
Robert N. Baskin
William M. McCarty

Judicial Districts of Utah.

The Judicial Districts of Utah have been arranged as follows:

First District—Cache, Box Elder and Rich Counties.
Second District—Webber, Morgan and Davis Counties.
Third District—Summit, Salt Lake and Tooele Counties.
Fourth District—Utah, Wasatch and Uintah Counties.
Fifth District—Juab, Millard, Iron, Beaver and Washington Counties.
Sixth District—Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Garfield and Kane Counties.
Seventh District—Sanpete, Carbon, Grand, Emery and San Juan Counties.

The Roberts Case.

In the general election of 1898, Brigham Henry Roberts was the Democratic nominee for Representative to Congress; Alma Eldredge represented the Republicans and Warren Foster the Populists. An animated campaign resulted, made somewhat more so by the charges of polygamous relations openly and persistently made against Mr. Roberts. He opened his campaign in Provo about the middle of October, the meeting being held in the Opera House, which was thronged, the expectation that he would either affirm or deny the correctness of the charges being in itself a drawing card.

The audience was disappointed in this, although his address, which was quite lengthy, was a most able and eloquent one, showing great research and careful consideration of the subjects dealt with, his family affairs were not even hinted at. The principal, practically the only feature of the speech, was the silver question, the speaker planting himself squarely upon the bi-metallic side of the controversy and presaging a campaign upon that issue.

But ignoring the polygamy charges by him was by no means getting rid of them, but exactly the reverse, his opponents pelting him with all manner of verbal missiles, even going into uncalled for personalities to make his alleged transgressions as conspicuous and odious as possible.

Nevertheless he was chosen by a large majority and of course a much larger plurality. The Republican candidate yielded gracefully, but not so the Populist; having received as many as 2,000 and odd votes against over 35,000 for Roberts and nearly 30,000 for Eldredge, he decided to make a contest.

It came to nothing, however, unless it was to keep the situation a little more prominently before the nation than might otherwise have been the case. The fight that was made upon Mr. Roberts was more discordant than systematic. It was not made by Republicans alone, but was joined in by everybody whose opinions did not agree with his. "The purity of the home," "the sanctity of the fireside," and other stock catch-phrases which had done duty in many anti-Mormon campaigns, were brought out anew. A long and tedious investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives took place, the upshot of which was the vacating of the seat. Mr. Roberts then returned to Utah and private life.

When Washington Sent Soldiers to Utah.

Concerning the very early history of Utah, much has been written about the days when the Administration saw fit to send troops to the new settlement in the Great Basin, the object of the expedition being, of course, to maintain law and order in a community presumed to exist under the very crudest form of local government. Mr. S. A. Kenner, in the course of his writings, always seemed inclined to treat the matter lightly, and rather intimates on more than one occasion that there never would have been much friction between the people of Utah and Washington authority, had such zealots as Judge McKean been given positions in such other sections of the country where men with "missions" might be better understood and appreciated. In speaking of certain military detachments quartered near Salt Lake in the early days, he says:

"After all, the Mormons are but human; and, while claiming the title of Saints, I never yet saw one who was in any particular hurry about becoming an angel.

"The advent of Colonel Steptoe in 1854, with a command, produced no more commotion or irritation than would the incoming of an emigrant train for California. Such trains had by that time become numerous, nearly all of them being hospitably received and sent on their way rejoicing. When it was otherwise it was for reasons elsewhere set out, and such cases were rare indeed. Colonel Steptoe left when he got ready, taking with him the best wishes of everybody. He was tendered the Governorship while here, but declined in favor of Governor Young. No friction in his case. * *

"It is justifiable for them (the people) to put themselves in an attitude of defense because of the approach of those who have no other apparent motive than hostility, whose calling betokens it and who if they have any other design, have failed to make it known, especially when the coming force is a direct representative of powers and agencies to which the people moved against have time and again appealed in vain for protection from outlawry in various forms. So perhaps there was not in existence here that altruistic feeling regarding the boys in blue which under improved circumstances might have been the case, and yet things were not always as bad as they have been made to appear.

"It is to be noted in this connection that when Johnston's forces entered this valley they did so by stipulation amounting to a treaty, the effect of which was that they were to 'keep their hands off,' which they did, and no trouble ensued. Betaking themselves to a lonely, out-of-the-way place in Rush Valley, some fifty miles from Salt Lake City on the old road to California, the command built up quite a post known as Camp Floys, in honor of the redoubtable Secretary of War in President Buchanan's cabinet, who subsequently, like Johnson himself, became a conspicuous figure in the Southern Confederacy.

"The officers of the post were always on the best of terms with the leaders of the people and were in the main—as is the rule with army officers of the United States—high class men throughout, who always enjoyed a visit to the city and an interview with President Young. This was especially the case with Colonel Johnson, who was a fine type of the Southern gentleman and whose qualities as a general were so great and comprehensive that he came very near cutting history out of its President Grant, the latter having been completely defeated by the former at Shiloh and only saved from extinction by Johnston's death and the arrival of heavy reinforcements subsequently. The command left just before the breaking out of hostilities in the East, having, all things considered, done the people here some good and very little harm.

"When Colonel Connor's force arrived they came via the deserted fort, and (claimed to have) heard there that the Mormons would resist their entrance into Salt Lake Valley. So guns were ready for unlimbering, shot and shell made handy and cartridges galore right at hand as the men approached the western bank of the Jordan.

"The Colonel had declared that he would cross if the abyss of hell yawned in the neighborhood; but he didn't, and the only perturbation observable was in the stream itself, the passage was effected without other opposition than was occasioned by the banks on the eastern side. The grand entrance into Salt Lake City was quietly effected; in fact, it was a little too quiet to suit all hands, for a letter, apparently from one of the force, to a San Francisco paper, anent the arrival, held up the lack of demonstration as an evidence of disloyalty, in that the boys were not welcome!

"It looked somewhat like a case of 'be damned if you do and be damned if you don't.' The command was welcomed in a speech by Governor Harding and at once proceeded to the east bench, where Fort Douglas was inaugurated, the name in honor of the 'little giant' of Illinois, who defeated Lincoln for the Senatorship, and was afterward defeated by him for the Presidency.

"The command at the post, with the exception of occasional and far-apart breaks of a personal character, has got along very well with the civilians.

"Nearly all localities which have military establishments within their boundaries have trouble of more or less consequence to deal with occasionally, caused by the clashing which takes place because of the comingling of elements held in restraint by widely different means, the civilian by constant practice and the soldiers by discipline. When the discipline is relaxed by leave of absence from the post, self-restraint is frequently thrown aside at the same time and a rumpus is quite the natural result. This is not always the case, and it does not account for all the collisions and bad feeling engendered in and felt for the U. S. troopers in Utah. But it is safe to say that, on the whole, there was not much if any more trouble from such source than generally prevails from similar causes elsewhere, but it came very near being a serious situation here on a few earlier occasions. * * * *

"There were occasional outbreaks with squads of the military, one that was quite unprovoked, occurring at Provo soon after Judge McKean's 'policy' had become fully developed. Not much damage was done; the citizens being unprepared for such a thing, got the worst of it to begin with, but the soldiers lost ultimately. Another, a little later, was when a squad of troops broke down the doors of the Salt Lake jail and rescued some comrades who had been locked up for riotous behavior; but of late collisions are almost unknown, the few that do occur being far apart and caused usually by the promptings of one John Barleycorn.

"The relations with the soldiers, it is to be observed, were on the whole the essence of placidity compared with the state of things which prevailed during the regime of Judge James B. McKean and his immediate confreres, these being the greater number of the

Federal officials and a few in private life who became conspicuous by reason of their frenzied opposition to everything Mormon.

"While extra-judicial performances had been previously indulged in in a more or less desultory way, there was not much of an attempt at systematizing and engrafting such things upon the body politic until that subsequently celebrated gentleman dawned upon the scene and spread his canvas—then the fur began to fly. He came here as Chief Justice in August, 1870."

Casting our vision back through the softening mist of time convinces the compiler of this history that throughout the sixty and odd years of Utah's existence, the members of its Bench and Bar have ranked high and mighty in the annals of the world's most learned profession. Few States in our Union have developed such convincing orators, or minds more learned in the law than the Hon. Thomas Fitch, "the silver-tongued," whose power of eloquence has moved throngs of listeners from Washington to Honolulu to smiles and tears. A man of such telling force of intellect that he easily overcame by his wonderful mentality the handicap of an insignificant physical development in the matter of stature.

And there among the great figures of the past stands the commanding figure of the late Senator William M. Stewart, who had no physical defects to handicap his brilliant legal or political career. He too was practically a son of Utah, although claimed by Nevada, but it must be remembered that during those thrilling years of Mr. Stewart's career, and while his legal reputation was in the making, Nevada was but one of the counties of the Territory of Utah.

Even the unpopular Judge McKean, weighted down by the obsession of an imaginary "mission," was a man of rare learning and accomplishments, as was repeatedly admitted by his most ardent foes. And as a lawyer and a jurist he might have endeared himself to any community not staggering under religious burdens as heavy as his own.

And the fact never should be lost sight of that the members of the Bench and Bar of Utah had some of the most knotty problems to solve throughout those long years which might have been captioned "the religious war." A great thinker once wrote that "all theology is founded on theory, while law, on the contrary, is founded on fact, common sense and reason; the former having no tribunal outside the four walls of a cathedral, while the latter lies within the province of the court where theories count for naught, and where the laws of Nature perpetually clash with the laws of civilization."

The late Mr. Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England, once refused to listen to the reading of a brief in a case based on religious differences, that by some oversight had been passed up to his court. "Take this trouble on to the Lord Bishop," was his lordship's admonition to the learned barrister who held the brief, "and please convey my compliments to the learned bench whence emanated this tempest in a teapot, and say this court has nothing in common with the propounders of theology. Our powers of judgment pause far short of the Pearly Gates. Amend your appeal, my learned brother, that it may be read before the High Court of Heaven."

All of which may have been uttered with impunity by the Lord Chief Justice of England, but no Judge on the Federal bench of Utah could slip thus easily out of an unpleasant task. His superiors at Washington would permit of no shirking the issue. Congress in solemn conclave had passed laws bearing distinctly upon certain tenets of the Mormon faith, and the Judge on the bench, whatever may have been his religious convictions, must either obey that mandate or ignore his oath.

For more than a quarter of a century every case brought to trial in Utah was more or less tinged with the color of religion, and the white robed spectre of the Church forever stalked between bench and bar. To be sure cases of immense commercial importance had to be heard and disposed of in accordance with the facts and the evidence produced. But no matter how great or small may have been the importance of any case at issue, even though it involve the commercial welfare of the community, that troublesome question of religious faith was morally certain to mar and distort the honest judgment of litigants, and verdicts, however fair and impartial, were never satisfactory because it had become a set habit with losers to cry out, "it is because of my religion!"

Still the Bench and Bar of Utah has ever kept well to the fore in the onward march of progress; its members have been from the beginning men of note in legal lore, and to this day it is considered a mark of distinction, and an honor to any member of the judiciary who may claim that he has served a full term on the bench of Utah.

"FOR LIVING WITH HIS WIFE."

A Most Unusual Case as Told by a Utah Lawyer.

I know a man in Central Utah who served eighteen months in the Territorial penitentiary for living with his own wife. I'll tell you about it:

When the Edmunds-Tucker law went in effect in that territory, prosecutions for polygamy (unlawful cohabitation) were frequent. The saints at first and for some time, determined to "live their religion" and maintain their right to practice polygamy, accepting and suffering conviction and imprisonment in the penitentiary as "martyrs to religious persecution." That very many, if not most of them, were entirely sincere in their contention for the assumed right to adopt that peculiar institution of the church, I do not for a moment doubt. In fact, I know many of them who went to the extreme of having their photographs taken while in prison, showing them in striped clothes, behind prison bars; and those photographs were preserved as evidence of what they had endured "for the sake of the church and its doctrines."

I was practicing law at Provo—essentially a Mormon town—in partnership with my brother, M. M. One morning just before time for court to call, a Deputy U. S. Marshal came into the office with a prisoner who wanted us to defend him against a charge of unlawful cohabitation. The prisoner was a man fifty years of age, tall and angular, but apparently in delicate health, as well as almost hopelessly discouraged at the aspect of his case.

As soon as the officer had retired to an adjoining room he started the conversation by declaring that he had, to a former indictment on the same charge, pleaded guilty and served eighteen months in the Territorial prison—and for living with the same woman named in the present indictment; that his imprisonment had aggravated a natural predisposition to consumption; that he could never live through another like term if imprisonment, and, consequently, he would relate the facts, then, if we saw fit to defend him at all, he would pay a liberal fee for an acquittal, but not a cent if he should be convicted.

It did not take long to inform him that it was not likely we would undertake his defense on any such terms; but we would listen to his statement of the facts, and settle the question of fees later.

On his first statement it did not appear that any defense could be made. He admitted that he left a wife in Connecticut who refused to accompany him to Utah; that soon after his arrival at Zion he had married a second wife; that wife No. 2 was in every way so unfit for the help-meet of a saint that he abandoned her and married a third, and it was for living with this third wife that he had suffered so much. I questioned him:

"Can they prove cohabitation with Wife No. 3?"

"I guess they can," he reluctantly replied. "I work at P. V. Junction, and it has been my custom every two weeks to take the night train from the junction to Spanish Fork, and then to walk in the darkness from there to Payson, where my third wife lives, and to return to Spanish Fork early enough to take the morning train back to where I work. Of course, I tried to avoid observation, but the Deputy Marshal seems to think they have plenty of proof, and I reckon they have. If you can't beat the indictment on some technicality, I'm afraid there's no show."

We examined his copy of the indictment and found it distressingly sufficient. It looked like a certain conviction, and I told him so. At this information he broke down completely, declared he could never survive another term of imprisonment, it would kill him, he would not suffer another conviction for $10,000, couldn't we do something?

"Is your first wife alive?" my brother, M. M., asked.

"No; she died in 1878."

"What was the date of your marriage to the second wife?"

"I was married to her in 1876."

"When were you married to the third wife?"

"In 1879."

"Can you establish those dates beyond any question?"

"Oh, yes; there's no trouble about proving those dates."

"Have you ever lived with your second wife since 1879?"

"Never."

"Can you give bond?"

"Yes; my brother is out attending to the bond now."

"Well, fix up your bond; then go down to Payson and go to living with your wife, and tell those deputy marshals to go to the d——l," concluded M. M., with considerable unction.

Believing that these questions were asked more for the purpose of diverting the prisoner's mind from the horrors of a second incarceration, than with a view of uncovering anything that might be useful in his defense, I confess I paid but little attention to them. The last remark, however, attracted my attention, and I asked for a repetition of the dates, which was given.

"He is right!" I exclaimed. "If those dates are correct, you can go down to Payson and go to keeping house; that woman is your wife, and the President of the United States cannot molest you." But our client would not believe it.

"I don't doubt you mean well," he said, "and one lawyer's opinion is good till you hear from the other side, but I don't think I've got any right, under the law, to live with that woman, and I'm going to keep away from there, anyhow, till this case is tried."

"Do as you please," said M. M., "but if your dates can be established, you have nothing to fear."

A gleam of hope lit the prisoner's countenance, but he was silent for some seconds. At length he said:

"You think you can clear me?"

"No doubt about it."

"I don't believe it, but, tell you what I'll do," he continued, "I'll put $500 in the bank. If you clear me it's all yours; if not you get nothing. I can better afford to pay that to be cleared than to pay $100 or even $50 to get convicted. Will that do?"

"If you establish those dates, yes," said M. M., and the contract was so made.

And when it was shown to the court that our client's second marriage (during the life of the legal wife) was void; that his third marriage was contracted after the death of the first wife, at a time when he had no legal wife living, and was consequently perfectly warrantable and valid, it was plain that here was a man who had for years, hidden from the officers, sneaked to his home in the night, been hounded and harassed, pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful cohabitation, served eighteen months in the penitentiary, and was now under indictment a second time for living with a legal wife, the mother of his perfectly legitimate children.

The fellow was acquitted, but he was dumfounded, and apparently disappointed. He had thought that in that third marriage he was practicing polygamy in defiance of United States law, and was surprised to find that the facts proved him innocent.

REMINISCENCES OF A BARRISTER.

(Extract from a speech delivered by Samuel R. Thurman before the Utah Bar Association at its Annual Banquet in Salt Lake City in 1911.)

At the age of twenty-four I was appointed city attorney of a country town at the munificent stipend of $25.00 a year. My chief support in maintaining the peace and good order of the town was one lone policeman. He was employed at $2.50 per month. He struck for a raise. He appeared before the council and stated that he had carried the city on his shoulders solitary and alone for over two years at $2.50 a month and unless they raised it to $3.00 he would stand from under and let her drop. It was referred to me. Under the circumstances I recommended the raise he allowed. I figured if they raised his it would be a precedent of which I might be the beneficiary. His salary was raised, mine remained the same.

My first two cases were tried together. Eph Empy was accused of swindling John Thomas in a calf trade. John had bought the calf unsight and unseen on Eph's representation and as soon as John set eyes on the calf he licked Eph to a frazzle. Eph was charged with swindling and John was charged with assault. There was no attorney for the defendant and I conceived the brilliant idea of trying the two cases together. I thought in the mixup I might get one of them and that would be doing pretty well for a beginner John admitted the assault but claimed justification on account of the swindle. Ephy denies the swindle and claimed the assault was unprovoked. The jury was instructed that if they believed Eph had swindled John it was for them to say whether or not it was sufficient provocation for the assault. If not sufficient they should find John guilty. They were also instructed if they found Eph guilty the fact that he had been assaulted could not be considered either in mitigation or justification. Finally they were instructed that the defendants were entitled to the benefit of every reasonable doubt. The jury found the defendants both not guilty. It is not enough to say I was shocked, I was paralyzed. "How," I asked myself, "could they find John not guilty of assault unless they found Eph had swindled him, and if they acquitted John on that theory how could they acquit Eph?" I asked the foreman to explain. He said they first considered the case of John. There being a reasonable doubt in their minds as to whether he had not been swindled by Eph, they gave John the benefit of the doubt, but when they came to consider the case of Eph the same doubt as to whether he had actually swindled John appeared, and they gave Eph the benefit.

This case, more than any other within the range of my experience, best illustrates the efficiency and flexibility of the doctrine of reasonable doubt as applied in criminal cases.

There are only one or two other episodes worthy of mention during my incumbency of the office of city attorney.

I prosecuted a man charged with drunkenness. The attorney for the defendant contended there was no ordinance making it an offense for a man to get drunk or be found drunk. If it was a woman, he said, it might be different. This seemed so preposterous I ridiculed the position of my opponent and demanded that he read the ordinance. The ordinance in effect stated that if any person be found drunk or intoxicated within the city he should be deemed guilty and punished. In arguing the question I put particular emphasis on the word "he," insisting that the ordinance was at least applicable to men, and if there was any doubt it would be as to women. What was my intense surprise when he referred to another ordinance under the head of general provisions, in which it was ordained that whenever the word "he" occurs in the ordinance of the city it should be construed to mean "she." I threw up the sponge and recommended that the ordinance be revised.

There was nothing particular in the revision worthy of note. I found one ordinance relating to the Big Field around which the people had co-operated to build a fence. This ordinance provided that any persons failing to construct his portion of the fence when allotted to him should forfeit his land. I thought that rather drastic. I found another ordinance relating to the Big Field which provided that no person should pasture more than one animal for every three acres of land owned by him without the consent of the bishop.

Aside from correcting a few matters of this kind and recommending a repeal of all ordinances authorizing the mayor to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, I left the ordinances as I found them.

My first case in the district court was one in which I was associated with my old friend and partner, David Evans. It was a case for the replevin of a heifer. We had won it in the justices' court and the defendant appealed. In the district court we made our case so plain that we not only achieved a victory but the grand jury, then in session, indicted the defendant for grand larceny. He was an old neighbor of ours, a good citizen and we did not believe him guilty. Being flushed with victory and feeling magnanimous, we offered to defend him. He accepted our services. We tried the case and the jury found him not guilty. On the following Sunday our bishop, who was bitterly prejudiced against lawyers, announced to the people in the Sunday meeting that Dave and I had blossomed out as full-fledged lawyers, had won our first case and then, lawyer-like, we had turned right around and took the other side of the same case and had won that also. From then on Dave and I had all the business we could attend to.

At the same term of court in which we tried our first case I was appointed to defend Jack Young, a stranger in the territory, for receiving stolen goods. Jim Young, a cousin of Jack, had been indicted the term before, for stealing the same goods. He had served a short term in the penitentiary and was now in attendance as a witness for the people against my client. The case was hopeless. The value of the goods was alleged at $52.00, close to the border line between grand and petit larceny. My only hope was to reduce the value and get my man off for the lesser offense. Jim had preciously confessed at his own trial and had given an exact list of the goods to the prosecuting attorney. The indictment was based on this evidence, so that Jim was unable to assist us as to the quantity of the goods, although he would gladly have done so. Jim was on the stand and described the goods, one dozen pairs of brogan shoes, one dozen pairs of overalls and jumpers, one full bolt of common domestic, one side of bacon, about eighteen pounds, three wash tubs, two churns and a hay knife.

On cross examination I did my best to get Jim to modify his evidence as to the articles. I asked him in detail if he might not be mistaken as to the number of each kind of articles described. He said it was impossible, he could not be mistaken, he was absolutely inflexible.

The prosecuting attorney then put the clerk of the store from which the goods were taken on the stand to prove the loss of the goods and their value. The evidence showed the value of the goods to be exactly $52.00.

Cross-examination failed to elicit any modification. When this witness was excused Jim was recalled for some further details, and was about to be excused when he said: "I want to say one thing, the prices that clerk gave was retail prices. I took them goods at wholesale and give 'em to Jack in one bunch." When District Attorney Vanzile got through laughing he turned to me and whispered: "I believe Jim's point is well taken. If your man will change his plea, the jury may render a verdict for the lesser offense," which proposition my client accepted with the greatest pleasure.

At this point I trust I may be pardoned if I make a comment. I lost my first three cases almost ignominiously. My fourth and fifth, with the assistance of another attorney, I won gloriously. My sixth I won on the point I hoped to make with the assistance of a thief.

George Wright was arrested in territorial days for stealing a mare. George was a tramp traveling through Emery County in a westerly direction through Utah. At some point in Emery County he came upon an emigrant outfit consisting of a team and mare tied to a wagon, standing on the side of the road. There was no person in sight. George conceived the utter uselessness of three animals to draw one small wagon lightly loaded, untied the rope by which the mare was hitched, threw it into a running noose around her jaw, jumped astride the animal and scooted away toward the setting sun. The emigrants in due course missed the mare. One of them immediately mounted one of the work horses and struck out on the trail. About twenty miles west he was reinforced by a rancher with fresh horses and firearms and the pursuit renewed. At about daylight the next morning they came in sight of George still astride the mare, and, taking no chances, immediately opened fire, at the same time calling upon him to surrender. George was game; he returned the fire and the fusilade was kept up until he fired his last round, whereupon he gracefully surrendered. They took him immediately before a Justice of the Peace, where he plead guilty, waived examination and was held to await the action of the grand jury at Provo, which was then in session. George requested to go before it and being permitted he again confessed his guilt and was duly indicted for the crime of grand larceny. It was ten days or two weeks after this before he was arraigned and called on to plead. To the intense surprise of everybody familiar with the case (and it had become notorious) George pleaded not guilty and demanded that an attorney be appointed to defend him. Judge Powers, who was then on the bench in that district, and perfectly familiar with the record George had made from conversing with the officers, maliciously, as I thought at the time, cast his eyes over to my corner and asked if I would accept the appointment. I mildly protested. I, too, had heard of the case and from all I had heard it was one in which there was neither money or glory. The Judge suggested he would like the case disposed of speedily, as the witnesses were in attendance. I accepted the appointment with as much grace as possible and with the consent of the sheriff, taking the defendant to my office, which was then on the back steps of the court house, I proceeded to interview him respecting his case. I told him I had heard all about the case and that I could do nothing for him unless there were some mitigating circumstances not apparent on the surface. He asked me what I meant by mitigating circumstances. I said, "Of course you were no doubt footsore and weary when you took the mare, and if your only purpose was to get a lift up the road a few miles and leave the mare at some ranch with instructions to deliver it to the emigrant when he came along, it would at least afford me something to talk about to the jury and we might get a recommendation to mercy, for in my experience," I told him, "there was no telling what a jury might do." I hadn't forgotten my first cases and the wonderful things that might be accomplished by means of a reasonable doubt. George suggested that such a story as I had framed up might be all right in a proper case, but just how it would work out in a case where a fellow had emptied his revolver in an attempt to kill his pursuers, one of whom was the owner of the mare, he had his doubts, besides, he had scruples about telling a wilful and deliberate lie unless it was the last resort and he didn't think it necessary in this case. He said everything, so far, had worked just as he had planned from the beginning. The owner of the mare had come on to Provo had given his evidence before the grand jury, supplemented by his own confession of guilt and resting assured that he would plead guilty when arraigned had thanked him for taking a manly course in confessing his guilt, thus relieving him of the necessity of remaining as a witness for the trial. That the emigrant had given him two dollars and a half, had shaken hands with him, bid him goodbye and was now somewhere, undoubtedly in the State of Idaho or Washington. He said there was nobody here who knew who the mare belonged to, for aught they knew, he himself was the rightful owner. I reminded him that he had confessed at every turn of the road whenever he had an opportunity, and that all these facts would be proven against him. He replied that Utah was a damned funny place if they would convict a man on his own confession.

All at once I begun to grow wise. I thought I could see the spectre of an unproven corpus delicti floating before my vision and the picture of an ambitious young attorney triumphantly climbing the ladder of fame. If I could only win this notorious case by acqutting this self-confessed criminal of the crime which he had repeatedly admitted, it would be glory enough for one term and place me in perpetual demand during the remainder of my professional career.

I told George if he could assure me that there would be no witnesses, except as to his confession, and the circumstances of his arrest, I could assure him an acquittal and the sooner we tried the case the better. He said if he was acquitted he would give me a beautiful ivory handled revolver, one which I had seen in the hands of the sheriff and greatly admired, being the same he had used in resisting arrest.

The trial came on next day. The pursuit, arrest and circumstances thereof were proven by the rancher who assisted the emigrant. The confession was proven by the rancher, the Justice of the Peace and members of the grand jury. The prosecution rested. I moved for a peremptory instruction of not guilty and made my argument as to failure of proof of the corpus delicti and rested for the defense. The prosecution saw the pit into which it had fallen and made no reply. Judge Powers, in instructing the jury, said: "Gentleman, this man is a thief, he is guilty of this offense, but under the law it is my duty to instruct you to find him not guilty." The verdict was prepared and rendered accordingly. I asked that the defendant be discharged. The Judge said: "No, it appears he assaulted these men with a deadly weapon. I order that he be held and the case submitted to the grand jury which is now in session, and furthermore, as the witnesses are here from a distance I shall immediately request the foreman to give this case the right of way." He then added, addressing me, "Mr. Thurman, I appoint you in advance to look after his interests. You have proven your capability and I have no doubt your client will be pleased with the appointment." All this occurred in less time than it requires to tell it and I had no time to enter protest or objection for the court immediately ordered recess till two o'clock.

At three o'clock that afternoon the grand jury filed into court with one true bill, the People v. George Wright charged with assault with a deadly weapon. The defendant was immediately arraigned, pleaded not guilty and the court announced that the case must be either tried the next day or continued for the term. I retired with my client for consultation. I told him the case probably would have to be continued. He expressed great disappointment, wanted the case tried even if necessary before the same jury that tried the other case. I told him he might just as well plead guilty, as his case was a very hard one, even before an impartial jury, much more so by one drawn from the present panel. He said he could not afford to lay in jail till the next term, he was due then in Butte, Montana, and could not afford to lay over; the trial must go on. I thought he must be crazy, but recent experience with him had caused me to have a pretty high regard for his judgment, and I thought it best to be a little foxy and draw him out; so I said: "All right, if you insist the trial will go on, but while I have my own theory of a defense, I prefer you should state yours and see if we agree." He says: "It is just like this, that rancher who I assaulted was not an officer, he had no warrant, he had no right to arrest me. When he shot at me I had a right to shoot back." "Yes," I replied, "but our statutes provide that a private person without a warrant can arrest a person who has committed a felony." "Yes," he said, "but I ain't committed no felony. That case has been tried and I was found not guilty." "Good heavens," I mentally ejaculated, "what a partner you would make for a struggling young attorney if you weren't a cut-throat and an all around thief." I suppressed my astonishment, however, as best I could, and taking advantage of the situation and trying to look wise, I simply replied: "I see you have grasped the point. We agree in theory to the utmost detail, and if you insist I will announce we are ready for trial tomorrow."

The trial came on at the time appointed. The jury were empaneled without objection and sworn. The circumstances of the arrest were proven. The demand for the surrender of the defendant, the shooting by the ranchman, the return fire by the defendant, together with the fact that the ranchman was not an officer and not acting under a warrant. After which the prosecution offered in evidence the defendant's confession that he had stolen the mare. I objected to the evidence as immaterial; I contended that the People were estopped from now attempting to prove the defendant had committed a felony when a jury impaneled by the People to try that question had found him not guilty. The court sustained the objection. The People were defeated by the doctrine of estoppel and failed again as to the corpus delicti. The court remarking that the defendant seemed to lead a charmed life, instructed the jury to find him not guilty and ordered his discharge. The defendant shook hands with me, bid me goodbye, took the revolver with him, saying he needed it worse than I did, a proposition which I could not dispute.

On the 13th of December, 1893, as assistant to the Hon. John W. Judd, U. S. District Attorney, I went to Beaver in company with him to be initiated into the duties and mysteries of prosecuting criminal cases, a business in which I had only had an experience of about eleven years. The next morning when court opened he introduced me to the court and members of the bar, with all of whom I was well acquainted, as his able assistant from Provo who would look after the minor cases while he would take charge of the more important ones.

The first case demanding my attention was an application for writ of habeas corpus by a notorious criminal who had then served three years of his term upon conviction of murder in the second degree. Someone prowling through the records had discovered that while the verdict of the jury signed by the foreman was attached to and part of the judgment roll, still the verdict had never been recorded as peremptorily required by the statute. This seemed to be the only irregularity in the whole proceeding. Scipio Kenner and Doctor Christian represented the petitioner and showed beyond the shadow of a doubt that the statute, to the effect that no person could be convicted of an offense except upon a plea of guilty or verdict of the jury recorded in open court was absolutely mandatory and necessary to a legal conviction. I was never in a tighter place in a judicial proceeding and was forced to ask the court to reserve his decision for one month when we would again be at Beaver, during which time I would investigate the question, and if I found the contention of my brothers was right I would gracefully yield the point.

When court convened next month Kenner and Christian were on hand ready, confident and eager for the combat. The case was called. Judge Bartch said he would hear from me. In accordance with my promise I informed the court I was forced to admit the contention of my opponents, that the statute was mandatory and that without recording the verdict, the conviction was illegal, but before the court passed upon the question I desired to move that the verdict be recorded nunc protunc. Kenner and Christian both jumped to their feet, said such a proceding was unheard of in a criminal case and demanded I should produce the authorities. I had gone prepared with an elaborate brief and read it at length. They had nothing to offer in reply to this new proposition and did not even ask for further continuance. The Judge denied the writ but Doctor Christian was utterly irreconciliable. During the remainder of the morning session he was glum, sulky and morose. I cannot adequately describe his intense disgust with everything that was going on around him nor can you appreciate the humor of the incident occurring afterwards unless you knew the man. He had been and was a physician of some prominence in the southern part of Utah. Afterwards he had devoted himself to the study and practice of law and had, in a local way, become somewhat eminent. Honorable, bright, high-minded, seventy-five or eighty years of age, vigirous, active, straight as a liberty pole, and possessed of a fund of dry humor practically inexhaustible. Just before the noon recess the court announced it would convene at two p. m. for the setting of cases. Christian arose and said he wanted all his cases set for trial at once. He wanted no case he was connected with to go over for the term, lest when the next term opened he might find that in the meantime all of his clients had been tried and convicted nunc protunc.

The members of the bar and spectators were convulsed and even the court, who was acquainted with the idiosyncracies of the doctor, smiled and good naturedly allowed the incident to pass.

Beaver, in those days, was a prolific field for court humor and amusing incidents among the bar.

John Zane and Presly Denny represented the defendant in a divorce suit, the principal contention involving the custody of a baby. Barlow Ferguson and Orris Murdock represented the plaintiff. The child, at a previous term, had temporarily been placed in the care of defendant's mother and the plaintiff was now requesting that the baby be brought into court in order that she might enjoy a visit with it during the proceeding.

Presly Denny was one of the most witty and withal honorable and high-minded members of our profession. It was he, who, at a former term, had demurred to a complaint drawn by Judge Lomax, a loose and illogical pleader, and when asked by the court to state the point of his demurrer, replied: "Judge Lomax drew the complaint, but that is not the only ground for demurrer." This incident is only mentioned in passing to illustrate the character of his humor which never failed. On the morning in question he was sitting at his table in the courtroom with his head bowed upon his hands, apparently oblivious to everything going on in the court room. The baby had been brought in by order of the court and given to its mother. Orris Murdock, one of her counsel, advanced holding out his hands with the evidence purpose of making its acquaintance. Orris is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood as far as height is concerned, measuring full six feet and three inches, lean and gaunt as a wolf, but a rattling good fellow. The child commenced to yell and scream as if its heart would break. The mother shook it, patted it and humored it, but all to no purpose. John Zane, who could not allow such an opportunity to pass, rose to his feet and remarked: "Even the child cannot endure its mother." This was too much for Orris. Turning angrily upon Mr. Zane he said: "The child is not screaming on account of its mother, it got frightened at me." Whereupon Denny raised his head for the first time within an hour and looked squarely into the eyes of Orris. We all waited breathlessly for what was coming. He then looked slowly down that prodigious length from head to foot, then raising his eyes with the same slowness and deliberation, he again looked into Orris' eyes and remarked: "Your explanation, sir, is entirely satisfactory."

EVAPORATING A CONSTITUTION.

Paper Read by J. W. N. Whitecotton before the Utah State Bar Association in 1911.

So much has been written by way of defining the term "Constitution," that it seems unnecessary to attempt anything further. We all, no doubt, have a rather clear understanding that a constitution is in some way the fundamental law of the land, and that all the operations and processes of the government must be in conformity with it. That any legislative enactment, or executive or judicial procedings which violate the terms of the constitution are illegal and void. Upon these general propositions we can readily agree. Our difficulties arise, when occasion is found for determining the meaning of the constitution itself. Nearly every one admits that when the instrument is understood, it must be followed. A few, however, insist that as soon as it is understood, it must be wiped out of existence—evaporated—and that tendency of a select few has suggested to me the title of this paper.

It is unfortunate that in a written document of such transcendent importance, language of doubtful import should be used. But, the experience of mankind has shown that language free from ambiguity is not always available, and those who are charged with clothing ideas in fitting expression may be so intent upon the thing sought to be accomplished—which is clear to them—that they fail to carefully scrutinize the words they employ until the opportunity for "filing" has passed. Under these conditions, language can be clearly understood only in the light of circumstances which call it forth.

In Utah, prior to the organization of the State Government under the constitution, the district courts sat, each in one place in each of the three districts into which the Territory was divided, except the first, which sat at Ogden and at Provo. That part of the first district for which court was held at Provo, embraced Uintah, Grand, Emery, Sanpete and Sevier Counties. All litigation, civil and criminal, that arose within any of these counties if it ever found its way into the district court was tried at Provo. This condition obtained in respect to every petty case commenced before a justice of the peace if either party appealed from the judgment of the justice to the district court. It often happened that an action involving an inconsiderable sum of money or amount of property found its way by appeal into the district court at Provo, and in some cases witnesses were required to attend from places so remote as Vernal, Moab, Castle Dale, and others farther out of the way, if possible, so that not infrequently the expenses for witnesses alone were many times the amount involved in the litigation.

This condition of affairs extending over a period of many years taught the people to desire a change, and when the time came for providing against the further continuance, or the recurrence at any future time, of this intolerable burden, they adopted a constitutional provision, which they no doubt thought was a safeguard, which was clearly intended to make it impossible to drag litigants away from their counties to attend to lawsuits about matters that occurred at their very doors. Exceptional cases were provided for by recognizing the right of the legislature to make regulations for a change of venue when the interests of justice might demand it.

The member of the constitutional convention who proposed the amendment hereinafter to be considered had himself for many years resided and practiced his profession as a lawyer at Provo, where he had had ample opportunity to observe and become familiar with the conditions which he sought to remedy by said amendment. The amendment referred to is that part of Section 5 of Article 8 of the Constitution which is in the following language: "All civil and criminal business arising in any county must be tried in such county, unless a change of venue be taken in such cases as may be provided by law."

In this language is expressed the protest of the people against the conditions above described and their fiat that they should not be perpetuated under the State Government.

As every one here probably knows, the first case that called for an interpretation of this language by the Supreme Court of the State was that of Konold v. Rio Grande Western Ry. Co., 16 Utah, 151, in which a unanimous court, speaking by Mr. Justice Bartch, said:

"The word 'business' was used as a general term to include causes of action and all other business which might arise in any county, and the manifest intention was that all suits, civil and criminal, should be brought, and the cases tried, in the county in which the causes of action arose, unless a change of venue should be taken in such cases as might be provided by law."

In that case, the entire cause of action arose in Emery County. The action was brought in Weber County, and the court very properly held that this was not permissable under the language of the constitution above quoted. That the district court of Weber County had no jurisdiction to try the cause, and that jurisdiction could not be conferred even by consent of all the parties. This decision was in plain language and made the meaning of the constitutional provision sufficiently clear. While the decision has been overruled, it has never been answered out of the law, and probably never will be. My humble opinion is that it is unanswerable. Under it, the only question to be determined by counsel in bringing an action is: In what county did the cause of action arise? That settled, the way is clear.

This decision was followed as settled law in the following cases: Campbell v. Ry. Co. 16 Utah, 346; Deseret Irrigation Co. v. McIntyre, 16 Utah, 398; Mosby v. Gisborn, 17 Utah, 257; Brown v. Bach, 17 Utah, 435; Condon v. Leipsiger, 17 Utah, 498; Steed v. Harvey, 18 Utah, 367; Mining Co. v. McMaster, 19 Utah, 177; Woodward v. Edmunds, 20 Utah, 118. In the last named case, we find the first note of dissent, and it is not clear that this dissent is from the interpretation of the constitution held in the whole list that went before, and that was held by the majority of the court in that case.

The next case in which the question arises is that of Hecla Mining Co. v. Gibson, in which the difficulty seems to have been to determine in what county the cause of action arose, and the decision of the court, which was written by District Judge Hart, treats all the preceding decision as settled law. An examination of all the cases above-named will disclose but little fault found with the leading case of Konold v. R. G. W. Ry. Co.

The next general discussion of the question arose in the case of White v. Rio Grande Western Ry. Co., 25 Utah, 346.

The opinion of the court, written by Chief Justice Baskin, contains the following, at page 349:

"It is apparent from the context of the clause of the Constitution before quoted that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to require criminal and civil causes of action arising in any county to be tried in such county, unless the venue should be changed."

Then why not allow the constitution to stand? Was not that an important thing for the people to provide for in the light of their experience under territorial government? When the purpose of the people in building and adopting a constitution is discovered and becomes "apparent from the context" is it not the duty of the court to respect that purpose? But, the learned Chief Justice proceeds in his reasoning as follows:

"And as business is not one of the elements of either an action, or of a cause of action or a right of action, especially in respect to criminal actions or actions arising from torts, it is equally apparent that the word was erroneously used instead of the term 'causes of action.' Therefore, in construing the clause, under consideration, the latter words must be substituted for the former. The clause, after the substitution, is still so indefinite and general as to render it necessary in each case in which the venue is made an issue to resort to the common law in order to determine whether the venue has been properly laid."

Surely the constitutional provision under discussion tells us where the action should be brought as soon as we determine in what county the cause of action arose. So that the only difficulty appears to be to determine where the cause of action arose. After the line of decisions already made by our court, there ought not to be much trouble in determining where the cause of action or some part of it arose.

This difficulty does not excuse wiping the constitutional provision out of existence. It may be admitted that the word "business" as used in the constitution has a rather broad and indefinite sense, yet it seems equally clear that it is intended to embrace all causes of action, both civil and criminal, as well as all other matters of which the courts take cognizance—anything, in fact, that causes the people to attend court.

In this very case of White against the railroad company, the plaintiff's cause of action appears to have arisen partly in Carbon and partly in Salt Lake County. While the plaintiff's intestate was injured, as he claimed, in Carbon County, these injuries did not give his heirs nor personal representative a cause of action; but when from these injuries he died, in Salt Lake County, the cause of action was complete in the plaintiff. And a part—an essential and substantial part—of the cause of action having arisen in Salt Lake County, under the authority of the Konald case and all that follow it, the action was properly brought in Salt Lake County. It may have been difficult for the plaintiff's counsel to determine where the cause of action arose, but when they had determined that, there ought to be no difficulty in deciding where the action should be brought, for the Chief Justice tells us that "It is apparent from the context of the clause of the Constitution before quoted that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution to require criminal and civil causes of action arising in any county to be tried in such county, unless the venue should be changed." I cannot see any conflict between the White case and the Konold case. The White case is the first to hold that the right to object to the trial of the cause in any but the county where the cause of action arose is a privilege personal to the defendant, which he may, and does, waive by not making timely objection.

Lulled to repose by the ruling of the court in the Konold and other cases, in which it had been expressly and emphatically held that

"Though a court has jurisdiction of the subject-matter of an action commenced in the county where the cause arose, and power to hear and determine the cause, and render judgment therein, yet the same court, in a like case, brought before it in the first instance, has no such jurisdiction and power, if it appear as a fact that the cause arose in another county, or without the territorial limits of its jurisdiction, and if the court assumes jurisdiction under the circumstances last indicated, and attempts to hear and determine a cause, any judgment which it may render will be null and void, and of no effect whatever. The only power it has under the circumstances is to dismiss the case. The objection that the court has no jurisdiction to hear and determine the cause cannot be waived." 16 Utah, 159, it is but natural that a defendant should rely on the stability of so important a ruling of the court of last resort.

In his concurring opinion in the White case, District Judge Hart, at page 365, said:

"On the question as to whether the clause of the Constitution in question is so far jurisdictional that the same cannot be waived in any case, I see no reason for holding that the litigant has a right in a case the nature of which would have been purely transitory at the common law, to experiment with the court by trying the case upon the merits, without raising the question whether the same is brought in the right county, and then, after an adverse decision, raise the question of whether the case should not have been brought in another county."

We may fairly suppose this was intended to be a rebuke to the defendant, and raises an ethical rather than a legal question. What would the learned judge say to the plaintiff who, in the very face of the doctrine laid down in the Konold case, will bring an action in a county where it is clear no part of the alleged cause of action sued upon arose?

Suposing a married woman residing in Carbon County brings an action for divorce in Salt Lake County and alleges as ground for divorce adultery of the husband committed in Salt Lake County. The defendant answers, denies the allegations of adultery, but says nothing about the jurisdiction of the court. When the case comes on for trial, the court learns for the first time that the woman is not, and never has been, a resident of Salt Lake County. The adultery of the husband is proven beyond question. What is the court to do? Can it grant a decree of divorce? Can the parties confer jurisdiction upon the court by not objecting? Probably no one will so contend. Will it be said that the statute fixing the place of bringing an action for divorce is any more binding on the parties and the court than the constitutional provision under consideration?

We next meet the question in the case of Fields v. Gold Min. Co., 26 Utah 373, where the suit was for the foreclosure of a trust deed on real estate situated in Tooele County, given to secure the payment of a promissory note made payable in Salt Lake County. The action was brought in Tooele County. No question of jurisdictio nor venue was raised until the case had reached the Supreme Court on appeal. In the course of the decision, the court remarks:

"An action of foreclosure, under the modern codes, and also in equity, when the relief sought is the sale of the mortgaged property, is in the nature of a proceeding in rem. And the venue therein must, in general, be laid in the jurisdiction in which the land mortgaged is situated, for there is where the cause of action arises. 'Actions for the following causes must be tried in the county in which the subject of the action, or some part thereof, is situated, subject to the power of the court to change the place of trial, as provided in the code. * * * (3) For the foreclosure of all liens and mortgages on real property.'"

Here it was not necessary for the court to hold that the defendant had waived his right to object to the jurisdiction for the reason that, the proceeding being in rem, and the res being situated in the county where the action was brought, the venue was properly laid as required by the constitutional provision in question, as much as was that in the White case. It is true plaintiff's cause of action was not complete until default in payment of the note was made at Salt Lake County, but as soon as that happened, the plaintiff was at liberty to proceed against the property—the rem—which was in Tooele County. At page 378, the learned Chief Justice says:

"It therefore follows that the district court in said district had jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the actions in question. This conclusion is also sustained by the provisions of section 5 of said article 8, which authorizes the enactment of a law providing for a change of venue, for it is evident that the Legislature (sic), (he must have meant the Constitution), by that provision did not intend to authorize the change of venue to a court having no jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the action."

The ready answer to this proposition is that the said constitutional provision only intended to withhold original jurisdiction, or jurisdiction in the first instance, of causes arising without the county in which the action is brought. The district court's jurisdiction of causes sent to it by a change of venue, as provided by law, is in no sense restricted by that provision. As in a case of murder, the prosecution must be commenced, and, unless a change of venue be taken, must be tried, in the county where the crime, or some part of it, was committed. But it does not follow that the court to which such a case may be sent on change of venue as provided by statute is without jurisdiction to try the case. The district court in Salt Lake County has jurisdiction of the subject matter of prosecutions for feloneous homicides, but not of one committed in Washington County, unless upon change of venue taken from the latter to the former county, as provided by law. In this case, at page 377, the Chief Justice says:

"It follows that in order to render the provisions of the Constitution in question intelligible, the term 'causes of action,' as held in White v. Rio Grande Wes. Ry. Co., supra, must, in construing said section, be substituted for the word 'business.' When so substituted the provision in question is simply a declaration of the common law on the subject of venue. * * * Under the common law the place of trial is the county or jurisdiction in which the cause of action arises, and when the venue is not properly laid, and that fact is disclosed by the declaration, the action may be dismissed on demurrer, and if that fact is not so disclosed the defendant may plead it in abatement. Transitory actions, however, at common law, could be instituted in any jurisdiction in which the defendant was served with process on the principle that 'as soon as a person becomes liable in such action to another either by reason of a tort or contract the liability attaches to the person, and follows him wherever he goes."

But we search our Constitution in vain for any such distinction between transitory and other actions. The language is: "All civil and criminal business arising in any county, must be tried in such county unless a change of venue be taken, in such cases as may be provided by law."

If one man assault another and seriously injure him in Salt Lake County, the "cause of action" in favor of the injured party arises in Salt Lake County and must be tried in that county, unless a change of venue be taken as provided by law, not "Wherever the Defendant is served with process." It is then manifest that the Constitution is not "Simply a declaration of the common law on the subject of venue." It nowhere says that the cause of action must be tried in the county where it arises, unless the defendant fails to object to a trial elsewhere. The only way the cause can be constitutionally tried elsewhere is by a change of venue, taken as provided by law.

The most extended discussion of this question yet indulged in by the court occurred in the case of Gibbs v. Gibbs, 26 Utah, 382.

In that case, the plaintiff wife brought her action for divorce in the district court for Millard County, where the parties had resided for some twenty years as husband and wife, and where they then resided, and as grounds for divorce, she alleged adultery committed by the defendant in Piute County. At the conclusion of the trial, the district court, on its own motion, held that the cause of action arose in Piute County, and that the district court in Millard County was without jurisdiction and dismissed the action. Under that view of the law, a husband might leave the county of his wife's residence and commit adultery ad libitum, and, because the wife could bring her action only in the county of her residence for more than one year next preceding, she would be entirely without redress. He might entice her across the county line and maul her unmercifully with a club, or tie her to a tree with a rope and leave her exposed all night to a snowstorm, and because these misdeeds were done without the county of her residence, she would have no forum in which to maintain her action for divorce from her unnatural husband. Of course, no one ever supposed the Supreme Court would affirm such a judgment as the trial court rendered in that case. The reversal was eminently proper, but, except the separate opinion written by Mr. Justice Bartch, I respectfully maintain that the reasons assigned for the reversal are as manifestly erroneous as the judgment was righteous. The situation was of such compelling appeal, that in order to over-rule the trial court, the Chief Justice and Associate Justice McCarty expressly over-ruled the Konold case and all others that have followed it. It reminds one of the Essay on Roast Pig by Charles Lamb, in which it appeared that whenever the Chinaman's family wanted roast pig, the house was set on fire and burned down, it never having occurred to them that a pig could be roasted at a less disastrous cost. So here, in order to undo what appealed to every one except the judge who rendered the decision in the trial court as a monstrous wrong, the court uproots a plain constitutional provision which is admittedly salutary in its operations. In deciding that case, the Chief Justice says, at page 384:

"The provision relating to the residence of plaintiff is mandatory. The plaintiff was precluded thereby from suing for and obtaining a divorce in the county in which the alleged adultery was committed. If, therefore, the construction given to section 5, article 8, of the Constitution, by the court below, is sustained, plaintiff has no remedy whatever."

It is respectfully submitted that no such result follows from giving full effect to the construction announced in the Konold case, and that the trial court erred in concluding that that case required such a result, and that the Supreme Court equally erred in overruling the Konold case in order to reverse the district court. At page 385, the learned Chief Justice says:

"As the defendant appeared in the suit, and filed an answer, and submitted his defense on the merits, the action was in personam. When the defendant is a non-resident, and is not personally served with summons, and does not enter an appearance, then the proceeding in divorce is in rem, and only the marriage relation can be dissolved by divorce; but when he appears and joins issue by answer the nature of the proceeding is changed to that of a proceeding in personam, and both the dissolution of the status of marriage and a personal judgment for alimony may be decreed."

It may be admitted that the gist of the action is in rem. The marriage status is involved, and its situs is in the marital domicile, which was in Millard County. Because through personal service and actual appearance in the cause, the action took on the personal quality, it did not thereby cease to be an action in rem for the dissolution of the marriage relation. A divorce may be granted in favor of a resident plaintiff against a non-resident defendant without personal service, and the marriage is just as effectually dissolved as if personal service had been had. It is true no valid judgment for alimony can be rendered without personal service: but that fact in no way affects the court's action with respect to the marriage relation.

In the celebrated case of Haddock v. Haddock, 201 U. S., it was held that the marital domicile was in the State of New York, where the parties had lived together as husband and wife, and whence the husband had fled to escape the responsibilities of marriage, but that when he fled into Connecticut he did not carry with him the marriage relation, so far as the wife was concerned; he did not carry the res with him.

The most remarkable thing about the question involved here is the utter lack of agreement or harmony among the justices of the Supreme Court since the correctness of the decision in the Konold case first began to be doubted. The only thing they have agreed upon is, that the provision under discussion must in some way be rendered meaningless, superfluous, declaratory of the common law, —merge it into the common law, as everybody knows that, much as the Indian doctor who could cure no disease but fits; so that when a patient came to him the first thing he did was to throw him into fits, which he was expert in curing—evaporate the thing so that not even a smell of the people's will and purpose can be found.

After the word "business" had been so often defined to mean "causes of action" that it seemed to be well settled in its new clothes, here comes Mr. Justice McCarty in the Gibbs case, at the top of page 395, and says:

"Therefore I am forced to the conclusion that the word 'business,' as it is used in the Constitution, refers to matters only that are pending before the court, and not to criminal acts that are committed for which the culprit may or may not be arrested, prosecuted and punished, nor to disputes between individuals over commercial and other transactions that may or may not be brought before the courts."

If this be the correct interpretation of the word "business" as used in the Constitution, then we have about the following sage interpretation, viz., "When any case, civil or criminal, is pending in any court, such case must be tried in that court, unless it is tried somewhere else on a change of venue."

Can it be possible that the constitutional convention spent its time in formulating such a proposition as that? Let us hope not! In the case of Canipoli v. P. V. Coal Co., 31 Utah, 114, at page 122, Mr. Justice Straup builds another fire under the Constitution by saying:

"When the word 'business,' in the particular clause where it is found, is read in connection with what precedes it, 'a district court at the county seat of each county shall be held at least four times a year,' it is apparent that it was used in the ordinary sense as defined by Webster, 'that which one has to do or should do; special service, duty or mission; attention or labor of any one.' That is to say, a district judge going to a county to hold court shall there try and dispose of all matters and proceedings, both civil and criminal, which have there been brought into existence for trial or disposition, unless a change of venue be taken as by law provided; there to do that which is required of the court to be done or that it should do, and which has there arisen to engage its time and attention. The section provides that, not only shall a district court be held in each county, but, also, that all civil and criminal business arising in the county shall be tried in such county; that is, whatever civil or criminal business has there arisen for trial or disposition shall there be tried or disposed of. In brief, the court shall transact the business of the court in the county where the business exists."

And again, at page 125:

"It is quite evident to us that this amendment was proposed and inserted in the section, not to destroy the distinction between local and transitory actions, nor to fix the loci of actions, but merely to prevent the court from transferring cases and proceedings which had been brought into existence for trial or disposition in a county, to places in other counties, for the mere convenience of the bench and bar, as had been the practice in territorial days in remote counties of the territory. It was sought, by the organic law, to prevent this, and to permit a change of venue only as by law provided."

This interpretation is certainly entitled to the claim of novelty. That it was intended by the constitution builders to establish a schoolmaster over the bench and bar to prevent cases from being sent around from pillar to post after they had been filed and were pending in court, except by a change of venue, and especially when we are told that such things had been done when actions were pending in remote counties in the territorial days, is a new one. Perhaps the suggestion of the learned justice would have been more convincing, if he had named some of those "remote counties in the territory in which these abuses were practiced. Until a very short time before statehood came, the only counties in which actions could be filed in a district court were Weber, Salt Lake, Utah and Beaver, and I never heard of any complaints of such abuses as the justice refers to. I think we ought, in fairness, to give the Judge another guess.

Under the present interpretation, since the constitutional provision has been completely evaporated, nearly all so-called transitory actions are brought in Weber and Salt Lake Counties, regardless of where the causes of action arose, and up to this time I have not heard of any case in which a defendant has been able to make a successful objection to the jurisdiction or venue since the Konold case was over-ruled. So that the evaporation, and wiping out of that constitutional provision has resulted in a concentration of personal injury actions in Salt Lake City and Ogden so great that the burdens of the courts have made additional judges necessary in those two counties, while the courts in the counties where the causes of action arise in most of these cases are comparatively idle. Most of these cases are prosecuted and defended by Salt Lake and

Ogden lawyers, and for their personal convenience the actions are brought in these two counties regardless of where the causes of action arose, thereby perpetuating the mischief the learned Justice says the Constitution meant to render impossible, and that without the formality of a change of venue.

There is no doubt but the Supreme Court has given earnest and conscientious consideration to this important question, and has endeavored to solve it correctly; but a practicing lawyer may be permitted to respectfully contend that the question has not yet been settled rightly, and until so settled, it has not been settled at all.

OBITUARY

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Thomas Marshall was a descendant of one of the oldest families in Kentucky. He was a nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall, the great interpreter of the Constitution, and came from a long line of lawyers and distinguished men. He was born August 25, 1834, in Mason County, Kentucky. He studied the ancient languages with his uncle, Dr. Louis Marshall, with whom he remained for four years. He then went to Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and left that institution in his junior year, returning to Mason County, where he was in the County Clerk's office for one year, at the same time reading law. His next change took him to St. Louis, where he entered the office of Leslie, Williams & Barrett, as clerk. He returned to Kentucky and continued the study of law with Judge T. A. Marshall. In 1855 he returned to St. Louis and became a partner in the firm of Williams & Barrett. Then the fever for speculation took him and he rapidly made a large fortune, which was as quickly lost. Desiring to seek a new field for his labors, he moved to Montana, where he remained until 1866, when he moved to Salt Lake City. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court. In the same year the firm of Marshall & Royle was formed, which continued until his death, October 13, 1906. Mr. Marshall was the first Gentile to be elected to a place in the Territorial council. While he was a consistent Democrat, and took a keen interest in political affairs, he gave but little time to his own political advancement, preferring to care for the large practice, which he had built up. He acted, however, in an advisory capacity, for many leading Democratic politicians of the State. Mr. Marshall was married November 27, 1855, to a daughter of James M. Hughes of Missouri. Mr. Marshall was recognized as one of the greatest authorities in the west on mining law. His knowledge of history, political economy, philosophy, languages and the sciences was unusual, and his profound judgment and perfect understanding of the fundamental principles of legal science coupled with his keenly analytical mind and his deep logic, made him a barrister of remarkable depth and power. He was a forceful speaker and his summaries of cases was considered powerful and convincing.

WILLIAM C. HALL.

Judge Hall was born in 1842 on a farm in Pendleton County, Kentucky. When the Civil War broke out he immediately enlisted with the Southern forces, serving in the Army of Virginia. Later he was a member of General John Morgan's division. When General Morgan was captured, he joined General "Joe" Wheeler's corps, and was with General Wheeler until the close of the war. At the close of the war, Judge Hall returned to his Kentucky home and began the study of law in the offices of John W. Stephenson. In 1868 he commenced the practice of law in Lexington, Ky. Four years later he moved to Salt Lake City, where he immediately became prominent in public affairs. He was an exceptionally brilliant lawyer and became known throughout the west as a master of his profession. One of Judge Hall's early partnerships in Utah, was with Judge John A. Marshall, under the firm name of Hall & Marshall. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature for several terms, and served as Secretary of the territory under President Cleveland. For two terms he was City Attorney of Salt Lake City. In 1900 he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial District. During his four years on the bench Judge Hall made an enviable reputation. His was the true judicial temperament, and his decisions showed his scholarly wisdom and his careful judgment. Judge Hall made a specialty of mining law, and was considered one of the best authorities on that subject. His opinion involving technical points in mining law and procedure was eagerly sought. Judge Hall was himself a mining operator, and had large interests in some of the big mines of Utah and Nevada. He was married in 1890 to Marion T. Thornton of Mississippi. Judge Hall was rightly regarded as one of the big men of the west. All his public actions were irreproachable, and his supporters were not confined to any class or any party. His personal friends were only limited by the range of his extensive acquaintance. Judge Hall died in Los Angeles, Cal., on May 7, 1909.

JOSEPH T. RICHARDS.

There was perhaps no more popular young man in Utah than Joseph T. Richards, who died in Salt Lake City, October 9, 1909.

He was born in Ogden, Utah, December 8, 1871, and had lived in Salt Lake City since he was twelve years old. Of a sunny disposition, genial to a marked degree, Mr. Richards was loved by everybody with whom he ever came in contact. As a father, as a husband, as a son, as Assistant United States Attorney, as a private practitioner, and in fact in every position he was ever placed, "Joe" Richards was a strong, loyal and splendid citizen. He was the son of Franklin S. and Emily S. (Tanner) Richards. He received his early education in the public schools of Ogden and Salt Lake City, Deseret University, and graduated with degree of LL.B. from the Law Department, Cornell University. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah in 1892, and later to the United States District Court of Utah; Circuit Court of Appeals and to the United States Supreme Court. Soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed by President Cleveland, Assistant United States Attorney for the Territory of Utah. He began the practice of law in partnership with his father, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Bennett, Harkness, Howat, Bradley & Richards. On the dissolution of that firm he formed a partnership with Edward S. Ferry, which continued until the firm of Richards, Richards & Ferry, consisting of his father, Mr. Ferry and himself, was formed, which firm continued until the time of his death. Mr. Richards was one of the best trial lawyers in Utah, and during the seventeen years of his active practice at the bar, he engaged in a multitude of important and complicated suits, involving the most intricate and vital questions. In 1900 he was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Third Judicial District. He was married on September 1, 1892, to Martha Cecelia Sells; three children are the fruits of their marriage. Mr. Richards was not only one of the brightest and ablest members of his profession, but he was interested in various business enterprises throughout the state. He was the soul of honor in his profession, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellowman, lovable and affectionate in his home life, generous to a fault in a modest way. He was possessed of an exceptionally clear legal mind and was a profound student of the Law.

HENRY PARRY HENDERSON.

Judge Henderson, who died in Salt Lake City June 3, 1909, was born in Tully, New York, September 22, 1843. He was the son of Perry and Huldah (Christian) Henderson. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Michigan, where the early years of his life were spent on a farm. In 1854 the family moved to Mason, Michigan, where he attended the public schools, later attended Lansing (Michigan) High School and the Michigan Agricultural College. For a short period he attended the Law Department of University of Michigan. In 1863 he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of Michigan, which office he held for two years, when he was elected County Clerk of Ingham County, Michigan, and it was during this period that he took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Ingham County, Michigan, in 1867, and later to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Judge George M. Huntington, Mason, Michigan, which continued until 1874, when he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ingham County. After serving his term of two years, Judge Henderson refused the renomination and devoted his time to the general practice of his profession. In 1879 he was elected on a Democratic ticket to the Michigan Legislature by a plurality of 206 in face of strong Republican opposition. Later he was elected Mayor of Mason. In 1886 he was appointed by President Cleveland Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and presided over the First Judicial District. After the expiration of his term of office, he remained in Ogden, Utah, and resumed the practice of law. In 1892 he moved to Salt Lake City, where he formed a partnership with the late Senator Arthur Brown, which continued until 1905, when he became a member of the firm of Henderson, Pierce, Critchlow & Barrette. He was a member of that firm up to the time of his death. This firm was one of the strongest firms in the state and enjoyed an extensive clientele in adjoining states.

Judge Henderson was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Idaho in 1897, and to the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1897 he was Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from Utah. In November, 1898, he was elected a member of the Salt Lake City Board of Education and served two years, after which he retired, but two years later he was elected to that board and at the time of his death was its President. His service on the Board of Education had been unsurpassed and the record he established could not be excelled.

Judge Henderson was a prominent Mason, member of the Shrine, a Knight Templar and 32d Degree Scottish Rite. He was a member of the Utah State Bar Association, University, Alta and Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake City. When a very young man he married Josephine Turner of Mason, Michigan, who survives him.

Judge Henderson recognized as few men do his responsibility to the community in which he lived. With all the demands on his time he was always ready to serve his day and generation, no matter what sacrifice of energy was involved. In his readiness to meet the duties of citizenship he was an example to all men. As a lawyer, he was recognized for the wisdom of his council. In a long and intimate acquaintance, his nearest associates remarked his broad charity for his fellow man, kindly in his nature he prefered to believe the best in all men. Courteous, gentle, thoughtful, unselfish, he had a wide circle of friends. All who knew him admired him.

Judge Henderson brought great abilities to the discharge of his numerous duties, yet it should be said of him that few men approached their tasks with less show or ostentation than he. His modesty was of that innate and uncounscious character which is ever the accompaniment of a great soul. A man of whom it might indeed have been said, "His life was noble and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the World, "This was a man."

WILLIAM L. MAGINNIS.

William L. Maginnis, who died in Ogden, October 26, 1910, was born in Somerset, Ohio, November 4, 1858. His boyhood was spent in Ohio, where he studied law and in 1882 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He practiced his profession in Zanesville, Ohio, for several years, until the possibility of a more extended field of usefulness presented itself, when he moved to Colorado, where for some time he was egaged in newspaper work. On October 12, 1886, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wyoming by President Cleveland. This office he held until the expiration of his term in 1890, when he moved to Ogden, Utah, where he engaged in the general practice of law. During the second administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney of the then First District of Utah. He continued in the active practice of law in Ogden until his death, October 26, 1910, his practice extending over the Intermountain States.

For many years Judge Maginnis has been considered one of the best criminal as well as civil lawyers of this state. One case which stands ever as a monmument to his memory, is the Johnson vs. S. P. Co., known as the "Car Coupler Case," which he carried through all the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision in this case made the Safety Appliance Law provide for Universal Coupler on all railroads. Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, amongst others, complimented Judge Maginnis upon his masterful argument, which he said was one of the best and most forceful ever made before that court.

He took an active part in Democratic politics and his death left a vacancy in the foremost ranks of the party in Utah. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, B. P. O. E., M. W. A., K. O. T. M., and Weber Club During the years of his residence in Utah, he practiced before the bar of every court in this and surrounding states. His activities covered every department of the law. His intellectual vigor, alertness of mind and great natural powers, faithfully disciplined and completely developed, expanded by large requirements, kept vigorous and alert by strenuous exercise, applied to noble uses, marked his long and conspicuous career in his profession. His faculty for lucid statements and cogent reasoning was ever brought by him to the support of every cause.

J. H. MACMILLAN.

Mr. Macmillan was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on June 22, 1842, and at the age of sixteen shipped as a sailor. He thoroughly applied himself in this profession, as when he gave up the sea at the age of 21 in San Francisco, he was already the Captain of a vessel.

Hearing of the great opportunities in Nevada he moved to Humboldt County, and for some time was engaged in mining, during which time he studied law. In May, 1873, he married Alice Price. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar of Nevada. Upon his admission to the bar he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Humboldt County, in which position he prosecuted and broke up one of the worst cliques of outlaws that ever infested that county. So great were his services appreciated by the people that Mr. Macmillan was elected District Attorney at the following election. He was at a later period Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada and later for Congress from Nevada, but each time was defeated, though he materially cut down the big Republican majorities, which prevailed in Nevada at that time. In 1890 he moved to Ogden, Utah, where he formed partnership with Hon. O. R. Leonard, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada. He later was in partnership with Hon. C. C. Richards, which continued for a number of years. In 1898 he formed partnership with his son, H. R. Macmillan, under the firm name of J. H. and H. R. Macmillan, which continued until the time of his death, May 31, 1899. During the time ne resided in Ogden he was continuously engaged in the practice of law. In the trial of his cases he always displayed a comprehensive knowledge of the law, was clear and concise in its application, and firmly grasped the controlling points in the case. He was a high minded, honorable man in all relations of life. Endowed with high mental attainments, all his life he had been a close student of men and affairs, which in the practice of his profession bore fruit in ripened culture and wide learning.

COLONEL SAMUEL A. MERRITT.

After a long and illustrious career, marked by public service in three states and territories, Colonel Merritt died at the age of 83 years, on September 9, 1[illegible]0. Coming West in '49, during the rush to the gold fields of California, Colonel Merritt began his career by being elected, shortly after the admission of California into the Union, to the Legislature of that state. Later he moved to Idaho, where he served as a Delegate to Congress. In 1873 he came to Utah, where he remained continuously until the time of his death. He was the last Territorial Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah, having been appointed to that office by President Grover Cleveland, before Utah became a state.

He was a life long Democrat and before meeting with an accident which ultimately caused his death, served for several years as a Democratic National Committeeman. During his early residence in Utah, he was a member of the law firm of Roseburough & Merritt.

JACOB S. BOREMAN.

Judge Boreman was born in Tyler County, Virginia, August 4, 1831. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1853 and received a law degree from the University of Virginia in 1855. In 1858 he moved to Kansas City, and was elected City Attorney of that city in 1861. Raised a company of militia in 1862 in the Civil War. From 1862 to 1868 was Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Jackson County, Missouri. He was twice elected to the Missouri State Legislature, 1868-70, and while a member of that body assisted in the election of Carl Schurz for the United States Senate. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and in 1877, was re-appointed to that office by President Hayes. In 1880 he resigned and commenced the active practice of law in Salt Lake City, until January 1885, when he was appointed to the bench by President Arthur and served in that capacity until 1889, when he moved to Ogden and was engaged in the practice of law until 1897, when he retired from the active practice.

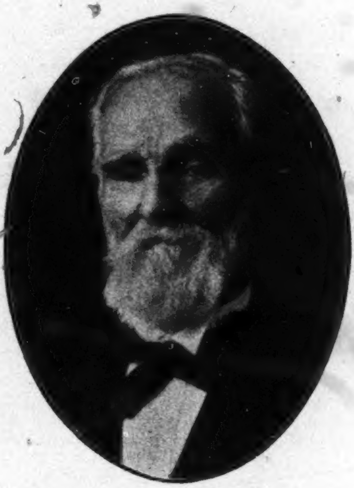
As a citizen Judge Boreman took a conscientious and enlightened part in all civic matters, giving the public at all times the benefit of his rich experience and ripened career. As a Judge he was of the highest ability and unsullied integrity and as a practitioner he was loyal and intelligently devoted to his clients. Through the trying and perplexing situations and at a formative period in Rocky Mountain Jurisprudence he stood firm for the administration of Justice under peaceful conditions and with adequate protection to all.

ARTHUR BROWN.

Arthur Brown, United States Senator from Nevada, was a character that arrested attention as a man, as a stateman and as a lawyer. He was learned in the law, a strong advocate, had a mind keen, incisive and at times displayed great brilliancy. He resided in Salt Lake City for thirty-five years, having made a marked reputation as a young man in the practice of his profession in Michigan, from whence he came. He was strong in the presentation of his own side of a controversy in court, and he never failed to discover the vulnerable points in the case of his adversary, or to expose such weakness in the most effective manner. He was a very successful lawyer, and in the average of cases tried by juries, there was no more successful verdict getter at the bar during the time he was practicing in the courts of Utah. And though he was extremely strong in the presentation of his own case, he was always fair. His word in all professional matters was perfectly reliable. If he extended a favor orally, his adversary was as safe as if he had a written stipulation embodying the agreement. He was an intense and positive character, had many characteristics of leadership, was an ardent partisan in politics and politically ambitious, and reached for a short time, upon the admission of the state, that highest and most coveted honor the state can confer, a United States Senatorship. He died in the fall of 1906.

AURELIUS MINER.

Aurelius Miner was born at Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn., on the 11th of January, 1832. He was the son of David and Sally Lavilla (Hyde) Miner. In 1854 he moved to Utah and two years later, on the 30th of May, he married Laura M. Hyde, (deceased). Married, June 13th, 1879, to Annie E. Adams. He was a graduate of the State and National College of New York with degrees of L.L. B. and A. B. in 1852.



He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio, January 19, 1853; Supreme Court of Iowa, April 15, 1854; Supreme Court, Territory of Utah, January 16, 1855, and later to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Miner was for many years Magistrate for Salt Lake City and County and held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Salt Lake City for eight years. He was also Deputy Attorney General for the Territory of Utah and Chief Deputy District Attorney for the United States for the same Territory. He was a member of the Central Committee on the first organization of the Democratic party in Utah, delegate to and one of the Vice Presidents of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Greely for President.

COL. ADRIAN C. ELLIS.

Col. A. C. Ellis, the son of Dr. Robert Binns Ellis, was born July 12, 1840, in Richmond, Ray County, Missouri. Died March 19, 1912, in Salt Lake City. He was a member of the law firm of Dickson, Ellis, Ellis & Schulder. The death of a man like Col. A. C. Ellis is a great loss in any community. He represented the very best that is in poor human nature. He was of the very highest type of American citizenship.

He was universally trained at a time when the higher educational institutions still cling to the severe classical standard and the student went forth prepared at a glance to run a word back to its original root, and at the same time from his training to judge intuitively all that was loftiest in language.

After graduating from University of Missouri he went to the University of Louisville, Law Department. In those days the training there was not only a grounding in the science of the law, but it extended to the law's application to the infinite forms of business, and to the rights of man and the obligations and powers and prerogatives of governments.

This training was manifest in Col. Ellis every day of his life.

True, he joined in a rebellion to rend the Union in twain, but behind him was the furious public opinion of all his friends and relatives, the training of a lifetime—the uprising of millions, half of his countrymen, all his personal friends. In 1861 he enlisted in a regiment of Missouri Infantry, un-

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der Col. Ben Rives and General Sterling Price.

None of us can tell what we would have done under the same impelling causes, and the sincerity of his convictions was made clear by the fact that he went out and offered his life for them, and fought until the cause was lost in his State and he was a prisoner.

When parolled, he turned his face towards the West and settled in Carson City, Nevada, and began the practice of law. From the first day he appeared in court, those who heard him—and they were shrewd judges—realized that a masterful scholar and profound lawyer had appeared among them. He was never discomfited in court. The law of any case was clear to him at a glance, and his presentation of a case was most beautiful. There was no guess work. It was the application of an exact science to a problem, and there was never any faltering, in presenting in language every word of which was the right word to give to his argument light and power and charm.

From the first day, too, it was clear that the sorrows and disappointments he had suffered were never to be given further expression in his life. Never had a sectional word, never any repinings over lost hopes, but the building up of a high name. He succeeded, too. He built up a splendid practice at a bar where some of the most royal minds on the coast were daily competitors; over and over the political party to which he belonged tried with passionate earnestness to heap all the honors in their gift upon him.

And he repaid them. He more than once canvassed the State, and the speeches he delivered were as sharp and incisive as were ever delivered in that State, and at the same time there was a tone accompanying them which even now lingers in the memories of the men who listened to them with a refrain like that of a stately anthem.

When the great bonanza went into borasco, Col. Ellis moved to San Francisco, and there for twelve years maintained his place in the forefront of the foremost lawyers of the coast. In 1895 moved to Salt Lake City. Here he has left to his stalwart partners the active work of the firm, but to the last his brain was clear; his nature genial and high as ever; and the comfort left the loved ones is that as husband, father and citizen his life was rounded full, and he has gone to his final rest with every duty fulfilled, and with a long life's work fully completed.

Col. Ellis was married in 1860 to Lucie Reeves Cobb. A. C. Ellis Jr., Henry R. Ellis, Dr. L. R. Ellis, and Carrie A. Ellis are the four living children.

ISAAC J. STEWART.

Isaac J. Stewart was born in Salt Lake County in 1855. He was the son of Isaac M. and Matilda (Downs) Stewart. He received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake County, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1892 with the degree of L.L.B. Mr. Stewart married in 1906 and is survived by his widow. He was admitted to practice before the bar of Utah in 1892, and in 1893 began the active practice of his profession in Richfield, where he continued alone for some time and later formed a partnership with G. T. Bean, which continued until 1898. Mr. Stewart then continued alone until 1906, when he moved to Rexburg, Idaho, where he remained until the time of his death in 1911.

In 1900 was nominated for District Judge by the Democratic party.

Mr. Stewart was a prominent member of the Democratic party and his loss is keenly felt by a wide circle of friends.

JUDGE J. B. ROSEBOROUGH.

Judge Roseborough was southern born, in South Carolina, but he was an Argonaut in California. He did not reach there until he was a finished scholar, and thorough lawyer.

No one suspected the compass of his learning who was not close to him. It ranged over every field. Not a smattering of knowledge in a hundred directions, but a profound scholar.

He was a walking encyclopedia of his own country in every way. All the stately figures in the political history of the country, or in the literature of the country were familiar to him, not only in their acts and their triumphs, but their characters as men; every question of importance that has agitated the country he could tersely state both sides of; all the different forms of government that the nations have tried, he could explain, all the classics were at his call when he wanted a simile or an illustration; his word pictures of men, either as finished as the old masters or as cartoons, were delicious to listen to; he was equally as thorough in the sciences, from the stars above to the chemistry of earth and air—every thought was an illumination. The old story of the man in London who took refuge under a bridge for half an hour in a great storm and engaged in conversation with a stranger and who went away declaring that the man he had met had told him everything in the world, might have applied to Judge Roseborough as well as to Edmund Burke.

He was District Judge in California for a good while.

Late in the fifties he settled in Siskiyou County with his brother, who was likewise a lawyer.

Then the people elected his brother Judge, and the old Judge began to settle his business prior to moving away.

A friend hearing of it went to him and asked him why he was going to give up his splendid business and seek a new field. His answer was: "After a few weeks my brother will be presiding judge of this district. Naturally, if here I would have to try cases before him. He might, sometime decide a case in my favor; then some one might say I won the case because my brother happened to be the judge. Then I should have to kill the dirty dog, and it is not worth the trouble." But he deplored the necessity which made it incumbent upon him to remove from old Siskiyou.

There were old Shasta and the sister peaks; the roar of the great ocean was but a little way west, and his soul was in perfect accord with every majestic display of nature.

When a great electric storm was raging, his way was to go out into the storm and exultantly salute every lightning flash and every thunder peal.

He removed first to Idaho and a little later with Colonel Merritt for a partner, settled in Salt Lake City, opened a law office and practiced his profession with great honor for a quarter of a century. He was intensely Southern and justified every effort that the South made to establish an independent government; his thought being that if the cause was a righteous one in 1776, it was quite as much so in 1861.

But he had a profound reverence for law, and the rule that prevailed in Utah up to the issuing by President Woodruff of the Manifesto, kept his hot pulses throbbing with fever speed at all time.

Still, to the rank and file of the Church of Latter-day Saints his heart went out in profound sympathy.

When Colonel Merritt became judge, Judge Roseborough did what he had done in Siskiyou. He prepared to move. He found a great tract of fine land down near Aransas Pass, Texas, and joined by Judge Harkness and the late John Q. Packard of Salt Lake City, they purchased it and stocked it.

It was a cape that jutted far out into the Gulf, so that a short fence at the upper end made of it, for stock-raising purposes, an island.

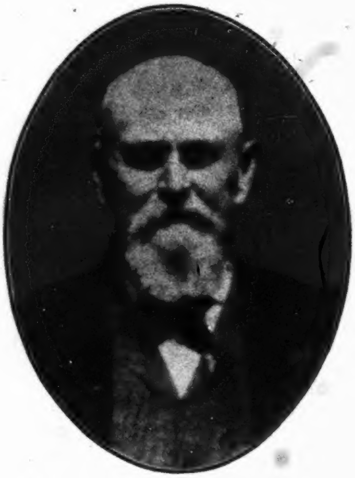
He removed there and remained several years, finally selling out and realizing a large fortune for all the investors.

Not many men in Utah understood or appreciated him. A state filled with such men would seem to every visitor what the Roman senate seemed to the visiting Greek—"an assemblage of kings."

He was a great lawyer and jurist, he was a schoolmaster to all men who were fortunate enough to get into the inner circle of his confidence and friendship and while he was a resident of Salt Lake, the average man of Utah no more realized what he was than did the man we read of realizing who his guests were when he, unawares, entertained angels.

The foregoing is from the graphic pen of Judge C. C. Goodwin in "As I Remember Them."

ABIAL B. SAWYER.



Mr. Sawyer was born at Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois, May 2, 1838. He received his early education at the Tremont Seminary under William Kellogg, a noted educator of Central Illinois at that time. Subsequently he attended Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois. He studied law under Judge Weed at Peoria, Illinois.

He was admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois on the 4th day of January, 1861. He subsequently moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he practiced law up to the spring of 1862, being admitted to the District Court and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, August 23, 1861. He was admitted to the District Court and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois July 3, 1866. He practiced his profession at Pekin, Illinois, from the spring of 1862 to February, 1890, when he came to Utah, where he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, March 1, 1890. Subsequent to the admission of Utah as a State in 1896, he was admitted to the United States Circuit Court for the District of Utah.

He was elected City Attorney of Pekin, Illinois, in 1871. He was Mayor of Pekin during the years 1877 to 1879. He came to Utah February 1, 1890, and Salt Lake City, where he resided to the day of his death, August 16, 1907, practicing his profession.

During his career as a practicing attorney, he had many men study law with him, some of whom acquired enviable reputations as practicing lawyers. He was generally known and spoken of by those who knew him intimately as a friend to the young men.

Mr. Sawyer was of New England stock, his parents coming from Peterboro, New Hampshire. In politics he was a Democrat.

EDWARD STEWART FERRY.

Edward Stewart Ferry, son of Edward Payson and Clara Virginia (White) Ferry, was born at Grand Haven, Mich., October 21, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; attending Michigan Military Academy; Olivet College and graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1896. He moved to Salt Lake City in the same year and in 1898 married Mabel Eddie of Grand Rapids, Mich., by whom he is survived. Before coming to Salt Lake City Mr. Ferry was for some time associated with the firm of Smith, News, Hoyt and Erwin of Muskegon, Mich., from whose office he was admitted to the bar of that State in 1895. Mr. Ferry was a member of the firm of Richards, Richards, Ferry and Hamer of Salt Lake City at the time of his death, which took place on the 11th day of June, 1913. He was considered, by all who knew him, to be an able lawyer and his loss is keenly felt by all those who were acquainted with him.

A popular club member, Mr. Ferry occupied a prominent place in local business and social circles and was a member of the University, Alta, Commercial and Country Clubs, as well as several fraternal organizations. He was President of the University Club several times. Mr. Ferry held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel under Governor H. M. Wells of Utah. In politics he was a Republican.

CHARLES F. LOOFBOUROW.

Judge Charles Franklin Loofbourow was born in Knox County, Ohio, on the 4th of September, 1842. He was the son of John Wade and Mary (Plumb) Loofbourow. In May, 1889, he moved to Utah. Married, March 30, 1870, to Hannah Spooner Hodgkins. He received his early education in the public schools of his native state and by private tutors in Iowa. In 1867 he moved from Ohio to Iowa and settled at Marshalltown, where for some time he taught in the schools of that place and studied law in the office of H. C. Henderson. He was admitted to the bar of Iowa at Des Moines, September 17, 1872, and settled for some time at Atlantic, Cass County. On November 7, 1876, he was elected Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth District of Iowa; re-elected November 2, 1880; appointed December 24, 1883, and again elected on November 4, 1884, and served in the above capacity until December 31, 1888. In May of the following year he came to Utah and was admitted to the bar of the State on June 21, and continued in the general practice of his profession until the time of his death. On February 8, 1892, Judge Loofbourow was elected a member of the City Council of Salt Lake City, was President during his term and was one of the city's representatives on the Joint Committee which had charge of building the City and County Building in Salt Lake City.

Judge Loofbourow died at his residence in Salt Lake City on the 18th of December, 1904. He was a member of the Masonic Order and in politics, a Republican.

ENOS DAUGHERTY HOGE.

Judge Hoge was born in Virginia in 1831 and in 1837 was taken by his father, who was a farmer, to Illinois. Attending the district schools during the winter and working upon the farm during the summer, and at the age of twenty he journeyed by ox team to the goldfields of California. In 1856 he returned to his home in Illinois and later studied law under Judge Parish. Later he formed a law partnership with W. K. Murphy of Pinkneyville, Ill., and continued the practice until his enlistment in 1862, in the 110th Illinois Infantry. He was honorably discharged in 1863 and in 1865 resumed the practice of law. In 1865 he moved to Salt Lake City, and on July 27, 1868, was appointed Associate Justice of the Territory of Utah. This office he held for about one year.

In about 1870 he formed a partnership with Judge Z. Snow, which continued for several years, after which he formed a partnership with Theodore Burmister.

Judge Hoge was a man of fine character and of sterling worth. He was ever conscientious in the service of his clients and cordial, upright and trustworthy in his relations with his brother lawyers.

JABEZ GRIDLEY SUTHERLAND.

Coming from the State of Michigan, where he had acquired fame and prominence as a jurist, his great ability and profound learning as a lawyer were quickly recognized. He was the first President of the Salt Lake Bar Association, also of the Utah Bar Association, subsequently organized; was the author of law books of national repute; the Professor of Legal Science in the Territorial University and during the whole period of his residence here a successful practitioner and an authority on questions and principles of jurisdiction.

Judge Sutherland furnished in his life a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by ambition to achieve, devotion to purpose, and steady, well directed, intelligent application. As a boy he was ambitious to become a lawyer; as a youth he determined to be a lawyer; as a man he became a lawyer.

Judge Sutherland came of old New England stock. He was born October 6, 1825, at Van Buren, Onondaga County, New York; his father, Solomon Sutherland, was a farmer, and like others of his class in Western New York at that time, was not burdened with wealth.

When he was eight years old they moved to Orleans County in the same State, and three years later into what was then the far West, settling in Genessee County, Territory of Michigan. That was long before the West knew railroads. From Detroit to the new home the journey was made by ox teams. They were pioneers in the true sense. During the summer the boy worked on the farm, and in winter attended school at Detroit. In the winter of 1838-9 he went to school at Birmingham.

In 1841 his father was ruined financially through bad speculations, and the home was lost. Thrown upon his own resources, he returned to his native state, where he sought and found employment as a farm laborer. The second winter after his return to New York, he attended the Academy at Manlius, his evenings being given to teaching the common branches to the factory girls. This ended his school days. In 1843 he returned to Michigan, working on the farm in summer, and in the winter teaching school.

In the summer of 1844 he entered the office of Colonel Wm. M. Fenton, and began the study of law. Two years later, although he had never been inside of a law school, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State. A few months after his admission he was appointed by the Governor Prosecuting Attorney for Saginaw County, and went to Saginaw City to reside.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature.

In 1858 he was nominated by the Democrats for Attorney General of the State. In 1870 he was elected from the Sixth Michigan District to the Forty-second Congress. In 1863 he was nominated by the Democrats as Judge of the Tenth

Judicial District. He was elected for the six year term. At the conclusion of his term he was re-elected without opposition.

To the bench he brought the same degree of earnestness and thoroughness which had characterized him as a student and practitioner.

Judge Sutherland came to Salt Lake City in 1873, where he formed a partnership with Hon. George C. Bates. The fame of Sutherland's ability as a lawyer had preceded him only in moderate degree, but it was not long before it was known that he was in the foremost rank of the profession. Almost from the first he was recognized as a learned attorney, and was conceded a leading place in the bar of Utah, which has ever been noted as among the ablest in the land. He married at Flint, Michigan, in 1847, to Sarah D. Thurber.

At the bar Judge Sutherland was connected with many of the great law suits of local fame, involving not only property rights, but personal rights and liberties as well; but it was not as a trial lawyer that the judge won his greatest fame and achieved his most pronounced successes. He preferred the work of the office, the delving into the intricacies of the law, the unraveling of the knotty problems of a science that is full of entanglements to the mind of the layman. He was the author of "Sutherland on Damages," and "Sutherland on Statutory Construction."

In 1881 the Salt Lake Bar Association was organized. Judge Sutherland was chosen the first President, and was afterwards re-elected to that position. In 1894 the Territorial Bar Association was formed. Judge Sutherland was selected President of the new organization, and at the annual meeting in 1895 was re-elected. In 1889 he was chosen a member of the faculty of the University of Utah.

In private life the Judge was one of the most genial and most sociable of men, possessing a rich vein of humor.

CHARLES W. BENNETT.

Judge Bennett was for years a distinctive and unmistakable leader at the bar and while in active practice was esteemed as one of the foremost lawyers of the West. He was the founder of the firm of Bennett & Whitney, which now bears the name of Van [illegible], Allison & Riter. In politics, Judge Bennett was very active. He was candidate for the United States Senate in 1896. He was born October 14, 1833, in Duanesburg, New York, and spent his early life on his father's farm in that State. He was educated at Princeton Academy, and graduated from Albany Law School in 1857, and admitted to the bar of New York that year.

Considering the West to offer the best field, he moved to Wisconsin, and practiced in that state until 1860, when he moved to Chicago and became a member of the firm of Bentler, Bennett, Ullman & Ives, where he continued until 1871, when he moved to Salt Lake City. Since then his activities were in Utah, where he was associated with the greater legal problems that have come up for settlement. The firm he established steadily built up a reputation for the integrity of its membership and for their great learning in the law.

In September 1858, Judge Bennett married Isabella E. Fisher. In social and fraternal circles Judge Bennett was most active at one time. He was a member of the Masonic Order. But of all his activities, he stands pre-eminently as a leader of the bar. Known for his fairness, as well as his judicial acumen, he made friends among those who were working for the uplifting of the legal standing of the West, and finished his active career with a reputation among the foremost achieved by men, who have given their talents to legal matters in the Rocky Mountain region. Judge Bennett was killed by a street car in Salt Lake City on October 11, 1906.

THOMAS MALONEY.

Thomas Maloney was born near the City of Greenville, Green County, Tennessee, on the 6th day of December, 1846, son of William Maloney and Louise Cureton. He was a direct descendent of John Sevier, the first Governor of what was then the Territory of Franklin, and was later named Tennessee. He spent his life on a farm, until 16 years of age, attending country schools. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the army to fight for the north, joining the 9th Tennessee Cavalry, and later was made color bearer of the 11th Tennessee Cavalry, where he served until the close of the war, having served two years and nine months.

After the close of the war he returned home and attended Davidson College, North Carolina, and during his term there held the office of President of the Philosophical Society. After graduating from Davidson College he went to Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated from the College of Law. Later he attended Tusculam University at Nashville, Tennessee.

After completing his law course he was appointed Secretary to Andrew Johnson, later President of the United States. He later went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and started the practice of law, and on the 13th day of February, 1884, he was married to Flora Hope. He came to Utah in August, 1885, and located in Salt Lake City, where he resided about two years, when he removed to Ogden, where he resided and practiced his profession until his death, March 15, 1907.

In 1895 he was elected one of the delegates from Weber County to the Constitutional Convention to frame the State Constitution. He was nominated by the Democratic party in 1898 as candidate for Supreme Judge. He was later a candidate on the American Party Ticket for the office of Supreme Judge.

At the time of his death he was United States Commissioner for the District in which he resided, and was also Referee in Bankruptcy for Ogden, Weber County. He was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having joined before he came to Utah, and he united in Utah with the Dix-Logan Post.

In 1892 he was elected Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Utah, and in 1905 was honored with the appointment of Inspector General of the Grand Army of the United States by Commander in Chief Tanner. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge.

Judge Maloney was, perhaps, one of the best and most favorably known attorneys in Ogden, where for twenty years he made his home, and although he was a prominent politician, his life was free from adverse criticism. He was possessed with a most pleasing personality and to know him was to love him. He was always forgetful of self and possessed of extreme patience and gentle kindness. In politics he was always cheerful, always contented, his aim was to banish the bitterness of political strife, and to have others as well as himself avoid unpleasant personalities and extreme partisanship.

While very modest and gentle, he was intense in his convictions and having once determined his duty to the satisfaction of his own judgment and conscience, he was fearless in pursuing the course upon which he had decided.

As a lawyer, he was ever ready to listen to the humble; the poor and the friendless; the widow and the orphan could always, without money and without price, enlist his sympathy and receive his assistance. His manner was unostentatious; his language simple Saxon, clear and direct; his knowledge of the law excellent, and the phrase "learned in the law" is one that could be truthfully applied to him. It was always thought that his proper place was on the bench, where his learning and wisdom would have won greater recognition than at the bar. His moderation, dignity and simplicity would have made him an ideal jurist. He loved the law, preferred his profession to any other pursuit and was a thoughtful student of the philosophy of the law. In his active practice he found opportunity for study and discipline, which rounded out his high character and added to his varied attainments.

He was more than a lawyer. He loved learning for its own sake, and though a ripe scholar, he never for a day ceased to be the serious, diligent and thoughtful student. His private life was above reproach, and his example a beneficent influence in the community. As a citizen, neighbor, friend, he was beloved by all. The courtesies of his life were broad and generous. He was always the polite and genial gentleman, kind and tolerant; tender and blameless in his social relations, devoted to his friends, affectionate to his family, simple, conscientious and upright.

JONATHAN C. ROYLE.

Judge Royle was born in Lexington, Kentucky, October 30, 1828. His father was a woolen manufacturer. His early education was received in the district school, which he attended as opportunities offered. He applied himself assiduously to study and selected law as his field of endeavors. His family moved to Lexington, Mo., where he studied law in the office of Judge Woods, afterwards forming a partnership with him. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar. In that year he married Eliza Kirtley. He became Circuit Attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which office he held until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the cause of the South. He was made Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Colonel. After the close of the war, he went to Central City, Colo., where he remained until 1870, when he moved to California. A year later he came to Salt Lake City. Almost immediately upon his arrival in Salt Lake City, he formed partnership with Judge Thomas Marshall, under the firm name of Marshall & Royle. This firm occupied a position of eminence. It handled a great deal of the big mining litigation for many years. The firm was local counsel for the Southern Pacific and Wells, Fargo & Co.

Judge Royle died in Salt Lake City, June 1910. He was always an exemplary citizen, a kind loving husband, an indulgent father, and a credit to the legal profession. He was content to pursue his avocation without strife and was always a man of peace. Throughout his career he was devoted to his profession, thoroughly earnest, remarkably able and will stand as an example for the younger members of the bar.

JAMES A. MINER.

Judge Miner was born at Marshall, Mich., on September 9, 1842, and died in Salt Lake City, May 22, 1907.

At an early age he was admitted to the bar and soon acquired a profitable and prominent practice to which he devoted all of his energy and ability until the possibility of a more extended field of usefulness and honor in the far West induced him to leave his native state and move to Utah.

On July 2, 1890, he was commissioned an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that Territory by President Harrison and was assigned to preside in the District Court of what was then the First Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Rich, Morgan, Davis, Box Elder, Weber and Cache, the terms of court being held at Ogden. On the 1st of November following he took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the Territory and continued a member of the Court until the expiration of his term of four years. After his retirement from the Territorial Bench he engaged in the active practice of the profession in partnership with the Hon. Ogden Hiles until November 1895, when he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah. Under the provisions of the Constitution, Judge Miner drew the seven year term and for the entire period continued a member of the Court, retiring at the close thereof on January 5, 1903, having declined to be a candidate for re-election on account of impaired health. During the last two years of his term he occupied the position of Chief Justice.

The result of his work and character as a Judge are perpetuated in the records of the Supreme and District Courts and the bare testimony to the patience, fidelity and learning which he brought to the fulfilment of his duties. Judge Miner was gifted to a marked degree with the capacity of taking pains and at all times on the bench and in the consultation room gave to the consideration of the cases brought before him the most careful and patient examination. The work of the Court during the period of seven years after its organization necessarily involved the decision of many momentuous questions and to the determination of all such, Judge Miner contributed his full measure of labor and learning. As a private citizen he was distinguished by his quiet, dignified demeanor and exemplary life. He was always interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the community and was a man of influence, commanding the respect of all and his death is a distinct loss.

Judge Miner had already achieved distinction before he came to Utah as a Lawyer and Public Officer. Whether as Judge or acting in other capacities of a business or professional nature, he always appeared to be actuated by pure motives and an earnest desire to perform every duty resting upon him to the best of his ability.

The author, the artist, the engineer, the mere worker in wood and metal, all leave behind them something to perpetuate their memory, but the practitioner at the bar, when we consider his influence in life and the scope of his activities, seems to have but little left of a tangible nature with which to keep his memory green. But to such men as Judge Miner, who have been elected to the Appellate Bench, there come opportunities denied to many others of the legal profession and in their administration of justice and fairness of judgments shall be found the monument to their memories. If Judge Miner had left no other monument to his memory than that he left behind him an atmosphere of refreshing kindliness born of a natural sweetness of temper and love of justice to all men, surely 't'were better than had he left a

"Monument of cold Grey Stone, where
costly carvings sweeps
And calls aloud for praise to him who
sleeps."

BIOGRAPHICAL

DANIEL ALEXANDER.

Residence, Bungalow Apartments; office, 610 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 20, 1884, in Ogden, Utah. Son of Daniel and Julia (Fransdorf) Alexander. Married November 27, 1912, to Minnette C. Baer. Attended public schools of Salt Lake City; Preparatory School of University of Utah; graduated from University of Utah in 1906, with degree of B. A.; and in 1909 received degree of LL.B. from University of Pennsylvania.

Admitted to the bar of Utah October 28, 1909; United States District Court of Utah, April 13, 1912. Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1909-1910. From 1909 to 1910 associated with the firm of Stewart & Stewart. In 1910 became member of the firm of Stewart, Stewart & Alexander, which continues to date. Member National Geographic Society; American Academy of Political and Social Science, Salt Lake Commercial Club, Native Sons of Utah, National Director of National Farm School, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Society, Utah Bar Association. Republican.

E. M. ALLISON, JR.

Residence, 732 East 1st South Street; office, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 13, 1863, in Lehi, Utah. Son of E. M. and Eliza (Brown) Allison. Married in 1891 to Rowene Cooke. Educated in the public schools of Utah; graduated from the University of Utah in 1884. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1887; United States Supreme Court, 1891. Commenced the practice of law as Assistant County Attorney of Summit County, Utah, and later became County Attorney of that County. In 1888 moved to Ogden and there formed partnership with Judge P. H. Emerson, under the firm name of Emerson and Allison, which continued until the death of Judge Emerson in March, 1889, when he formed partnership with James N. Kimball, under the firm name of Kimball and Allison, which continued for about three years, when he engaged in the general practice of law, alone, until 1897, when he formed partnership with Hon C. C. Richards, under the firm name of Richards and Allison, which continued until November, 1901, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he became junior member of the firm of Bennett, Sutherland, Van Cott & Allison. Soon thereafter Judge Bennett retired and the firm name became Sutherland, Van Cott & Allison, which continued until 1906, when W. D. Riter and R. B. Harkness became members of the firm, under the firm name of Sutherland, Van Cott, Allison, Riter & Harkness. In the following year, Senator Sutherland, the senior member of the firm, and R. B. Harkness, the junior member of the firm, retired, whereupon the firm became Van Cott, Allison and Riter, which continued to date, 1906. Member of City Council of Ogden, one term. City Attorney of Ogden, one term. On July 24, 1891, appointed by President Harrison Assistant to the Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, under United States Attorney Hon. Charles S. Varian. This office he held until 1893. Member of the Senate of the first, second and third sessions of the Utah State Legislature, from Weber County. President of the Senate during the third session. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations; Alta, University and Country Clubs of Salt Lake City. Taft Republican.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Residence and office, Provo. Born February 1, 1871, in Maroni, Sanpete County, Utah. Son of Rasmus and Annie K. (Neilson) Anderson. Married in 1894. Educated in the public schools of Sanpete County; Brigham Young University, Provo; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in 1895 with degree of LL.B., and in 1896 received degree of LL.M. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1895; Utah, 1896. Practiced law in Mount Pleasant, Utah, until 1898, when he moved to Provo, where he continues to date. Justice of the Peace of Provo for one term. County Attorney of Utah County, 1907-08; City Attorney of Provo, 1910-11. Member of K. of P. fraternity. Progressive.

GEO. GRANT ARMSTRONG.

Residence, Knickerbocker Apartments, 1280 East South Temple Street; office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 16, 1868, in Boscobel, Wisconsin. Son of LeRoy Grant and Sarah Dell (Bond) Armstrong. Married in Salt Lake City December 22, 1897, to Mae Eckart. Educated in Boscobel high school; garduated from University of Wisconsin in 1891, with degree B.L.; and in 1893 received degree of LL.B. from that institution. Moved to Utah August 30, 1893. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, June, 1893; Utah, August, 1893. Associated with Jones & Schroeder until May, 1894, when he became a member of the firm of Nye & Armstrong, which continued until April, 1897, when he became associated with E. B. Critchlow. This association continued until January, 1898, when he engaged in the practice of law alone, until January, 1901, when he entered the County Clerk's office, where he remained until 1904. In 1905 elected District Judge, which office he holds to the present time. Member of the Masonic Order; I. O. O. F.; M. W. of A.; and University and Salt Lake Tennis Clubs. Republican.

SAMUEL PRESSLY ARMSTRONG.

Residence, Wilson Hotel; office, 620 Continental Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 13, 1859, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Son of John A. and Agnes (Frew) Armstrong. Educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania; private academies at Wurtemburg, New Castle and Princeton, Penn.; State Normal School, Edenboro, Penn.; graduated from Ohio University, in 1884, with degree of Ph.B.; graduated in 1887 from Cincinnati Law School, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Ohio, 1887; Utah, 1889. Moved to Salt Lake City in March, 1889, where he continued the general practice of law to the present time. Delegate to National Convention of Phi Delta Theta, Richmond, Va., 1882. Author of "Unrestricted Coinage of Silver by the United States," published in 1896. Secretary of Liberal Party of Utah, 1890-92. Secretary of American Party of Utah, 1906-8. Member of Phi Delta Theta; Phi Delta Phi. Republican.

ELIAS CONWAY ASHTON.

Residence, Bountiful, Davis County; office, Suite 413 Templeton Building, Salt

Lake City. Born February 16, 1880, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Edward T. and Effie (Morris) Ashton. Married September 24, 1909, to Rosabell Hall. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City; attended for two and one-half years Economic and Commerce Department of University of Chicago, and for three years Law Department of that institution, graduating in 1907, with degree of LL.B. cum laude. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah 1907, and later to the U. S. District Courts of Utah, Idaho and Montana. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City in partnership with Stephen L. Richards, under the firm name of Richards & Ashton, which continued for six months, when he formed partnership with N. T. Porter and D. W. Moffat under the firm name of Richards, Porter, Moffat and Ashton, which continued for nine months. Then for one year associated with Moyle & Van Cott, after which became member of Edwards & Ashton, which continued until April 1, 1913, when he became member of the firm of Young, Snow & Ashton, which continues to date. This firm is counsel for Utah, Idaho Sugar Co., Zion's Savings Bank, Utah State National Bank, Beneficial Life Insurance Co., Salt Air R. R. Co., Inland Crystal Salt Co., Utah Consolidated Stone Co., A. A. Clark Construction Co. Member of Utah Legislature, 1909; Attorney for Davis County in 1911 for three months. Member of Examining Committee for admission to the Utah bar, since July 1912. Instructor, Law Department, University of Utah, since 1910, Lecturer on "Constitutional Law. Member of Council of American Judicature Society, American and Utah State Bar Associations. In 1909 revised Juvenile Court Law of Utah. Republican.

GUSTAVE H. BACKMAN.

Residence, 205 North 7th West Street; office, 14 E. South Temple Street. Born at Gothenburg, Sweden, May 18, 1864. Son of Samuel C. and Anna J. (Anderson) Backman. Moved to Utah in 1877. Married, June 25, 1890, to Grace Pollard. Educated in the public and grade schools of Gothenburg; attended University of Deseret; studied law through the Sprague Correspondence System; read law in offices of Goodwin and Van Pelt and Judge W. H. King; admitted to the bar of all the Courts of Utah, in March, 1899. Began the practice of his profession alone in Salt Lake City, 1900, and so continues to the present time. Held position of Private Secretary to Congressman W. H. King, Washington, D. C., 1899-1900. Attorney for Zion's Benefit Building Society of Salt Lake City. City Recorder for Salt Lake City, 1892-95 and 1897-99. Deputy County Recorder from 1885 to 1893. Specializes in Probate and Real Estate Law. Member of Salt Lake City Commercial Club.

CARL A. BADGER.

Residence, 995 Lincoln Avenue; office, Suite 608, Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born, October 31, 1878, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Rodney C. and Louisa (Ashby) Badger. Married June 26, 1901, to Rosalia Jenkins. (They have seven children). Educated by private instruction and attended Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City. Graduated from George Washington University, D. C., in 1906 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah 1906, and to the United States District Court the same year. In 1907 became a member of the firm of Booth, Lee & Badger, and continued as a member of that firm and its successors until the present time, to date, under the firm name of Booth, Lee, Badger, Rich & Parke. Secretary to United States Senator Reed Smoot, 1903 to 1907. Member of Utah State Senate, 1907 to 1911. Member of Commission appointed by Civic League of Salt Lake City to visit Des Moines, Iowa, and investigate the Commission Plan of Government, December 1910. Member of the Board of Examiners of Applications for Admission to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, since October, 1913. Secretary of Utah State Bar Association, since 1912. Member of American Bar Association; Salt Lake Commercial Club. Republican.

GRANT C. BAGLEY.

Residence and office, Provo. Born, January 17, 1872, in Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, Utah. Son of Charles and Julia (Hanson) Bagley. Married, February 22, 1899, to Etta Davis. Educated in the public schools of Utah; Latter Day Saints College; University of Utah. Studied law in the office of S. A. King, Provo; graduated from University of Michigan in 1897 with LL.B. degree. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1895. Member of the firm of Bagley & Morgan for two years. Engaged in the general practice of law alone to date. County Attorney of Utah County since January, 1913. Member of American Bar Association; Masonic Order. Democrat.

JOHN E. BAGLEY.

Residence, 2569 Monroe Street; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born October 18, 1849, in Keokuk County, Iowa. Son of Horace and Cynthia Ann (Hollingsworth) Bagley. Married July 10, 1871, to Rosina N. Johnson. Educated in the public schools of Iowa; Upper Iowa University; Iowa College; studied law in offices of Elija Odell, McGregor, Iowa, and later with Judge A. J. Weaver, Fall City, Nebraska. Admitted to the bar of Nebraska, 1874; Kansas, 1887; Utah, 1891; United States District Court. Engaged in the practice of law in Sutton, Nebraska, until 1887, when he moved to Goodland, Kansas, where he remained until December 10, 1890, when he moved to Ogden, Utah, where he continues the general practice of his profession to date. City Judge of Ogden for two terms. City Attorney of Ogden for three successive terms. Member of Masonic Order. Progressive.

LEWIS LORAINE BAGLEY.

Residence, Calders Station; office, 514 Templeton Building, Salt Lake City.

Born May 7, 1884, in Montpelier, Idaho. Son of John Allen and Sarah (Lawson) Bagley. Married June 16, 1910, to Laurance Elaine Neff. Educated in the public schools of Montpelier, Idaho; Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah; Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 1899-1901; University of Utah 1902; attended Law Department of U. S. Grant University, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1905 to 1907; graduated in latter year with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Tennessee, July 1, 1907; Utah, November 27, 1907. Moved to Utah 1905. Assistant in office of Attorney General of Idaho, 1903-04. Associated with Bartch & Bagley for eight months after June, 1907. Member of the firm of Stokes & Bagley since August 15, 1910. Republican.

STEPHEN ARNOLD BAILEY.

Residence, 473 1st Avenue; office, 510 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 25, 1864, in Lindley, Missouri. Son of James Madison and Margaret Frances (Dobbins) Bailey. Married May 27, 1894, to Cornelia Ellen Parker. Educated in the public schools of Trenton, Missouri; graduated from State Normal School, Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1878; attended Eureka College, Illinois, 1879-80; graduated from Harvard University in 1885 with degree of A. B.; and received degree of LL.B. in 1889, from Law Department of that institution. Admitted to the bar of Missouri August 28, 1889; Colorado, February 23, 1891; United States Supreme Court, 1900, and to the bar of the United States District Court of Colorado and Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law in Telluride, Colorado, from 1889 to 1901; in Kansas City, Missouri, 1901-02. In 1902 returned to Telluride, where he continued until 1910, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continues to date. Counsel, Utah Power and Light Co., and for many years counsel for its predecessor, the Telluride Power Co. Director San Miguel (Colorado) School District for several years. Member of Masonic Order, Knights Templar, Shriner, Scottish Rite, 32 degree, B. P. O. E., Alta, Commercial, Country and University Clubs; Colorado Bar Association. Democrat.

CHARLES BALDWIN.

Residence, 229 12th Street; office, 424-25 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in 1852, in Keosauqua, Iowa. Son of Charles and Rachel (Wright) Baldwin. Married in 1879 to Lola Emery. Educated in the public schools of Iowa; graduated from Iowa State University, Iowa City, in 1873, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, 1873; Utah, 1887, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Practiced law in Wapello, Iowa, and later moved to Burlington, Iowa, where for seven years he was in partnership with C. L. Poor, under the firm name of Poor & Baldwin. In 1887 moved to Salt Lake City. For two years in partnership with E. W. Tatlock, under the firm name of Baldwin & Tatlock, later for several years in partnership with J. M. Ricketts, under the firm name of Baldwin & Ricketts, since the dissolution of this firm, has engaged in the general practice of law alone. Referee in Bankruptcy for Salt Lake County, since 1898. United States Commissioner for Salt Lake County for several years. Master in Chancery of United States District Court of Utah. Member of Board of Education of Salt Lake City for several years. President of that Board one year. President Utah State Bar Association, 1910-11. Member of American Bar Association. Democrat.

LOUIS L. BAKER.

Office, Tooele. Born November 18, 1871, in Greeley, Iowa. Son of Jerome and Sarah (Witter) Baker. Married in 1898 to Georgia Warburton. Attended Upper Iowa University; Law Department of University of Michigan, 1891-93. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa, 1893; Utah, 1895; United States District Court of Utah, 1900. Moved to Utah 1895 and engaged in the general practice of law in Tooele city to date. County Attorney of Tooele County, 1898 to 1902, and 1913 to the present time. Member of Utah Legislature, 1909. One of the members of the Utah Commission for Promotion of Uniform State Legislation, appointed in 1909, reappointed, 1913. City Attorney of Tooele City to date. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations. Republican.

JAMES H. BALL.

Residence, 213 Colfax Avenue; office, 510 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 30, 1877, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of John Price and Phoebe (Berkinhead) Ball. Married June 15, 1906, to Sylvia Garff. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City. Entered the law firm of Pierce, Critchlow & Barrette, Salt Lake City, January 1, 1904, remaining there until January 1, 1912, the last year of which period, was spent in Los Angeles, California, with Hon. Frank Pierce. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October, 1907; California, July, 1911. Practiced law in Salt Lake City until June 15, 1911, when he moved to Los Angeles. In July, 1912, returned to Salt Lake City and formed partnership with H. L. Mulliner, under the firm name of Ball & Mulliner, which continues to the present time. Member of 3rd U. S. Heavy Artillery, during the Spanish-American War, and served through the Philippine campaign; member of Captain Condon's scouting party, and was engaged in every engagement that took place. Judge Advocate of United Spanish-American War Veterans. Member of Commercial Club of Salt Lake City. Progressive Republican.

ALBERT R. BARNES.

Residence, 703 5th Avenue; office, Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born in 1867, in Indiana. Son of D. F. and Lucinda (Raymond) Barnes. Educated in the public schools of Michigan; Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; graduated from Law Department, University of Michigan in 1899, with degree of LL.B. Moved to Utah, 1899. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1899; Utah,

1899. Associated in the practice of law in Salt Lake City with the firm of Brown & Henderson until 1904. In 1907 was appointed Deputy Attorney General of Utah, which continued until 1909, when he was elected Attorney General of Utah, which office he holds to date. Member of Utah State Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Salt Lake Commercial Club. Republican.

CLAUDE T. BARNES.

Residence and office Salt Lake City. Born February 15, 1884, in Kaysville, Utah. Son of John R. and Emily (Stewart) Barnes. Married July 25, 1905, to Annie Elizabeth Knowlton. Educated in the University of Utah; Latter Day Saints University; University of Chicago; University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Utah, September, 1907. Member of Utah State Legislature 1913-14; Utah State Bar Association; Masonic Order. Republican.

NEPHI J. BATES, JR.

Residence and office, Richfield. Born February 13, 1875, in Filmore, Utah. Son of Nephi J. and Sarah (Sprague) Bates. Married July 17, 1901, to Flora Maiben. Graduated from Snow Academy, Ephriam, Utah; completed course in Sprague Correspondence School of Law; attended Law Department of University of Denver, 1906-07. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1907. For three years in partnership with H. N. Hayes, under the firm name of Hayes & Bates. Engaged in the general practice of law in Richfield to date, in partnership with Parley Magleby, under the firm name of Bates & Magleby. City Attorney of Richfield since 1907. In 1912 elected County Attorney of Sevier County, which office he holds to date. Member of Richfield Commercial Club. Republican.

ROBERT N. BASKIN.

Residence, Salt Lake City. Born December 20, 1837, in Hillsboro, Ohio. Educated at Salem Academy, near Chilicothe, Ohio; studied law in the office of James H. Thompson, Salem, Ohio, for two years. He then entered the law school of Harvard University. Afterwards he returned to Salem, where he formed partnership with Colonel Collins. Moved to Utah, 1865. Mayor of Salt Lake City, elected 1892 and 1894. In 1890 elected to the upper house of the Territorial Legislature. In 1898 elected to the Supreme Court of Utah. Democrat.

GEORGE T. BEAN.

Residence and office, Richfield. Born December 26, 1856, in Provo, Utah. Son of George W. and Elizabeth (Baum) Bean. Married February 13, 1897, to Celia E. Hunt (deceased in 1909). Married February 21, 1912, to Minnie Sylvester. Educated in the public schools of Utah; Brigham Young Academy, Provo. Without legal education was elected County Attorney of Sevier County in 1886; this office he held until 1895, during this period he studied law. Admitted to the bar of the First Judicial District, Territory of Utah, in 1893;

2d Judicial District, 1899; Supreme Court of Utah, May 11, 1903. County Treasurer of Sevier County, 1886 to 1888. City Attorney of Richfield, 1903 to 1907, which office he resigned in the latter year. Practiced law in Salt Lake City from 1907 to 1913. Engaged in the general practice of law in Richfield to date. Democratic Precinct Chairman of Richfield for four years, later affiliating with the Republican party. Member of Richfield Commercial Club. Republican.

JOHN ALBERT BECK, JR.

Residence, 328 South 9th East Street; office, 903-6 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Lehi, Utah, May 4, 1888.

Son of John A. and Sarah Jane (Phillips) Beck. Married August 14, 1913, to Bertha M. Crozier. Received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake City; attended Salt Lake City Business College; graduated from Georgetown University in 1912, with degree of LL.B.; special student at Columbia University, 1912. Was admitted to practice before the Courts of Utah, at Salt Lake City, October, 1912, in which year he began the active practice of his profession associated with the law firm of Dey, Hoppaugh & Fabin, at the above address, and so continues up to the present time. Member Naval Lodge, No. 4, A. F. M., Washington, D. C., Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 2, Washington, D. C., Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Washington, D. C. Republican.

EVERARD BIERER, JR.

Residence, 172 N. Street; office, Boyd Park Building, Salt Lake City. Born February 7, 1853, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Son of Everard and Ellen (Smouse) Bierer. Married August 20, 1901, to Miss Roxy Cummings. Educated in the public schools of Uniontown, Pa., and Hiawatha, Kansas; Professor Bridges' School, Hiawatha; graduated from University of Kansas in June, 1877, with degree of B.S.; studied law in Kansas and St. Louis, Missouri; graduated from National Law School, Washington, D. C., in 1883, with degree of LL.M. Admitted to the bar of Missouri in May, 1879; Kansas at Hiawatha, the same year; United States Supreme Court, 1897; Utah, 1901; United States Circuit and and District Courts of Utah, 1901. Practiced law at Hiawatha, Kansas, 1879-82. Examiner and Attorney, Interior Department, Washington, D. C., 1883 to 1901. Moved to Salt Lake City September 20, 1901. For some time associated with C. O. Whittemore in practice. Later for some time associated with Judge C. W. Bennett. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club.

LEON BONE.

Residence, 613 13th East Street; office, Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born in 1878, in Vandalia, Ill. Son of John W. and Louisa Bone. Married, 1898, to Cora Moore. Educated in the Austin College, Effingham, Ill.; Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.; graduated from George Washington University, D. C., with degree of LL.B. in 1905. Moved to Utah, October, 1910. Admitted to the bar of Washington, D. C., 1906; Utah, 1910. Special Examiner, Pension Bureau in Washington from 1905 to 1910. Special Agent, Department of Justice for two years.

ALFRED L. BOOTH.

Residence, 131 West 5th North Street; office, 5 Knight Block, Provo. Born June 17, 1864, in Alpine, Utah County, Utah. Son of Richard T. and Elsie (Edge) Booth. Married April 12, 1900, to May Ashworth. Educated in the public schools of Utah; Brigham Young Academy. Instructor in Mathematics, Brigham Young Academy. Studied law in the office of Booth & Wilson, Provo. Admitted to the bar of the District Court, March, 1893; Supreme Court of Utah, March, 1894. Justice of the Peace of Provo, 1897-98 and 1900. Member of Provo Board of Education, 1897-1900. Member of Provo City

Council, 1904-08. City Attorney of Provo, 1902-03. Deputy County Attorney of Utah County, 1908-09. Member of Senate of Utah Legislature. Republican.

HIRAM EVANS BOOTH.

Residence, Salt Lake City; office, Boston Building. Born near Postville, Iowa, October 25, 1860. Son of Joseph and Caroline (Bishop) Booth. Married August 26, 1886, to Carrie M. Robinson (Deceased). Married May 29, 1889, to Lillian B. Redhead. Received his early education in the public schools of his native state and also by private tutorship; read law with the Hon. Frank Shinn of Carson, Iowa, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that state in 1885. Later he purchased a half interest in the Carson Critic and was Editor and Manager of that paper from 1885 to 1887. He then formed a law partnership with Mr. Shinn, but withdrew from the same in 1888 to move to Utah, where he was admitted to practice before the Courts of that State in 1889. Some time after he formed a partnership with John G. Gray and later E. O. Lee entered the firm, which was then known as Booth, Lee and Gray. In 1898 Mr. Gray went to Seattle and Judge M. L. Ritchie entered the firm, but retired in 1907. His place in the firm was then taken by State Senator Carl A. Badger, and later Benjamin L. Rich and D. H. Parke entered the firm, which is now known as Booth, Lee, Badger, Rich & Parke. Elected to upper house of the last Territorial Legislature of Utah, serving in 1894; elected to First State Senate of Utah, 1896; member of Executive Committee Republican Party in Utah, 1904; appointed United States Attorney for Utah by President Roosevelt in 1906; re-appointed by President Taft in 1910 and continues in that office to the present time; appointed Judge Advocate General for Utah by Governor Spry in January, 1909, and again in 1913, and is a Colonel on the Governor's Staff. In 1905 was one of the incorporators and President of the Intermountain Republican Printing Company, Publishers of the Intermountain Republican, which was consolidated in 1909 with the Salt Lake Herald and is now known as the Herald-Republican, of which Mr. Booth is a Director and Treasurer. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club; Wasatch Lodge, A. F. & A. M., since 1892.

JOHN EDGE BOOTH.

Residence and office, Provo. Born June 29, 1847, in Bedford-Leigh, Lancashire, England. Son of Richard T. and Elsie (Edge) Booth. Married June 22, 1887, to Delia F. Winters. Moved to Utah September 12, 1857. Educated in the public schools of Utah; University of Deseret; graduated from Brigham Young University, Provo, in 1907, with degree of B.S. Admitted to the bar of the First District Court of Utah, September, 1875; Supreme Court of Utah, 1882. From 1875 to 1888 member of the firm of Booth & Brown. From 1888 to 1894 a member of the firm of Booth & Wilson. From 1896 to 1899 a member of the firm of Booth & Booth. In May, 1899, appointed Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, which office he held until January, 1913, when he became a member of the firm of Booth & Booth, which continues to date. County Attorney of Utah County, 1875 to 1878. Justice of the Peace of Provo, 1877 to 1884. Member of Utah State Constitutional Convention, 1882 and 1887. Member of the Assembly of Utah Legislature, 1882. Senate of Utah Legislatrue, 1890-1891, and 1894. Member of Territorial Board of Equalization, 1890-99. Mayor of Provo, 1891-92. Member of Provo City Council ten years. President of Provo Board of Education, 1891-92 and 1894-96. Member Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

JOHN F. BOWMAN.

Residence, 1549 South 5th Street; office, 803-7 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born May, 1880, in West Weber, Weber County, Utah. Son of Andrew G. and

Elizabeth (Fife) Bowman. Married January 27, 1903, to Edna M. Smith. Received his early education in the public schools of Ogden; Weber Academy, 1895-99; graduated from University of Chicago, Law School in 1908. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1908. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1908, associated with the firm of Stewart & Stewart in 1909; Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, and 1910 was made First Assistant County Attorney. In the latter year he became a member of the firm of Stewart, Bowman & Morris, which continues to date. Elected Chairman of the Republican City Committee in 1911, which position he holds to date. Director and Attorney, in conjunction with his firm, of the Farmers & Stock Growers Bank of Salt Lake City, and General Attorney for the Consolidated Wagon Machine Company. Member of Commercial Club and Native Sons. Republican.

ALBERT ERNEST BOWEN.

Residence, 237 East 2nd North Street; office, Commercial Block, Logan. Born October 31, 1876, in Samaria, Idaho. Son of David and Annie (Shackleton) Bowen. Married June 4, 1902, to Aletha Reeder. Attended the public schools of Samaria, Idaho, until he was fifteen years old; Brigham Young College, 1895-1902, from which institution he received Normal Diploma in 1898, and degree of A.B. in 1902; graduated in History and Political Science in 1905 from University of Chicago; attended Law School of University of Chicago, 1908-1911, received degree of J.D. in 1910. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah June, 1911, and before the Department of the Interior. Member of the firm of Crockett and Bowen until October 1, 1911, since which time is a member of the firm of Nebeker, Thatcher & Bowen. County Attorney of Cache County since January 1, 1913. Instructor in History, Brigham Young College, 1898-1902; Assistant Professor in English in that institution, 1905; Professor of History and Political Science in that institution, 1906-08. Member of Logan University Club, Commerical Boosters' Club. Director of Logan Home Building Society. Republican.

CHAS. W. BOYD.

Residence, 1033 3rd Avenue; office, McCornick Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 12, 1855, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Son of Joseph and Elvira A. (McMillan) Boyd. Married May 25, 1886, to Harriet B. Borton. Graduated from Wooster University, Ohio, June 24, 1880, with degree of A.B. Admitted to the bar of Minnesota November, 1884; Kansas, 1884; Utah, 1889. Moved to Utah October, 1889. Practiced law for three years in Garden City, Kansas, after which he moved to Salt Lake City, where he has engaged in the general practice of law to the present time. Member of University Club, Salt Lake City. Republican.

CORNELIUS A. BOYD.

Residence, Ogden; office, David Eccles Building, Ogden. Born at Leslie, Arkansas, March 18, 1875. Son of William F. and Sarah J. (Thomas) Boyd. Educated in the public schools of his native State and by private study; attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan and graduated from there with degree of LL.B. in 1898. Admitted to the bar of Kansas, 1898; Supreme Court of Idaho, 1900; Supreme Court of Utah, 1909, and to the Federal, Circuit and District Courts of Eighth and Ninth Circuits. Moved to Idaho in 1898, and commenced the active practice of his profession. Married in 1903 to Mary Macnab, a native of Idaho. In January, 1909, moved to Utah, and settled in Ogden, where he has since continued in the practice of law. In January, 1913, he formed the present existing partnership with James H. DeVine and Royal Eccles, under the firm name of Boyd, DeVine and Eccles. Counsel for Salt Lake & Ogden Railway Co., First National Bank of Ogden; Ogden Savings Bank; Lewiston Sugar Co.; David Eccles Co.; Ogden Rapid Transit Co. Nominated for District Judge in Idaho, and was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Idaho. Democrat.

WILLIAM M. BRADLEY.

Residence, 12 4th East Street; office, Suite 405 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 17, 1861, in Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Son of Henry and N. Jane (Mallory) Bradley. Educated in the public schools of Elkhorn, Wis.; graduated from Law Department of University of Wisconsin, in 1883, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, 1883; United States Circuit and District Courts of Wisconsin, 1883; Utah, 1883; and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Moved to Utah, 1883. Associated with the firm of Bennett, Harkness & Kirkpatrick, and their successors, until 1900. In 1904 the firm of Bradley & Pischel was formed; this firm was changed into the firm of Bradley, Pischel & Harkness in 1907, and continues to the present time. General counsel and office practice. Specializes in mining and corporation law. Member of Utah State Bar Association; Alta, University and Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake City; Rocky Mountain Club of New York City. Taft Republican.

ASHBY DOUGLAS BOYLE.

Residence, 213 8th Avenue; office, 515 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Ogden, Utah, July 14, 1886. Son of A. McLaren and Isabella (Douglas) Boyle. Married November 24, 1908, to Martha D. Grant. Educated in the public and high schools of Ogden; University of Utah, 1908-1910; graduated from University of Chicago in 1912, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1913.

MARK P. BRAFFET.

Residence, 907 1st Avenue; office, 719 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born April 12, 1870, in Malugins Grove, Lee County Illinois. Son of Dr. J. H. and Ellen S. (Billings) Braffet. Moved to Utah October, 1891. Married March, 1892, to Hannah Johnson. Educated in the public schools of Paw Paw, Illinois. County

Clerk and Recorder of Carbon County, Utah, 1895-96, during which time he studied law. Admitted to the bar of District Court of Utah February, 1897; Utah Supreme Court March, 1898. Formerly member of firms of Baum & Braffet, Price, Utah; Webber & Braffet, Salt Lake City; Braffet & Houtz, Salt Lake City; Braffet & Ericksen to date. Practiced law in Price, Utah, until 1900, when he moved to Scofield, Utah where he remained until 1903 when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continued to the present time. Local attorney Utah Fuel Co., 1900-1903. General Solicitor, Utah Fuel Co. since 1903. Member of Alta Club, Salt Lake City. Democrat.

DEAN FLEMING BRAYTON.

Residence, 444 South 12th East Street; office, 1301-06 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born February 9, 1884, in Wyoming (a suburb of Cincinnati), Ohio. Son of Forrest Walter and Martha Tullis (Pellock) Brayton. Married June 28, 1911, to Aileen M. Maclean. Educated in the grade schools of Wyoming and Carey, Ohio; Carey (Ohio) high school; graduated with degree of A.B. in June 1904, from Ohio Wesleyan University; and in 1907 received degree of LL.B. from Law School of Cincinnati University. Admitted to the bar of Ohio December 21, 1906; Utah October 13, 1909; United States District Court of Utah, April 13, 1912; Nevada June 26, 1912. Practiced law in Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1908, when he moved to Salt Lake City and became associated with the late J. R. Bowdle, until December, 1909, when he became a member of the firm of Gustin, Gillette, Davis & Brayton, this partnership continued until September, 1911. Member of the firm of Gustin, Gillette & Brayton to the present time. Member of the Salt Lake City University and Commercial Clubs, Phi Delta Phi, Masonic Order, American and Utah State Bar Associations. Progressive Republican.

JOHN LOUIS BROWN.

Residence, Murray; office, 810-13 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 6, 1881, in Murray, Utah. Son of Henry W. and Sarah Ann (Kilpack) Brown. Married September 2, 1903, to Lucy E. Fisher. Graduated from public schools of Salt Lake County; Latter Day Saints College, Salt Lake City, 1898; attended Law Department, University of Utah, 1906-07 and 1907-08; graduated from University of Chicago Law School in June, 1909, with degree of LL.B. Cum Laude. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah May 21, 1908; United States Circuit Court of Utah September 27, 1909. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City associated with the law firm of Moyle & Van Cott. In November, 1909, elected City Attorney of Murray, and moved his offices to that town, in January, 1912, was appointed to that office, which he holds to the present time. In July, 1913, formed partnership with N. V. Jones & Robert L. Judd, under the firm name of Jones, Brown & Judd, which continues to date. Member of the Board of Directors of Murray Free Public Library since 1912. Member of Native Sons of Utah, Salt Lake and Murray Commercial Clubs, Utah State Bar Association. Democrat.

GEORGE C. BUCKLE.

Residence, 661 South 5th East Street; office, Suite 504 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 15, 1882, in Salt Lake City. Son of George and Elizabeth (Long) Buckle. Married December 5, 1908, to Minnie Gallacher. Educated in the public and high schools and University of Utah. Admitted to practice before the Courts of Utah October, 1903. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1903 in partnership with Williard Hamer (Deceased) under the firm name of Hamer & Buckle, which continued until 1909. Since that time has been in the office of Attorney General. Was nominated for Justice of the Peace for Salt Lake City in 1905. Engaged in general practice of his profession to date. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club. Republican.

JOHN W. BURTON.

Residence, 276 East 3rd South; office, 505-06 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 3, 1853, in Johnson County, Illinois. Son of Charles and Caroline (Russell) Burton. Married December 28, 1881, to Augusta Hundley. Educated in the public schools of Illinois; Southern Illinois College, Carbondale, Illinois; graduated from Indiana State University (honor man of class), in 1876, with degree of A.B. Studied law in office of Judge William J. Allen, Carbondale, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1878; Utah, 1897; United States District Court of Utah. Commenced the practice of law in Marion, Illinois. From 1880 to 1884 in partnership with Judge William W. Clemens, under the firm name of Clemens & Burton. In 1884 he was elected Clerk of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District of Illinois, comprising the thirty-four counties of Southern Illinois, and in 1890 he was reelected to that office, which he held until he moved to Salt Lake City in 1897, and subsequently formed partnership with Judge W. H. King and S. A. King, under the firm name of King, Burton & King. This continued until 1906, when S. A. King withdrew from the firm, which became King & Burton. This partnership was dissolved in June, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law alone at the present time. Specializes in mining and corporation law. Actively engaged in mining for many years. City Attorney of Carbondale, Illinois, for two years. Chairman of Democratic State Committee of Utah, 1900 to 1904. Delegate to Democratic National Convention, Baltimore, Maryland, 1912. Member of Masonic Order, Knight Templar, Phi Kappa Psi, College Fraternity. Democrat.

ROBERT H. BUTTERFIELD.

Residence, University Club; office, 615-21 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 11, 1882, in De Witt, Clinton County, Iowa. Son of Dennis G. and Marcella (Mudgett) Butterfield. Educated in De Witt high school; Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa; graduated from Yale University in June, 1907, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of North Dakota in December, [illegible]7; Utah, April, 1908, and the same year to the United State District Court of Utah. Moved to Utah March, 1908. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to the present time. Republican.

BENJAMIN CARLOS CALL.

Residence, North 3rd West Street; office, First National Bank Building, Brigham City. Born March 28, 1877, in Willard, Box Elder County, Utah. Son of Omer and Eleanor (Jones) Call. Married May 29, 1908, to Miss L. Bywater. Attended district schools of Willard, 1884 to 1892; Weber State Academy, Ogden, 1893-4; graduated from Normal Department of Brigham Young University, Provo, in 1898. Taught in the schools of Emery and Box Elder Counties, Utah, for two years.

From 1904 to 1905 attended Law Department of University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, February 13, 1905. On January 1, 1913, formed partnership with Nels Jensen, which continues to date. County Attorney of Box Elder County, Utah, 1907 to 1908. District Attorney of First Judicial District, comprising Box Elder, Cache and Rich counties, from 1909 to 1913. During the time he was at Brigham Young University was President of Literary Association and Captain of the Football Team. Is engaged extensively in farming and friut raising. Member of Box Elder Commercial Club. Republican.

JUSTIN DAVID CALL.

Residence and office, Brigham City. Born April 6, 1868, in Willard, Box Elder County, Utah. Son of Omer and Eleanor (Jones) Call. Married July 19, 1893, to Lulu E. Bryan (They have four sons and four daughters). Educated in the district schools of Willard; attended University of Utah and Latter Day Saints University, 1887 to 1890; graduated from Law Department of Cornell University in June 17, 1897, with degree of LL.B. Principal of Juab Stake Academy, 1902 to 1905. Admitted to the bar of the District Court at Nephi, Utah, 1895; Supreme Court of Utah, September 20, 1897; United States District Court of Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law alone in Brigham City until September 1, 1911, when he formed partnership with Nels Jensen, under the firm name of Call & Jensen, which continued until January 1, 1913. In November, 1912, he was elected Judge of the First District of Utah, which office he holds to date. President of Box Elder Commercial Club. Member of Sons of the American Revolution. Democrat.

JOHN M. CANNON.

Residence, 2501 South 7th East Street; office, Hotel Utah Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 24, 1865, in St George, Washington County, Utah. Son of Angus M. and Sarah M. (Mousley) Cannon. Married July 18, 1893, to Zina Bennion. Educated in the district school of Salt Lake City, until fourteen years of age. Worked on a farm for three years and as a carpenter until he was twenty years of age. Attended Deseret University of Utah for one year, then was engaged in business until he was twenty-three years old. Attended Univetsity of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., from 1888 to 1890, in June of the latter year he received degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1890; Utah, 1890. Commenced the practice of law in 1890 in partnership with Barlow Ferguson, under firm name of Ferguson & Cannon; this firm continued until 1901. In 1901 formed partnership with A. B. Irving and Ashby Snow, under the firm name of Cannon, Irving & Snow; this firm continued until 1909, when he continued the general practice of his profession alone to the present time. Specializes in corporation law. Democratic nominee for County Attorney of Salt Lake County 1902. Vice President of George M. Cannon Company, Salt Lake City. President of Bennion Live Stock Company, Salt Lake City. Member of Co. C, Utah National Guard, 1896-99. Democrat.

JAMES MANGUS CARLSON.

Residence, 574 South 5th East Street; office, 405 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 25, 1884, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of William and Anna (Benson) Carlson. Married April 23, 1913, to Erma Pendleton. Attended district schools, Salt Lake County; Utah State Normal School, 1900 to 1904; University of Utah, 1906 to 1909, receiving degree of A. B. in the latter year; graduated from Harvard Law School in 1912, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah August 16, 1912, and later to United States District Court of Utah. Junior member of the firm of Carlson & Carlson to the present time. Republican.

OSCAR W. CARLSON.

Residence, 3575 South 7th East Street; office, 405 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City.

Born in Salt Lake City. Son of William and Anna (Benson) Carlson. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from Utah State Normal School, Salt Lake City, 1900; University of Utah in 1905, with degree of A.B.; and attended Law Department of University of Chicago, 1905-07. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1907, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Practiced law in Salt Lake City alone until July 1, 1912, when he formed partnership with his brother, James M. Carlson, under the firm name of Carlson & Carlson, which continues to date. Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1907 to 1908. Member of County Commissioners of Salt Lake County since 1911. Chairman of that body since January 1, 1913. Member of Utah State Bar Association, Salt Lake Commercial Club, Delta Chi Fraternity. Republican.

JOSEPH G. CECIL.

Residence, 976 South 4th East Street; office, 310 Continental Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Salt Lake City October 30, 1879. Son of John B. and Mary Ann (Wilkie) Cecil. Married August, 1907, to Gertina Anderson. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1909. Clerk of the City Court from 1910 till 1911. Deputy City Auditor from 1906 till 1910. Democrat.

ARCH M. CHENEY.

Residence, 815 East 1st South Street; office, 524-26 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City. Born December 10, 1880, in Fairview, Sanpete County, Utah. Son of William W. and Agnes (Anderson) Cheney. Married September 30, 1908, to Clara J. Allen. Attended Brigham Young University, Provo, 1896 to 1899 and 1903; Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., 1906-09, graduating in the latter year with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah October 12, 1909. Member of the firm of Cheney & Jensen until 1912, when F. E. Holman joined the firm, which then became Cheney, Jensen & Holman, which continues to the present time. Specializes in land and mining law. Connected with Railway Mail Service 1900 to 1903. Departmental Service, Navy Department, 1905-06. Departmental Service, War Department, 1906-09. Member of Deseret Gymnasium. Republican.

JAMES W. CHERRY.

Residence and office, Mount Pleasant. Born April 5, 1872, in Tioga, Hancock County, Illinois. Son of Alfred N. and Mary Ellen (Banks) Cherry. Married June 21, 1898, to Louise Keller. Attended the public and high schools of Anthony, Kansas; studied law in Anthony, Kansas and Salt Lake City, Utah. Moved to Utah 1892. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah August 30, 1893; Oregon, 1900. Practiced law in Salt Lake City in partnership with his father until June, 1895, when he moved to Manti, where he continued the practice of law alone until 1897, when he formed partnership with William K. Reid, which continued until 1900, when he moved to La Grande, Oregon, where he formed partnership with F. S. Ivanhoe. In 1902 moved to Mount Pleasant, where he continues to date. In November, 1912, elected District Attorney of Seventh Judicial District, which office he holds to date. Republican.

JOSEPH CHEZ.

Residence, 818 24th Street; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born January 24, 1869, in Richmond, Iowa. Married to Jessie May McCorkle. Attended Washington Academy, Washington, Iowa; graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1897, with degree of LL.B. and afterwards took post-graduate course at National University, Washington, D. C., receiving degree of LL.M. in 1898. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana, 1897; Utah, October, 1902; United States District Court, 1903. Practiced law in Shellyville, Indiana, until 1902, when he moved to Ogden, Utah, where he continues to the present time, engaged in the general practice of law in State and Federal Courts. For one year member of firm of Agee, Chez & McCracken, 1906-07. Member of Alumni Club of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Takes active interest in politics, but never as candidate. Member of Utah State and Weber County Bar Associations, K. of P., I. O. O. F., W. O. W., F. O. E., Weber Club. Democrat.

ARTHUR E. CHRISTENSEN.

Office Continental Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 25, 1874, on the line of Idaho and Utah. Son of Peter and Mattie S. (Christensen) Christensen. Educated in the public schools of Utah. Admitted to the bar of Utah October, 1901. Engaged in the general practice of law to date.

GEORGE CHRISTENSEN.

Residence and office, Mount Pleasant. Born February 24, 1866, in Aarhus, Denmark. Son of Emanuel and Mina (Rasmaussen) Christensen. Moved to Utah July 24, 1873. Married December 31, 1890, to Dorthea Monsen (Deceased 1899); October 1, 1902, to Frances E. Ellison. Educated in the public schools of Mount Pleasant, Utah; Brigham Young Academy, 1885-89, receiving Normal Diploma in the latter year; received degree of B.A. in 1907 from Central University, Indianapolis, Indiana; degree of A.B. from Brigham Young University in 1909. Studied law in office of Judge Ferdinand Ericksen, Mount Pleasant, 1901-02; graduated in 1904 from Sprague Correspondence School of Law. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah October 10, 1904; United States Circuit Court, District of Utah, April 10, 1905. Practiced law in Ephriam until 1909, when he moved to Mount Pleasant, where he formed partnership with Judge Ferdinand Ericksen, which continued until December, 1912, since which time is engaged in the general practice of law alone. County Treasurer, Sanpete County, 1893-95. County Superintendent of Schools, Sanpete County, 1901-03. Mayor of Mount Pleasant, 1900-02. County Attorney of Sanpete County, 1910-12. Democrat.

PARLEY P. CHRISTENSEN.

Residence, 30 Floral Lane; office, 205-6-7 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Western, Idaho, July 19, 1869. Son of Peter and Sophia M. (Christensen) Christensen. Educated in the public schools of Utah; attended University of Utah, graduating in 1890; received degree of LL.B. from Cornell University, N. Y., in 1897. Admitted to the bar of Utah September, 1897, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1905. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1897 and continues alone to the present time in the general practice of law. Principal of the Murray Schools of Salt Lake County from 1890 to 1891; Principal of Grantsville City Schools from 1891 to 1894. City Attorney of Grantsville,

Tooele County, Utah, 1893-4. County Superintendent of Schools for same County from 1893 to 1896, when he resigned. Was Secretary of the Utah Constitutional Convention in 1895. Elected County and Prosecuting Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1901-02, and was re-elected in 1904-06. Sergeant in the Utah National Guard at Tooele City. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club, B. P. O. E. Progressive.

SOREN X. CHRISTENSEN.

Residence, New Grand Hotel; office, 420 D. F. Walker Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Mount Pleasant, Utah, January 29, 1866. Son of Lars R. and Metta (Christensen) Christensen. Married April 30, 1885, to Clara Glazier. Received his early education in the public schools of Utah; graduated from Brigham Young University in 1884. Admitted to practice betore the Territorial Courts of Utah in 1894, and to the State and Federal Courts in 1896. Began the practice of his profession in the office of Judge W. H. King and D. D. Houtz in Provo, where he remained from 1894 till 1896, when he moved to Mount Pleasant and formed partnership with Judge Ericksen, under the firm name of Ericksen and Christensen, which continued until 1900, when he came to Salt Lake City and formed partnership with C. S. Kinney, under the name of Kinney and Christensen, which continued until the following year, since which time he has continued alone in the practice of law. City Attorney for Mount Pleasant, 1899 and 1900. Specializes in criminal law. Member of Masonic Order, K. of P., Odd Fellows. Democrat.

JOHN W. CHRISTIE.

Residence, 24 The Bransford Apartments; office, 225 Post Office Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 11, 1854, at Victoria, B. C. Moved to Salt Lake City December 25, 1895. Son of Dr. George and Diana (Bowerman) Christie. Married December 11, 1893, to Clara B. Paul. Received his early education in the public schools of Chicago. Admitted to the bar of Utah in 1901. Court Reporter in the Courts of Colorado from 1878 till 1895, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he has been Official Reporter of the United States Courts. Standing Examiner in Equity of the United States Courts since October, 1908. Member of Alta Club. Democrat.

BRIGHAM CLEGG.

Residence, 852 South 3rd East Street; office, Boyd Park Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 30, 1876, in Heber City, Utah. Son of Henry and Ann (Lewis) Clegg. Married August 29, 1900, to Cloa Huffaker. Educated in high school; Brigham Young Academy, Provo, 1896-97; Later Day Saints University. Taught in the public schools of Utah for five years. Admitted to the bar of Utah May 9, 1904. Engaged in the practice of law alone to date. Member of the Utah Legislature, 1907 and 1909. Member of Native Sons of Utah. Progressive.

LEHI EGGERTSEN CLUFF.

Residence, 315-16 Security Trust Building; office, 414-15 D. F. Walker Building, Salt Lake City. Son of H. H. and Sarah (Eggertsen) Cluff. Born June 30, 1886, in Provo, Utah. Educated in the public schools of Utah; University of Utah; Brigham Young University, Provo; Law Department of University of Utah; completed from Law Department of University of Chicago in 1913, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah June, 1913. Associated in the general practice of law with Colonel M. M. Kaighn in Salt Lake City to the present time. Member Telluride Association Alumni, also American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

HARVEY CLUFF.

Office, 1 Knight Block, Provo. Born October 24, 1872, in Provo City, Utah. Son of Samuel S. and Frances (Worsley) Cluff. Married October 11, 1900, to Freda Barnum. Graduated from Commercial Department of Brigham Young University, May 26, 1893, with degree of Master of Accounts, later taking literary and English course at that institution. Graduated from Highland Park College of Law, Des Moines, Iowa, in May, 1901, with degree of LL.B. and in 1902 with degree of LL.M.

Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May 26, 1902. Member of the firm of Booth & Cluff, Provo, from June 5, 1902, to April 9, 1909. In November, 1908, elected District Attorney of Fourth Judicial District, which office he held until January 1, 1913. Engaged in the general practice of law alone in Provo to date. Delegate to every Republican State Convention since 1902. Secretary of Utah County Republican Central Committee 1902 to 1908. Secretary of State Board of Insanity during Governor Cutler's Administration, and since April, 1913. Member of Provo Commercial Club; I. O. O. F. Republican.

GEORGE A. COLE.

Residence, 32 Center Street; office, 921 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Independence, Missouri, November 26, 1878. Son of George D. and Jane Hunter (Brown) Cole. Educated in the public schools of Kansas City, Mo.; University of Utah; Law Course, Salt Lake City Business College. Admitted to the bar of Utah August, 1911. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1913, associated with the New Castle Reclamation Company, where he continues to date. Taught English in Fielding Academy, Paris, Idaho, 1903-4. In charge of English Department of the Salt Lake Business College 1904-5. Principal of the Public Schools of Midvale, 1910-11. Republican.

JACOB COLEMAN.

Office, 10 Knight Block, Provo. Born January 20, 1879, in Nephi, Utah. Son of Uriah and Martha (Larson) Coleman. Married June 22, 1910, to Allie Smoot of Provo. Graduated from Salt Lake high school in 1899; attended Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, 1901-03 and 1908-09. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October 14, 1912. County Clerk, Juab County, 1905-08. Justice of the Peace, Nephi, 1910-11. City Attorney of Provo since December 1, 1912. Member of Provo Commercial Club. Republican.

CLARENCE W. COLLINS.

Residence, 1144 East Third South Street; office, Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 4, 1872, in Jerseyville, Illinois. Son of William D. and Sophronia J. (McCrosky) Collins. Married June 27, 1905, to Ida May Robson. Educated in the public and high schools of Illinois and Nebraska. Admitted to the bar of Utah, January, 1894. Practiced law in Salt Lake City until 1896, when he moved to Richfield, Utah, where he practiced law for four years, until through an accidental injury was compelled to give up his law practice. In 1904 returned to Salt Lake City and resumed the practice of law, and continued to the present time. Member of Masonic Order. Republican.

MARGARET BEALL CONNELL.

Daughter of John McNeill and Jane (Cox) Connell. Born at Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. Her father was one of the leading men at the bar and during the Civil War distinguished himself at the battle of Chickamauga. He afterwards took his seat as State Senator. Her mother was the daughter of William Cox, a well known pioneer preacher, noted for his eloquence. Miss Connell attended the grade and high schools of her native State and prepared for the University but later moved to Utah. Took Extension Course with the Chicago University and attended for one year a course of Lectures at the University of Berlin, Germany. After reading law for several years, completed the course at the University of Utah with a supplementary special course in Brief making. Connected for a number of years with the United States Courts in Utah, as Deputy Clerk.

Was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah in 1908 and to Idaho, 1911. Spent some time in the practice of her profession in Los Angeles, Cal. Is an active member of several clubs of a literary and historical nature. Member of Daughters of the American Revolution. Democrat.

DAVID S. COOK.

Office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born September 8, 1884, in Garden City, Utah. Son of David S. and Lydia (Nelson) Cook. Educated in the public schools of Garden City, Utah; Brigham Young College; Law Department of University of Chicago. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1910. Associated in the general practice of law with Halverson & Pratt to date. Assistant City Attorney of Ogden, 1911-12. President of Wilson-Marshall Club of Weber County, 1912-13. Member of Utah State Democratic Committee, 1913. Democratic candidate for District Attorney of the Second District, 1912. Democrat.

ELMER E. CORFMAN.

Residence, 355 East First North Street; office, Knight Block, Provo. Born March 2, 1865, in Toledo, Iowa. Son of John and Katherine (Hufford) Corfman. Married June 8, 1898, to Ivy G. Loar. Educated in the public schools of Toledo, Iowa; graduated from University of Michigan, Law Department, June 26, 1890, with degree of LL.B. Moved to Utah August, 1890. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah August, 1890. Associated with W. E. Rydalch in Provo from 1906 to 1908, since which time practiced law alone. Member of Masonic Order, Scottish Rite 32d degree, Shriner. Member of Constitutional Convention of Utah, 1896. Democrat.

SAMUEL THOMPSON CORN.

Residence, 619 23rd Street; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born October 8, 1840, in Nicholasville, Kentucky. Son of Ellis and Emily (Thompson) Corn. Married August 10, 1876, to Emma Blackburn. Educated in private schools of Kentucky; graduated from Princeton College in 1860, with degree of A.B. and degree of

A.M. in 1863. Studied law in office of W. R. Welch, Nicholasville, Kentucky. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, 1863; Illinois, 1866; Wyoming, 1890; Utah, 1906; United States Supreme Court April 21, 1911. Practiced law in Carlinville, Illinois, where for three years he was in partnership with W. R. Welch. In 1872 elected States Attorney of Macoupin County, Illinois, which office he held until 1880. In 1886 was appointed by President Cleveland, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wyoming, which office he held until 1890. In 1897 was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, which office he held until 1905. In 1906 moved to Ogden, where he formed partnership with Judge W. L. Maginnis, which continued for two years, since which time is engaged in the general practice of law alone. Referee in Bankruptcy for Weber County to date. Member of 20th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. Member of Utah State and Weber County Bar Associations, Masonic Order, B. P. O. E. Democrat.

WILLIAM JOSEPH COWAN.

Residence, 2467 South Ninth East Street; office, 712-16 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 11, 1889, in Salt Lake City. Son of William A. and Annie (Durrans) Cowan. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; Latter Day Saints University, 1905-09; University of Utah, 1909-11. Admitted to the bar of Utah, May 8, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law associated with J. D. Skeen. Member of Utah Bar Association. Democrat.

EDWARD B. CRITCHLOW.

Residence, 430 7th East Street; offices, 307 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, and Hibernian Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Born in Warren County, Mississippi, in 1858. Son of John James and Mabel H. (Ayer) Critchlow. Moved to Utah in 1873. Married, January, 1886, to Mary W. Martin. Educated in the public schools of New York State; Salt Lake Collegiate Institute; University of Columbia, Law Department; graduated from Princeton University in 1882, with degree of A.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1883. Began the practice of his profession the same year, continuing alone until 1890, when he formed partnership with George M. Cumming (later President of the Erie Railroad) under the firm name of Cumming & Critchlow, which continued until 1891, when he formed partnership with Joseph Lafayette Rawlins under the firm name of Rawlins & Critchlow, which continued until the election of the former to the United States Senate in 1897. The present existing firm of Pierce, Critchlow & Barrette was formed in 1898. First Assistant United States Attorney for Utah 1885, and was re-appointed in 1890. Member of the House of Representatives of the First State Legislature in 1896. Nominated on several occasions for Sate Senate by Republican and American parties. Local Council for Utah for the American Bar

Association. President of Utah State Bar Association, 1911-12. Member of the Board of Education of Salt Lake City for considerable time. Member of Alta, University and Country Clubs and American Bar Association. Republican.

FRED WALDO CROCKETT.

Residence, 27 North 2nd East Street; office, Harris Block, Logan. Born January 4, 1876, in Logan, Utah. Son of Alvin and Anna Naomi (Peel) Crockett. Married September 22, 1897, to Birdie W. Wendelboe. Educated in the district schools of Logan; attended Utah Agricultural College, 1893-96; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in 1908, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, August, 1908; Utah, August, 1908; Idaho, February, 1909. Practiced law in Blackfoot, Idaho, until August, 1910, when he returned to Logan, where he continues to date. President of Ogden, Lewiston & Northern Railroad Company.

BURTON A. CUMMINGS.

Residence, 4 Virginia Apartments; office, suite 509 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 16, 1878, at Titusville, Pennsylvania. Son of Alexander C. and Marian F. (Cope) Cummings. Moved to Utah in 1907. Educated in the public schools of New York State and high schools of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Studied law in the office of Greer and Voorhees, Toledo, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan. Admitted to practice in all the Courts of Ohio in 1905; California, 1906, and Utah, 1907. Began the active practice of his profession in 1906 in Los Angeles, Cal., and moved in 1907 to Salt Lake City, where he became attorney for the Telluride Power Company and continued to hold that position until 1912, when he became attorney for its successors, the Utah Power and Light Company, which position he holds to the present time. Is also attorney for the Phoenix General Construction Company of Salt Lake City. Member of Masonic Order, Shriner, and Country Club. Specializes in corporation and irrigation law. Democrat.

ROBERT DALGLEISH.

Residence, Park City; office, 555 N. Main Street, Park City. Born in Park City, October 1, 1888. Son of Robert and Catherine (Gray) Dalgleish. Received his early education in the public and high schools of Utah; attended University of Utah, and graduated from there in 1912, with degree of A.B., and in 1913 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, at Salt Lake City, June 13, 1913. Began the practice of his profession alone in Park City the same year and continues to date. Specializes in mining and irrigation law. Republican.

WILLIAM S. DALTON.

Residence, 957 Dresden Avenue; office, 510 Continental Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in 1866 in England. Son of James S. and Mary J. (Cullen) Dalton. Married June, 1906, to Mary J. Hogan.

Educated in the Parish school Latrobe, Pa.; Business College, Pittsburg, Pa.; Northwestern University, Law School, Evanston, Ill., 1905-06. Moved to Utah 190[illegible]. Admitted to the bar of ~~North~~ Dakota, October, 1896; Washington, 1899; Utah, 1908. Practiced law in Minot, N. D., until 1899, when he moved to Spokane, Washington, where he was engaged in the general practice of law until he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continues to date. Assistant City Attorney, Salt Lake City, 1910-11. Member of the Utah State Bar Association. Democrat.

J. E. DARMER.

Residence, 957 1st Avenue; office, 403-4 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Christian County, Illinois, April 1, 1866. Son of William C. and Martha (Rose) Darmer. Moved to Utah January, 1890. Married April 8, 1896, to Emily Roberts. Received his early education in the public schools of his native State; attended Chaddock College, Quincy, Illinois, graduating from that institution in 1889, with degree of LL.B., and the same year was admitted to practice before all Courts of Illinois and Colorado. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1890. Began the practice of his profession in Lake City, Colorado, in 1889, and remained there until he moved to Salt Lake City in the following year, where he continues in the active practice of law alone to the present time. Has taken a prominent part in the politics of Utah, having been Chairman (1909) and General Organizer for the American Party in various city political campaigns of 1905 and 1909, and county campaign of 1906, which were brought to a successful issue chiefly through his efforts and executive ability. Member of Masonic Order, Elks and Odd Fellows. Engaged in general and mining law. Republican.

JOHN CHARLES DAVIS.

Office, 215 First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born September 17, 1878, in Willard, Utah. Son of Richard J. and Elizabeth (Cozzens) Davis. Attended public schools of Utah for four months a year for four years; attended Brigham Young University, 1896-98; graduating with degree of LL.B., June 23, 1904, from University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June 21, 1904; Idaho, October 4, 1904; Utah, February 13, 1905. Practiced law in Malad, Idaho, until February, 1905, when he moved to Ogden, where he continues to date. In October, 1912, elected District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of Utah. Member Utah State and Weber County Bar Associations. Republican.

WILLIAM E. DAVIS.

Residence and office, Brigham City. Born October 6, 1883, in Harrisville, Utah. Son of Richard E. and Emma J. (Mason) Davis. Graduated from Utah State Normal School in 1905; Law Department of University of Michigan in 1910, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, June, 1910; Idaho, September 19, 1910; Utah, July 12, 1911. In January, 1911, formed partnership with Nels Jensen, which continued until September 1, 1911, since which time has practiced alone. City Attorney of Brigham City, since September 1, 1911. Attorney for Board of Education of Box Elder County, to date. Democratic candidate for County Attorney of Box Elder County, 1912. Member of Box Elder Commercial Club. Democrat.

GEORGE SAMUEL DEAN.

Residence and office, North Ogden. Born August 26, 1857, in North Ogden. Son of Samuel and Emma (Norvill) Dean. Married September 15, 1884, to Sarah A. Daniels. Received his early education in the public schools of Utah. Admitted to the bar of Utah January 26, 1884. Elected to Utah State Legislature in 1904 and 1906. Taught in the schools of North Ogden during the winters of 1877 and 1878. President of North Ogden Republican Club for several years. President of the North Ogden League Republican Club. Librarian of North Ogden Public Library. Republican.

JAMES M. DENNY.

Residence, Grace Flats; office, 331 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born in 1855 in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Son of Daniel and Helen (McLaughlin) Denny. Educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania; St. Vincent's College, Pennsylvania; St. Francis' College, Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1881; Colorado, 1883; Utah, 1891; Montana, 1900; Nevada, 1906; Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth and Ninth Circuits. Engaged in the general practice of law alone to date. Democrat.

JAMES H. DeVINE.

Residence, 903 24th Street; office, David Eccles Building, Ogden. Born May 2, 1880, near Des Moines, Iowa. Son of Michael and Margaret (Herbert) DeVine. Married November 27, 1907, to Dolly C. Maloney. Educated in the public schools of La Salle County, Illinois, to 1895; graduated from Valparaiso University, Indiana, in 1901, with degree of B.S.; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in June, 1904, with degree of L.L.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, June 21, 1904; Illinois, October 5, 1904; Utah, October 9, 1905, and to the United States District Courts. Commenced the practice of law in Ogden in partnership with John C. Davis, under the firm name of Davis & DeVine. This firm was dissolved after eight months. In December, 1909, formed partnership with John G. Willis, under firm name of Willis & DeVine, which continued until January 1, 1913, when the firm of Boyd, DeVine & Eccles was formed, which continues to date. Counsel for Salt Lake & Ogden Railway Co., First National Bank of Ogden, Ogden Savings Bank, Lewiston Sugar Co., David Eccles Co., Ogden Rapid Transit Co. Assistant City Attorney of Ogden, 1907-08. City Attorney of Ogden, 1908-12. Member of B. P. O. E., W. O. W., Weber Club. Republican.

WILLIAM HOWARD DICKSON.

Residence, Hotel Utah; offices, Suite 10 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Kings County, New Brunswick, August 29, 1847. Son of William A. and Theresa (Earle) Dickson. Came to Utah in 1882; married in 1875 to Annie L. Earle. Educated in the public schools of New Brunswick. Studied law in the offices of George Otty, St. Johns, New Brunswick, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of that Province in 1873. Admitted to the courts of Nevada in 1874; Utah in 1882 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1896. Began the practice of his profession in Virginia City, Nevada, in partnership with Robert H. Lindsay under the firm name of Lindsay & Dickson from 1874 till 1882, when he moved to Salt Lake City and associated with C. S. Varian as Dickson & Varian, which partnership lasted until 1885, after which time he practiced alone until 1890, when he formed partnership with M. N. Stone under the name of Dickson & Stone until 1891, when he again engaged in his profession alone until 1895, in which year he formed the partnership with A. C. Ellis and A. C. Ellis Jr., which continued under the firme name of Dickson, Ellis & Ellis until 1904, when R. G. Schulder entered the firm, which has since continued under the name of Dickson, Ellis, Ellis & Schulder. Was United States Attorney for Utah from April 1884 till 1887. Member of Alta Club, Commercial Club and Masonic Order. Engages in general practice of law. Republican.

HARPER J. DINNINY.

Residence, 69 R Street; office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 7, 1851, in Addison, New York. Son of John W. and Sarah A. (Colburn) Dinniny. Married November 19, 1873, to Sarah O. Ambler. Educated in Union College, and received degree of LL.B. in May, 1873, from Law Department of Union University. Admitted to the bar of New York at Albany, May 15, 1873, and to the bar of Utah. Moved to Utah February, 1891. City Attorney of Salt Lake City for the last eight years. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club. Democrat.

FRANK L. DODGE.

Residence, Covey Apartments; office, 402 Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Davenport, Iowa. Son of LeRoy Dodge. Moved to Utah, June, 1909. Educated in the public schools of Davenport; graduated from the Iowa State University in 1877. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, 1877; Supreme Court of United States, March, 1892; Utah, 1909. Practiced law in Davenport, Iowa, alone until 1880, when he formed partnership with Edward E. Cook, which continued until May, 1909, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continues to date. Member of Masonic Order. Democrat.

ADAM DUNCAN.

Residence, 869 Washington Street; office, 340 Constitutional Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Salt Lake City, January 7, 1876 Son of Adam and Isabel (Robb) Duncan. Married June 6, 1907, to Violet Williams. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City and by private tutors; read law in various law offices, and was admitted to practice before the State and Federal Courts of Utah in 1899, and has continued in the general practice of his profession in Salt Lake City up to the present time. Member Native Sons of Utah.

EDWARD D. DUNN.

Residence, 415 West Capitol Avenue; office, 425-26 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 15, 1877, in Jersey City, N. J. Son of Winfield C. and Emma A. L. (Moessner) Dunn. Married September 8, 1904, to Emma F. Kincaid. Graduated from Jersey City high school; Classical Course, New York University, for two years; attended Denver Law School for two years. Moved to Utah December 15, 1903. Admitted to the bar of Utah, February 9, 1903; United States District Court of Utah, February 3, 1913. Engaged in the general practice of law to the present time. Specializes in land, mining and irrigation law. Law Clerk, United States Land Offices at Montrose, Colo., and Salt Lake City, from February 15, 1901, to August, 1912. Republican nominee for County Judge of Montrose County, Colo., 1912. Republican.

CHARLES CARR DYE.

Residence, 53 5th East Street; office, Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 15, 1854, in Seneca, New York. Son of Albert Van Brunt and Catherine (Opdyke) Dye. Moved to Utah, 1889. Educated at Geneva, New York, and Wisconsin. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, 1880; Utah, 1889, and later to the United States Supreme Court. From 1889 to 1902 member of the firm of Dye & Street. In 1906 became a member of the firm of Dye & Hoppaugh. Subsequently the firm was changed to Dye, Hoppaugh & Fabian, which continues to date. City Attorney of Salt Lake City, 1904-05. Member of Alta Club. Democrat.

ROYAL ECCLES.

Residence, 2580 Jefferson Avenue; office, David Eccles Building, Ogden. Born in 1885 in Ogden, Utah. Son of David and Bertha Marie (Jensen) Eccles. Educated in the public and high schools of Ogden; attended Utah State Agricultural College for one year; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in 1908, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, June 16, 1908; Utah, December 20, 1911. For one year in partnership with John G. Willis and James H. DeVine, under the firm name of Willis, DeVine & Eccles. Member of the firm of Boyd, DeVine & Eccles to date. Counsel for the David Eccles Company, Lewiston Sugar Company, Ogden Savings Bank, Ogden Rapid Transit Company, First National Bank of Ogden, and Salt Lake & Ogden Railway Co. Member of Weber Club. Republican.

H. C. EDWARDS.

Office, McCornick Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 29, 1866, in Vincennes, Indiana. Son of P. and Mary Lida (Clark) Edwards. Married June 28, 1888, to Alda M. Furman. Educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October 15, 1891; California, 1910; Idaho, 1909. Moved to Utah in 1890. Commenced the practice of law in 1891 in Provo, Utah, in partnership with Judge Alfred Saxey, which continued until November, 1904, when he moved to Salt Lake City, and formed partnership with C. O. Whittemore, which continued until November, 1908, when he formed partnership with Judge J. E. Frick, until October, 1906, then for three years member of the firm of Edwards, Smith & Price, after which in partnership with E. C. Ashton, until 1913, since which time engaged in the general practice of law alone.

A. C. ELLIS, JR.

Residence, 607 2nd Avenue; office, 1003 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 7, 1866, in Carson City, Nevada. Son of Col. A. C. and Lucie Rives (Cobb) Ellis. Married October 19, 1901, to Stella Walker. Early education received in Berkeley Gymnasium, Berkeley, California; graduated from University of California in 1888, with degree of A.B., and in 1891 graduated from Hastings Law School of University of California, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of California, in San Francisco, May, 1891; Utah, February, 1892; shortly afterwards to the United States District Court of Utah; United States Supreme Court, June 9, 1913. Practiced law in association with Judge Wm. H. Dickson, Salt Lake City, until 1895, when his father, Col. A. C. Ellis, moved to Salt Lake City and joined the firm, which then became Dickson, Ellis & Ellis, which continued until 1904, when Russell G. Schulder became a member of the firm under the firm name of Dickson, Ellis, Ellis & Schulder, which continues to the present time. President Salt Lake City University Club, 1899. Member of Alta and Commercial Clubs. Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. Democrat.

FERDINAND ERICKSEN.

Residence, 1010 East Second South Street; office, 718 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 30, 1863, in Mt. Pleasant, Utah. Son of Lars and Christena (Hansen) Ericksen. Married December 30, 1885, to Clementina M. Morrison (deceased May 6, 1892); married March 17, 1898, to Caroline Lotgren. Attended public schools of Utah; Brigham Young Academy, Provo; Law Department of University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Michigan at Lansing, June 6, 1890; Utah, 1890; United States Circuit Court of Utah, May 10, 1900. Practiced law at Mt. Pleasant, Utah, until January 1, 1905, when he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Utah, which office he held until January 1, 1909, when he resumed the practice of law in Mt. Pleasant, and in November, 1912, moved to Salt Lake City, where he continues the practice of law to the present time. Judge Advocate with rank of Major on Brigadier General's Staff, N. G. of Utah, 1894-5. County Attorney, Sanpete County, 1891-2. Associate general counsel Utah Fuel Co. Treasurer, Sanpete County, 1893-94. Mayor of Mt. Pleasant, 1899-1900, and 1910-11. Democratic nominee for Congress, 1910. Democrat.

JOSEPH H. ERICKSON.

Residence and office, Richfield. Born December 18, 1864, in Christiana, Norway. Son of Inglebret and Olena (Olsen) Erickson. Married November, 1888, to Mary Johnson. Moved to Utah, 1866. Attended Brigham Young Academy, Provo, 1892 to 1893; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in 1898, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, June 23, 1898; Utah, September 15, 1898. Commenced the practice of law in Richfield, Utah. In partnership with H. N. Hayes, under the firm name of Erickson & Hayes, for about six years. County Attorney of Sevier County, January 1899 to 1903. District Attorney of Sixth Judicial District for ten years, from 1903 until January 1913. In January, 1913, took office of Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, which office he holds to date. Extensively interested in agriculture and stock raising and roller mills in Monroe, Utah. Member of Richfield Commercial Club. President of Monroe Light, Power & Milling Co. for several years. Director of State Bank of Sevier, Richfield. Republican.

FRANKLIN EVANS.

Residence, 209 4th Avenue; office, 1021-27 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born July, 1873, in Coalville, Utah. Son of Henry B. and Anna C. (B[illegible]nn) Evans. Married in 1902 to Priscilla Livingston. Educated in the public schools of Utah; Brigham Young University, 1897; University of Utah, 1898; took full Political Science Course, University of Chicago. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1901, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law alone in Coalville until 1903, when he formed partnership with his brother, P. C. Evans, under the firm name of Evans & Evans. In 1913 William H. Folland joined the firm, which then became Evans, Evans & Folland, which continues to the present time. Superintendent of Schools of Summit County from 1898 to 1899. Secretary and Treasurer, Utah State Teachers' Association, 1889-99. County Attorney of Summit County, 1904-05. Member of Utah State Bar Association, Ensign Club, Chief of Progressive Service of Utah. Delegate to Chicago Progressive Party Convention and Chairman Utah Delegation, August, 1912. Progressive.

ISAAC BLAIR EVANS.

Residence, 1120 3rd Avenue; office, 716 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 22, 1885, in Ogden, Utah. Son of Thomas B. and Ruth (Blair) Evans. Married June 30, 1909, to Grace Grant. Educated in the public and high schools of Ogden; graduated from Harvard College in 1908, with degree of A.B.; received degree of LL.B. in 1913 from Law School of Harvard University. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October, 1913. Engaged in the practice of law in Salt Lake City in partnership with L. R. Martineau, Jr.

JACOB EVANS.

Residence, 115 East 2nd North Street; office, Knight Block, Provo. Born April 26, 1867, at Lehi, Utah. Son of David and Barbara Ann (Ewell) Evans. Married November, 1887, to Anna R. Nelson. Educated in the public schools of Lehi, Utah; studied law privately and in law offices in Provo. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, February 23, 1895; United States Supreme Court, October, 17, 1907. Practiced law in Vernal from 1895 to 1896. Member of the firm of Evans & Rydalch, and later Thurman & Evans in

Provo, since the dissolution of the latter firm engaged in the general practice of law alone. County Attorney of Utah County, 1899 and 1900 and 1909 to 1912 inclusive. City Attorney of Provo one term. Councilman of Provo one term. Republican nominee for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, 1912. President Provo Commercial Club, 1910. Member of I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E. Republican.

JOSEPH E. EVANS.

Residence, 968 24th Street; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born January 20, 1884, in Ogden, Utah. Son of Thomas B. and Ruth (Blair) Evans. Educated in the public and high schools of Ogden; did special work for one year at the University of Chicago in the Departments of Political Science and Political Economy; graduated from Law School, University of Chicago, in 1913, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May 9, 1910. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden to date. Deputy County Attorney of Weber County since September, 1913. Member of Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Theta fraternities, Weber County Bar Association. Republican.

PETER CARLOS EVANS.

Residence, Taylorsville; office, 1021-27 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 23, 1870, in Coalville, Utah. Son of Henry B. and Anna C. (Brunn) Evans. Married to Mattie Read July 27, 1907. Educated in the public schools of Utah; attended University of Utah, 1889 to 1890; Brigham Young University, 1892-93; graduated from University of Michigan in 1900, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October 6, 1894; United States Circuit Court of Utah, March 31, 1902. Taught in the public and high schools of Ogden, Utah, for three years. Practiced law alone in Salt Lake City until 1903, when he formed partnership with his brother, Franklin Evans, under the firm name of Evans & Evans. In 1913 William H. Folland entered the firm, which then became Evans, Evans & Folland, which continues to date. Member of Utah Cavalry, 1898, during the Spanish-American

War. Democratic candidate for Judge of the Third Judicial District of Utah, 1912. Member of Ensign (literary) Club, Utah State Bar Association. Democrat.

HAROLD PEGRAM FABIAN.

Residence, 176 11th East Street; office, Suite 903 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born April 1, 1885, in Salt Lake City. Son of Ferdinand J. and Minnie (Pegram) Fabian. Married October 19, 1910, to Ruth Chapman. Educated in the public and high schools of Salt Lake City; Mercersburg, Pa., Academy; graduated from Yale University in 1907, with degree of A.B.; graduated from Law Department, Harvard University, 1910, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1910, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Member of the firm of Dey, Hoppaugh and Fabian at the present time. Secretary, Republican County Convention, Salt Lake County, 1912. Member of Psi Epsilon Fraternity; Alta, University and Tennis Clubs. Republican.

P. T. FARNSWORTH.

Residence, Progress Apartments; office, 405 Templeton Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 19, 1877, in Beaver, Utah. Son of P. F. and Julia P. (Murdock) Farnsworth. Married September 6, 1904, to Louise Richards. Educated in the public schools of Utah; attended University of Utah; graduated from Columbia College, N. Y., 1899, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the Bar of Utah in 1899. Began the practice of his profession alone in Salt Lake City in 1899, and later formed partnership with Henry C. Lund, under the firm name of Farnsworth & Lund, which continued until 1907, since when he has practiced alone. Assistant Attorney General from 1907 to 1909. Assistant District Attorney of the Third Judicial District since 1911. Member Universiay Club. Republican.

ROLLA S. FARNSWORTH.

Residence and office, Ogden. Born in September, 1865, in New York City. Son of Charles H. and Frances (Rice) Farnsworth. Married March 2, 1898, to Lillian M. Andrews. Moved to Utah, 1901. Educated in the public schools of Iowa; received degree of A.B. from University of Iowa. Engaged in the practice of law in Ogden to date. Member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Progressive.

HART J. FITZGERALD.

Residence, 1268 E. South Temple Street; office, 425 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City. Born December 20, 1860, in Granby, Mo. Son of Jerome B. and Isabel (Sweet) Fitzgerald. Married June 1, 1887, to Mary Reynolds. Educated in the public schools of Niles, Michigan; graduated from Lake Forest University, Chicago, Ill., in 1902, with degree of LL.B. Moved to Utah, June 10, 1907. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, June 5, 1902; Utah, July 7, 1908. Practiced law in Chicago until he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continued the practice of law to the present time. Member of W. O. W., Salt Lake Commercial Club, Sons of the American Revolution. Democrat.

WILLIAM HENRY FOLLAND.

Residence, 210 7th East Street; office, 1022-26 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 5, 1877, in Salt Lake City. Son of Eli A. and Rachel A. (Lewis) Folland. Married November 6, 1903, to Grace T. Freeze. Educated in the public and high schools of Salt Lake City; Latter Day Saints Academy and Business College, 1898; University of Utah, Law Department, 1908-09. Admitted to the bar of Utah, May 9, 1910, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Court Reporter of Third Judicial District of Utah from January 1, 1895, to January 15, 1913. Member of the firm of Evans, Evans & Folland since May 15, 1913. Assistant City Attorney of Salt Lake City since February 4, 1913. President Utah Shorthand Reporters' Association, 1912. Chairman of Salt Lake County Republican Committee since September, 1912. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club, Sigma Chi Fraternity, Native Sons of Utah, Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

LEON FONNESBECK.

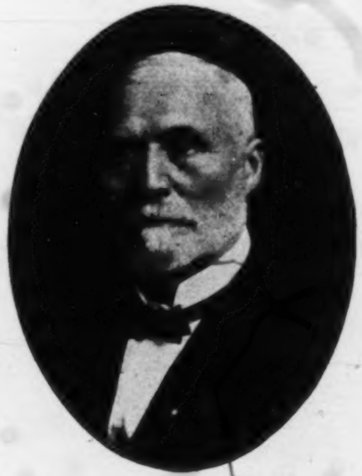
Residence and office, Logan. Born February 2, 1886, in Logan, Utah. Son of Christian and Anna M. (Jacobsen) Fonnesbeck. Educated in the public and high schools of Logan; graduated from Utah Agricultural College in 1909, with degree of B.S.; Law Department, University of Chicago, in 1912, with degree of J.D. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1912. Member of Native Sons of Utah. Democrat.

THOMAS FOUTS.

Residence and office, Price. Born February 18, 1867, in Allendale, Missouri. Son of David and Nancy (Mull) Fouts. Married in 1890 to Grace L. Burns. Educated in the public schools of Kansas. Studied law privately in Utah. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October 9, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law alone in Price to date. Member of Carbon County High School Board since July 14, 1913. Member of School Board of Price to the present time, since July 14, 1910. Member of City Council of Price since January 1, 1912. Member of Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., M. W. of A. Republican.

JOSEPH E. FRICK.

Residence, 879 2nd Avenue; office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 6, 1848, in Tiffin, Ohio. Son of Michael and Mary (Kuen) Frick. Married December, 1872, to Catherine L. Kuntz. Educated in the public schools of Iowa; studied law in the office of Stevers & Bradshaw, Toledo, Iowa; admitted to the bar of Iowa, January, 1880; Nebraska, 1880; Utah, 1897. Began the practice of law in Iowa and later moved to Fremont, Nebraska, where he continued alone until 1888, when he formed partnership with Frank Dolezal, under the firm name of Frick & Dolezal, which continued until he came to Salt Lake City in 1897. In 1899 became associated with H. C. Edwards and H. A. Smith. This association continued until 1906, when he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. Re-elected in 1912, and continues to occupy the position up to the present time. For two years was Chief Justice of that Court. Acting County Attorney, Dodge County, Nebraska, 1883-86. Insane Commissioner of Dodge County, Nebraska, 1883-97. Member I. O. O. F. for thirty-three years, Knights of Pythias for thirty years, honorary member of Utah State Bar Association, member Commercial and Country Clubs of Salt Lake City. Republican.



WILLIAM H. FRYE.

Residence and office, Price. Born December 7, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Son of Isaac and Charlotta (Roach) Frye. Educated in the Kirksville Normal School, Missouri; graduated in 1877, with degree of LL.B., from Princeton University. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, 1878; Montana, 1880; South Dakota, 1885; Colorado, 1896; Utah, 1900. County Attorney of Carbon County for seven years. Deputy County Attorney of Carbon County to date. Member of Price School Board, two terms. Republican.

EDWARD MUSCOE GARNETT.

Residence, 125 P Street; office, 352 City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 10, 1877, in Criglersville, Madison County, Virginia. Son of James Muscoe and Mollie Edward (Strickler) Garnett. Married August 23, 1905, to Mary Louise Maddison. Educated in Luray high school, Luray, Virginia; graduated from Locust Dale Academy, Virgina, in 1896. Admitted to the bar of Nebraska June 15, 1899; Utah, February 10, 1908. Practiced law in Omaha, Nebraska, associated with Virgil O. Strickler, until May 30, 1902, when he moved to Salt Lake City. Connected with Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. until January 1, 1905, since which time has been Official Court Reporter. Member of Salt Lake Tennis Club. Republican.

CYRUS G. GATRELL.

Residence, 432 South Third East Street; office, 311-12 D. F. Walker Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 19, 1874, in Jackson, Michigan. Son of George and Amelia (Beckwith) Gatrell. Moved to Utah July 10, 1892. Educated in the public and high schools of Marshall, Michigan; Gordon Academy, Ogden, Utah, 1895; studied law while he was assistant in office of his father, George Gatrell, Court Reporter of the District Court in Ogden, 1892 to 1894; read law in office of Stephens & Smith, Salt Lake City, 1897-98. Admitted to the bar of Utah, December 31, 1898. Associated with the firm of Stephens & Smith until 1903. In January, 1904, formed partnership with Ben Johnson, under the firm name of Gatrell & Johnson. This partnership was dissolved in February, 1905, since which time he has been engaged in the general practice of law alone. Member of Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., Sego Lily Lodge, No. 252, T. F. B. Republican.

DAVID W. GEORGE.

Residence and office, Bingham Canyon. Born August 8, 1883, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Son, of Hiram W. and Rosabelle A. (Wickham) George. Married October 31, 1908, to Margaret Frances McMullen. Graduated from Central High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Law Department of University of Minnesota, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Minnesota June 15, 1908; Utah, November 22, 1909. Practiced law in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until 1909, when he moved to Bingham Canyon, where he continues to date. Member of the Legislature of Minnesota, 1909. Progressive.

GEORGE JAY GIBSON.

Residence, 1261 2nd Avenue; office, Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born

March 17, 1873, in Cleveland, Ohio. Son of George J. and Caroline (Scovill) Gibson. Married September 20, 1905, to Eloise Sherman. Educated in the public schools of Illinois; Preparatory School, Vevey, Switzerland, 1888-89; graduated in 1895 from Yale University, with degree of B.A., and in 1897 from Law Department of Yale University, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of New York, 1898; Utah, December, 1898; United States District Court of Utah, 1902. Practiced law in Buffalo, New York, associated with the firm of Potter & Wright, for one year, when he moved to Salt Lake City. In 1899 formed partnership with J. Walcott Thompson, under the firm name of Thompson & Gibson, which continued until January 1, 1912, since which time has practiced alone. Past President, Utah Society of Sons of the American Revolution. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations, Knights of Columbus, University Club, Graduates' Club of New Haven, Conn.

VALENTINE GIDEON.

Residence, 1450 25th Street; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born January 11, 1859, in Iron County, Missouri. Son of Calvin and Artemesia (Matkin) Gideon. Married July 24, 1889, to Elizabeth Lang. Educated in the public schools of Missouri; graduated from Carleton College, Farmington, Missouri, in 1887, with degree of B. S.; attended St. Louis Law School, 1888-89. Moved to Ogden, Utah, 1889. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1890; Federal Courts of Utah, 1898. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden to the present time. City Attorney of Ogden, since January, 1912. Member of Ogden Public School Board, 1897 to 1900. Member Masonic Order. Democrat.

CHARLES A. GILLETTE.

Office, 1301 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 29, 1869, in Sioux City, Iowa. Son of Austin S. and Evalina R. (Stewart) Gillette. Married October 24, 1900, to Tillie A. Fritsche. Graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1891, with degree of B.S.; grad-

uated from University of Iowa in 1893, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Iowa in Des Moines in June, 1893; Wyoming, at Cheyenne, 1895; Colorado, at Denver, June, 1898; Utah, at Salt Lake City, May 12, 1909; Nevada, at Carson City, July, 1913. Practiced law in Sioux City, Iowa; Sheridan, Wyoming; Cripple Creek, Colorado. In 1909 moved to Salt Lake City, where he continued the general practice of law. In June, 1910, formed partnership with Frank J. Gustin and Dean F. Brayton, under firm name of Gustin, Gillette & Brayton, which continues to date. Member of Alta, Salt Lake City University, Salt Lake Commercial, Salt Lake Country and Salt Lake Tennis Clubs; American and Utah State Bar Associations. Republican.

WALTER H. GREGORY.

Residence, 232 A Street; office, 625 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Moweaqua, Illinois, January 10, 1880. Son of Frank G. and Amanda (Smith) Gregory. Moved to Utah, 1909. Educated in the public schools of Illinois; received degree of A.B. from the University of Illinois in 1906; University of Chicago, 1907-9. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1909. Associated with Richards, Richards and Ferry, 1909-10. Since 1913 Assistant Attorney S. P., L. A. & S. L. R. R. Co. Captain of Company "H," N. G. U., since 1911. Member of University and Salt Lake Commercial Clubs, K. of P. Republican.

GEORGE FRANCIS GOODWIN.

Residence, 217 8th East Street; office, 212 Continental Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 12, 1849, in Groton, Vermont. Son of Robert F. and Betsey N. (King) Goodwin. Married October 30, 1878, to Katie S. Winters. Attended common schools of Vermont and Minnesota; La Crosse, Wisconsin, high school; La Crosse Academy. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, 1877; Minnesota, 1878; North Dakota, 1883; Utah, 1892. Practiced law in Grand Meadow, Minn., from 1878 to 1883. Member of the firm of Goodwin, Van Pelt and Gammons, in Lisbon, North Dakota, from 1885 to 1890. Moved to Salt Lake City in 1892. Member of the firm of Goodwin & Van Pelt since 1890. County Attorney of Mower County, Minn., 1880-82. City Attorney of Lisbon, N. D., from 1895 to 1897. Attorney General of North Dakota, 1889-91. President of Free Public Library, Salt Lake City. Member of Salt Lake City Commercial Club. Trustee of Westminster College, Salt Lake City. Progressive Republican.

VOLNEY CLARENCE GUNNELL.

Office, Ogden. Born August 12, 1851, near Waverly, Saline County, Missouri. Son of Thomas Allen and Marion (Thomson) Gunnell. Married October 3, 1872, to Lizzie Medora Small (Deceased at Ogden, November 7, 1892). Educated in private schools in Saline County, Missouri; Christian University, Canton, Lewis County, Missouri; studied law under private tutors and in law offices of J. P. Barron, Pleasant Hill, Mo., and other attorneys, 1874-78. Admitted to the bar of Missouri at Harrisonville, 1878; Colorado, 1880; Utah, 1889. Practiced law for one year in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in partnership with J. H. Cloud, after which he moved to Buena Vista, Colorado, where from 1880 to 1881, was in partnership with William B. Thomas. From 1882 to 1886 in partnership with Col. Henry Logan. In April, 1889, moved to Ogden, Utah. From 1891 to 1895 in partnership with Major M. A. Breeden. In April, 1907, was appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court, Second District, consisting of Weber, Davis and Morgan Counties, and continued in that office to the present time. Public Administrator, Chaffee County, Colorado, for several years. Member, Buena Vista, Colorado, School Board for several years. Was active in organizing Republican Party in Utah, 1890-91, and has always been opposed to bitterness in conduct or feelings, as between Mormon and Non-Mormon. Always active in Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals. Active in the Christian Church. Member of Weber County Bar Association. Republican.

FRANK J. GUSTIN.

Residence, 79 South 12th East Street; office, 1301-05 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 27, 1877, in Princetown, Bureau County, Illinois. Son of Albert J. and Marianna (Wemple) Gustin. Married December 29, 1900, to Dora M. Harley. Educated in the public schools of Lincoln and Kearney, Nebraska; graduated from University of Nebraska in 1897, with degree of LL.B. Moved to Utah October, 1898. Admitted to the bar of Nebraska, September 20, 1898; Utah, January 9, 1899; United States District Court of Utah, September 17, 1900; Idaho, February 1, 1912; U. S. Supreme Court, April 25, 1913; Nevada, 1913. Member of firm of Gustin, Gillette and Brayton to the present time. Member of Masonic Order, Knight Templar, 32d degree Scottish Rite, Shriner; Alta, University, Country and Commercial Clubs; associate member Salt Lake Press Club; American and Utah State Bar Associations. Democrat.

R. R. HACKETT.

Residence and office, Bingham. Born July 31, 1886, in Oakland, Iowa. Son of Richard and Olive (Frye) Hackett. Educated in the public and high schools of Oakland, Iowa; graduated from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1911, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa July, 1911; Utah, May, 1913. Practiced law in Des Moines, Iowa, until August, 1912, when he moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he remained until February 1, 1913, when he moved to Utah. Member of the firm of Scott & Hackett to date. Member of K. of P. Republican.

WILLIAM R. HALL.

Residence, 218 M Street; office, 20 Latimer Building, Salt Lake City. Born April 13, 1851, in Pekin, Illinois. Son of Jonathan P. and Esther L. (Fowler) Hall. Married November 12, 1891, to Theo Harris, of Groveland, Illinois. Educated in the public schools of Pekin, Illinois and by private tutor, Lietchfield, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of Illinois March 13, 1870; Colorado, 1881; Utah, 1895. City Attorney of Pekin, Illinois, 1873 to 1877. Member of Illinois Legislature, 1879. Moved to Leadville, Colorado, in 1881. County Judge of Lake County, Colorado, 1890 to 1893. Moved to Salt Lake City December 6, 1894. Republican.

GEORGE HALVERSON.

Residence, 2619 Jefferson Avenue; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born November 25, 1868, in Weber County, Utah. Son of Simon F. and Torbor K. (Gunnarson) Halverson. Married November 17, 1897, to Evelyn Whitaker. Educated in the public schools of Utah; University of Utah, 1888; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in 1894, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to

the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1894; Utah, October, 1894; United States District Court; United States Supreme Court, April 23, 1901. Member of the firm of Gideon & Halverson for one year, when he formed partnership with Judge W. L. Maginnis, under the firm name of Maginnis & Halverson, which continued for three years. County Attorney of Weber County, 1899-02. Appointed District Attorney of Third Judicial District in 1903 (to succeed Col. A. D. Hayes), elected to that office, 1905, which he held until January, 1909. In January, 1910, formed partnership with A. E. Pratt, under the firm name of Halverson & Pratt, which continues to date. Counsel for Board of Education of Ogden. Member of Utah State and Weber County Bar Associations, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Weber Club. Republican.

DANIEL HAMER.

Residence, 119 N. West Temple Street; office, 503 Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Salt Lake City, September, 1866. Son of Samuel and Ann (Albion) Hamer. Married October 26, 1887, to Ellen W. Halgren. Received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake City; attended Deseret University, Utah, from 1880 to 1882; read law in office of C. C. Richards, Ogden. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Idaho in 1911; Utah, 1911. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1911 as member of the firm of Richards, Richards, Ferry & Hamer, now Richards, Richards & Hamer, which continues to the present time. County Clerk of Weber County, Utah, from 1886 to 1890. Tax Collector of Weber County, 1893-4. Court Reporter at Ogden, Utah, from 1896 till 1904. Court Reporter in State and Federal Courts in Idaho from 1906 to 1911. State Senator from Weber County in 1897. Democrat.

JAMES M. HAMILTON.

Residence, 630 East 2nd South Street; office, 31-32 Latimer Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 31, 1855, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Son of John Scott and Sara (Miller) Hamilton. Married April 22, 1889, to May Kennedy. Educated in the public schools of Fort Madison, Iowa; Fort Madison, Iowa, Academy; part of Collegiate Course at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, and remainder at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois; attended Law Department of University of Michigan; graduated from Law Department, Iowa University, in 1877, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa, 1877; Nebraska 1885; Utah, 1889, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Practiced law in Keokuk, Iowa, in the office of Hon. George W. McCary until 1885, when he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was in partnership with his brother, Judge W. S. Hamilton (who is now Judge of the First Judicial Court of Iowa), under the firm name of Hamilton & Hamilton. In September, 1889, moved to Salt Lake City, where for a number of years he specialized in crimi-

nal law, but during the last few years, engaged in a general civil practice, specializing in mining law. Member of Masonic Order and K. of P. Democrat.

JAMES T. HAMMOND.

Residence, 218 4th Avenue; office, 504-7 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 11, 1856, in Farmington, Davis County, Utah. Son of Milton D. and Lovisa (Miller) Hammond. Married December 18, 1884, to Leonora Blair. Educated in the public schools of Farmington and Cache County, Utah; graduated from Cache Valley Academy in 1875. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1892. Practiced law in Logan, in partnership with Judge Maughan until 1895. In 1896 moved to Salt Lake City, when he was elected Secretary of State; this office he held until 1905, when he resmed the practice of his profession. In 1913 he formed partnership with his son, J. T. Hammond, Jr., which cintinues to date. Member of Utah Legislature from 1884 to 1890. County Attorney of Cache County, Utah, for four years. President of Salt Lake City Board of Education to the present time. Member of the Salt Lake Commercial Club. Republican.

JAMES THADDEUS HAMMOND, JR.

Residence, 228 4th Avenue; office, 504-7 McIntryre Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 11, 1886, in Logan City, Utah. Son of J. T. and Lenora (Blair) Hammond. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City. Later Day Saints University; University of Utah. Admitted to the bar of Utah, May, 1912. Republican.

GEORGE BENNETT HANCOCK.

Residence, 551 Downington Avenue; office, 511 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 10, 1877, in Pinevalley, Washington County, Utah. Son of Cyrus and Martha A. (Bracken) Hancock. Married October 6, 1900, to Mahala H. Sevy. Educated in the district schools of Utah; high school and Brigham Young Academy, Provo; graduated from University of Michigan in June, 1907, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June 15, 1907; Utah, December 21, 1908. January 20, 1913, formed partnership with Claude T. Barnes, which continues to the present time. Republican.

STANLEY A. HANKS.

Office, 26½ South Main Street, Salt Lake City. Born December 3, 1878, in Tooele City, Tooele County, Utah. Son of Alfred Frederick and Ellen Taylor (Lyman) Hanks. Married February 15, 1905, to Maud Frame. Educated in the public schools of Tooele City; Latter Day Saints Business College, Salt Lake City; Chicago Correspondence School of Law. Admitted to the bar of Utah May 21, 1908. Justice of the Peace of Salt Lake City Precinct, 1908 to 1910. Engaged in the general practice of law to the present time. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

EPHRIAM HANSON.

Residence, 526 Columbus Street; office, 709 Utah Savings and Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 10, 1872, in Ephriam City, Utah. Son of J. P. and Benedicta (Jeppson) Hanson. Married June 5, 1901, to Ellen Dorius. Educated in the public schools of Utah; Snow Academy, Ephriam; graduated from University of Utah in 1893; received degree of LL.B. in 1898 from University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1898; Utah, 1898. Practiced law in Ephriam until 1912, when he moved to Salt Lake City. In 1913 formed partnership with Ben F. Johnson, which continues to date. City Attorney of Ephriam, 1899 to 1913. County Attorney of Sanpete County, 1909-10. Progressive.

WILLARD HANSON.

Residence, 71 M Street; office, 909 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 15, 1874, in Fillmore, Millard County, Utah. Son of H. and Hannanah M. Hanson. Married June 12, 1906, to Katherine P. Moffet. Educated in the public schools of Fillmore; Millard Academy, Fillmore; Brigham Young Academy, Provo; University of Utah; graduated from University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1902, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1902; Utah, 1902; United States District Court of Utah, 1902. For one year associated with O. W. Carlson, under firm name of Hanson & Carlson. Assistant County Attorney, Salt Lake County, 1905-6. County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1907-8. Engaged in the general practice of law to the present time in Salt Lake City. Member of University Club of Salt Lake City, Masonic Order, Scottish Rite 32nd degree, K. O. T. M., Native Sons of Utah, Danish Brotherhood. Progressive Republican.

WILLIAM WARD HARCOMBE.

Office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born August 28, 1885, in Rock Springs, Wyoming. Son of William and Mima (Richards) Harcombe. Moved to Utah, 1889. Married September 7, 1910, to Jessie E. Maurer. Educated in the public schools of Ogden; one year at University of Kansas; one year at Law Department, University of Chicago. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October 9, 1911, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Associated in the general practice of law with J. N. Kimball to date. For eight years prior to admission to the bar was engaged as Civil Engineer on railroad projects. Member of B. P. O. E., F. O. E. Democrat.

ROBERT BARLOW HARKNESS.

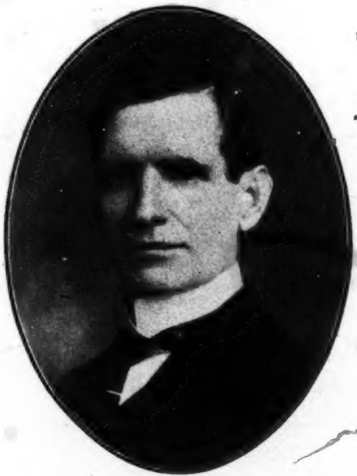
Residence, 85 First Avenue; office, 405 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 16, 1874, in Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Son of Robert and Betty Frances (Mallory) Harkness. Moved to Utah in 1876. Married December 18, 1901, to Edith Corey Calhoun. Educated in Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York; Andover College, Mass.; graduated from Law Department, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1899, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1895, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. In 1907 formed partnership with W. M. Bradley and William Pischel, under the firm name of Bradley, Pischel & Harkness, which continues to the present time. Member Alta, Country and Tennis Clubs of Salt Lake City. Republican.

HARRY S. HARPER.

Residence, 129 D Street; office, 318-19-20 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 19, 1874, in Calhoun, Missouri. Son of Samuel P. and Martha A. (Parker) Harper. Married September 27, 1899, to Katherine C. Clough. Educated in the public schools of Calhoun and Clinton, Mo.; Clinton (Missouri) Academy; Washington and Lee University, Law Department, Lexington, Virginia. Admitted to the bar of Oregon, at Pendleton, May 7, 1901; Utah, at Salt Lake City, May 22, 1905; admitted to United States District Court, June 4, 1910. Moved to Salt Lake City, March, 1897. Practiced law in Salt Lake City until elected Justice in 1911. Justice of the Peace, Salt Lake City Precinct, January 1, 1911. Member of Salt Lake City Commercial Club.

DANIEL HARRINGTON.

Residence, 1975 South Seventh East Street; office, Top Floor, Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 15, 1860, in American Fork, Utah. Son of L. E. and Mary (Jones) Harrington. Married March 17, 1886, to Leonora Taylor. Received his early education at American Fork district school; graduated from Brigham Young Academy, Provo, in 1881; received degree of LL.B. from Law Department, University of Michigan, in 1891. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1890.



Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to the present time. Member firm of Harrington and Sanford from 1891 to 1896. Among important cases engaged in: Defended Ben Egginton, charged with murder, getting a manslaughter verdict; East Mill Creek Water Case, which contained 400 defendants; Wetzel vs. Kirk, sheep case, and Fairclough vs. Utah Foundry Co. Superintendent, public schools, Sevier County, Utah, 1881-5. Assistant District Attorney, Salt Lake County, 1895-6. Republican candidate for Congress, 1894. Member Utah Bar Association from 1892 to 1903. Member of Salt Lake City Commercial Club, 1912. Republican, but principally earnest advocate of political equality and independence.

MELVIN C. HARRIS.

Residence and office, Logan. Born September 21, 1887, in Richmond, Utah. Son of Charles Z. and Alice (Anderson) Harris. Attended Utah Agricultural College; graduated from University of Chicago in 1910, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October 11, 1910. Republican.

NATHAN J. HARRIS.

Residence and office, Ogden. Born March 29, 1864, in Harrisville, Weber County, Utah. Son of Martin H. and Louisa (Sargent) Harris. Married June 15, 1887, to Emma E. Oakason. Educated in the public schools of Harrisville, Utah; Central School, Ogden, 1882-4; University of Deseret, 1884-6; graduated in Normal Course in the latter year; University of Michigan, 1892-4; graduating in the latter year, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, June, 1894; Utah, October, 1894. Engaged in the general practice of law alone in Ogden until March, 1911, when he was appointed Judge of Second Judicial District Court and in 1912 was elected to that office, which he holds to the present time. Member of Utah Legislature, 1896-9. County Attorney, Weber County, 1907-8. District Attorney, Second Judicial District, 1909-10. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

Residence, 2156 Grand Avenue; office, 1015 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 5, 1866, in Bloomington, Idaho. Son of Judge James Henry and Sabina (Scheib) Hart. Married September 25, 1889, to Adelia Greenhalgh. Graduated from University of Utah, Normal Course, 1887; University of Michigan in 1889, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June, 1889; Idaho, 1889; Utah, 1890. Practiced law in Paris, Idaho, in partnership with his father, Judge James H. Hart, under the firm name of Hart & Son. In 1890 moved to Logan, Utah, where he became a member of the firm of Hart & Hart, which continued until 1894. In 1905 formed partnership with Frank K. Nebeker, under the firm name of Hart & Nebeker, later H. G. Nebeker entered the firm, and subsequently Roy D. Thatcher became a member of the firm which then became Nebeker, Hart, Nebeker & Thatcher, which continued until August, 1911, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he formed partnership with Stephen L. Richards and Herbert Van Dam, Jr., under the firm name of Richards, Hart & Van Dam, which continues to the present time. County Prosecuting Attorney, Cache County, Idaho, 1892-4. Member of Legislative Council, Territory of Utah, 1894. Member of Constitutional Convention, Utah, 1895. Judge of First Judicial District Court of Utah, 1896 to 1904 (inclusive). Chairman, Democratic County Committee, Cache County, Utah, 1892-5. Secretary, Utah Democratic State Committee, 1894-5. Member of Utah Democratic State Executive Committee, 1894-5. Member of Salt Lake and Logan Commercial Clubs, Utah State Bar Association. One of the General Officers of the Mormon Church. Democrat.

JOSEPH R. HAAS.

Office, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 11, 1882, in Pitkin County, Illinois. Son of Joseph and Adelina (Moore) Haas. Moved to Utah June, 1893. Married April 21, 1906, to Vera Tingey. Educated in the public schools of Colorado and Utah; studied law in office of Sutherland, Van Cott & Allison. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1907. Associated in the general practice of law with the firm of Van Cott, Allison & Riter to date. Member of American Bar Association.

ABRAM CHASE HATCH.

Residence and office, Heber. Born December 14, 1856, in Lehi, Utah. Son of Abram and Permelia Jane (Lott) Hatch. Married December 17, 1879, to Maria Luke. Attended the district school at Lehi until the age of eleven and the district schools at Heber City until seventeen years of age, and one year at the grade school at Heber City; studied law in Heber City. Admitted to the bar of the District Court of the First District of the Territory of Utah, April, 1894; Territorial Supreme Court, February 23, 1895; United States Circuit Court for the District of Utah, March 4, 1902; United States Supreme Court, April 11, 1911. Engaged in the general practice in Heber City to-day. Justice of the Peace of Heber Precinct two terms. Town Attorney of Heber several years. Member of Territorial Legislature, 1904. District Judge of Fourth Judicial District (Appointed by Governor Wells) from June 1, 1896 to January 1, 1897. Republican candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, 1895 and 1896. District Attorney of Fourth Judicial District, 1901 to 1905. Republican.

ABRAM CHASE HATCH, JR.

Residence and office, Heber. Born September 26, 1880, in Heber, Utah. Son of Judge Abram C. and Maria (Luke) Hatch. Married December 24, 1902, to Janet Clotworthy. Educated in the public schools of Heber; attended University of Utah for three years; studied law in office of his father, Judge A. C. Hatch. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May 10, 1909. County Attorney of Wasatch County for two terms, 1905 to 1908. Chairman of Republican party, Wasatch County to date. Member of Board of School Trustees of Heber, and the High School Board of that town. Member of B. P. O. E., Heber Development League. Republican.

HENRY N. HAYES.

Residence and office, Richfield. Born January 28, 1867, in Pleasant Grove, Utah County, Utah. Son of John J. and Rachel (Wagstaff) Hayes. Married August 24, 1892, to Emma Heppler. Attended Brigham Young Academy from 1883 to 1887, graduating in the latter year from the Normal Department of that institution; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in 1897, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1897; Utah, 1898. Engaged in the general practice of law in Richfield to date. County Superintendent of Schools of Sevier County for five years. Member of Richfield City Council for one term. County Attorney of Sevier County two terms. Member of State Land Board of Utah for four years. Democrat.

HIRAM H. HENDERSON.

Residence, 2364 Jefferson Street; office, 214 First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born July 12, 1862, in Onondaga County, New York. Son of George W. and Loraine C. (Adams) Henderson. Graduated from Onondaga Academy in 1881; Syracuse University in 1885, with degree of A.B.; studied law in offices of Ruger, Jenny, Brooks & Marshall, Syracuse, N. Y. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1888, and later to the United States Supreme Court. Commenced the practice of law in Ogden in partnership with his cousin, H. P. Henderson, under the firm name of Henderson & Henderson; this firm continued for two years. Later for four years in partnership with H. R. Macmillan, under the firm name of Henderson & Macmillan. City Attorney of Ogden, 1896-8. Clerk of United States Territorial Court, 1887 to July, 1890. President of Utah State Bar Association, 1912-13. Member of American Bar Association, Weber Club. Independent in politics.

ABBOT RODNEY HEYWODD.

Residence, Ogden. Born September 16, 1855, in Grafton, Massachusetts. Son of Benjamin and Jane Abbie (Dennis) Heywood. Married in 1885 to Mary Elizabeth Guthrie. Moved to Utah in 1876, settling in Ogden in 1879, residing there ever since. Educated in the public and high schools of Massachusetts; studied law in offices of Robertson & Longstreet, Salt Lake City. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1879; United States Supreme Court November, 1896. From 1880 to 1885 in partnership with J. N. Kimball, under the firm name of Kimball & Heywood. From 1896 to 1899 in partnership with Hugh A. Tait, under the firm name of Heywood & Tait. From 1902 to 1907 in partnership with George McCormick, under the firm name of Heywood & McCormick. In 1907 retired from the active practice of law. President of Commercial National Bank of Ogden, 1907 to 1913. City Attorney of Ogden, 1889-91. He was the first President of the Weber County Bar Association. Member of Masonic Order, Knight Templar, Shriner, Scottish Rite 32 degree, Weber Club, Sons American Revolution. Republican.

JOHN GUTHRIE HEYWOOD.

Office, Commercial National Bank Building, Ogden. Born April 22, 1887, in Ogden, Utah. Son of Abbot Rodney and Mary Elizabeth (Guthrie) Heywood. Educated in the public and high schools of Ogden; graduated from University of Virginia in 1910, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia November 12, 1909; Utah, October 10, 1910. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden to date. Assistant City Attorney of Ogden since February, 1912. Member of Phi Delta Phi and Phi Kappa Psi fraternities, Weber Club, Weber County Bar Association. Republican.

CHARLES G. Y. HIGGINS.

Residence, 1 Adams Avenue; office, 515 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 4, 1872, in St. George, Washington County, Utah. Son of Silas G. and Nancy L. (Clark) Higgins. Married June 23, 1904, to Jerusha Jackson. Educated in the public schools of St. George; Woodward high school, St. George; University of Utah, Law Department. Admitted to the bar of Utah May 9, 1910. Practiced law in Salt Lake City until 1911, when he moved to St. George, Utah, where he was City Attorney; this office he held until January 1, 1913, when he returned to Salt Lake City, and formed partnership with his brother, William B. Higgins, which continues to date. Minute Clerk of Utah State Senate, 1913. Taught in the schools of Nevada, 1903-4-5. National Forest Service, 1906-7-8. Supervisor of Dixie National Forest, 1908. Republican.

EWARD V. HIGGINS.

Residence, 566 First Avenue; office, 504 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 14, 1858, in Newfield, New York. Son of Corydon W. and Harriet (Chapin) Higgins. Married in 1896 to Alice M. McAfee. Graduated from Park College, Parkville, Mo., in 1882, with degeree of B. A.; studied law in Kansas City (Missouri) Law School. Admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1883; Kansas, 1885; Utah, 1890. Practiced in Syracuse, Kansas, until he moved to Utah, April, 1890. Practiced law in Salt Lake City until 1894 when he moved to Ceder City, Iron County, Utah, where he practiced until elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, which he held until 1890. Resumed the practice of law in January, 1901. Assistant Attorney General of Utah since April, 1911. Member of Utah Bar Association. Republican.

WILLIAM ARMITAGE HILTON.

Residence, 918 2nd Avenue; offices 803 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Salt Lake City, September 4, 1884. Son of William and Annie (Armitage) Hilton. Married November 30, 1907, to Florence Fawsett. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; University of Utah, and graduated from Georgetown University, 1909, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, 1909, and Utah, 1910. From 1905 to 1909 was in the Division of Railway Adjustments, P. O. Department, D. C. Democrat.

EDWARD E. HOFFMANN.

Residence and office, Richfield. Born January 27, 1867, in Bowling Green, Indiana. Son of John A. and Elizabeth (Kerschner) Hoffmann. Married January 4, 1897, to Della Williams. Educated in the district school, Owen County, Indiana; Spencer Normal School, Indiana, 1884-5; graduated from Valparaiso University (Indiana) in 1888, with degree of B. S. Admitted to the bar of California in San Francisco, 1895; Nevada, at Carson City, 1895; Utah, 1895, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Associated for some time with Balb & Foote in San Francisco and with Thomas Wren, Eureka, Nevada. Moved to Richfield, Utah, in 1897, where he is engaged in the general practice of law to date. Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Sixth Judicial District, 1912. Attorney for Bully Boy Mining Co., Florence Mining Co., Richfield Commercial Bank; Director of the latter Company. Member of Masonic Order, Scottish Rite 32nd degree, Shriner, I. O. O. F., Salt Lake Commercial Club. Democrat.

L. O. HOFFMANN.

Residence and office, Price. Born November 20, 1863, in Bowling Green, Indiana. Son of John A. and Elizabeth (Kerschner) Hoffmann. Married in 1891 to Alice Gaily. Educated in the public schools of Indiana; Spencer (Indiana) Normal School; graduated in 1887 from University of Valparaiso. Principal of Wallowa Academy (Oregon) five years. Studied law in office of Captain A. C. Smith, Enterprise, Oregon. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Oregon, 1894; Utah, 1895, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Member of the firm of Smith & Hoffmann, Enterprise, Oregon, until July, 1895, when he moved to Price. From 1911 to 1912 in partnership with F. E. Woods. Engaged in the general practice of law alone to date. County Attorney of Carbon County three terms. Town Attorney of Helper two terms. Town Attorney of Wellington since its incorporation. Counsel for Helper State Bank to date. Has been member of Price School Board and Price Town Board. Democrat.

CHARLES R. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Residence, 24th Street; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born in 1877 in Ogden. Son of Charles L. and Margaret (Rodney) Hollingsworth. Married September 19, 1906, to Frieda Bohn. Educated in the public and high schools of Ogden. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1905. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden alone to date. County Clerk, Weber County, 1899 to 1905. Member of Utah Senate, 1905-9. Member of Utah State Bar Association, Weber Club. Republican.

FRANK E. HOLMAN.

Residence, 1123 East 6th South Street; office 524-26 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City. Born January 7, 1886, in Sandy City, Utah. Son of Ezekiel and Abba (Rumel) Holman. Received degree of A.B. from University of Utah, 1908; Rhodes Scholarship, Oxford University, England, 1908-11; B.A. degree in Jurisprudence (Oxon), 1910; Graduate Student in law, Oxford University, 1910-11; M.A. (Oxon), 1914. Admitted to the bar of Washington, 1911; Utah, 1912. Entered office of Judge C. S. Varian in

January, 1912, and in November of 1912 formed partnership with Cheeney & Jensen, under the firm name of Cheeney, Jensen & Holman. Lecturer in law, University of Utah, 1912-1913. Dean, University of Utah, Law School, 1913 to the present time.

FRED J. HOLTON.

Residence and office, Brigham City. Born March 17, 1864, in Northampton, England. Son of John Samuel and Ann (Scroxton) Holton. Married May 23, 1894, to Lucy Perry. Moved to Utah May 15, 1887. Educated in the public schools of England. On arrival in Utah engaged in farming and stock raising. Taught in the public schools of Utah and Idaho for three years. Principal of Perry School (Utah), Rexburg School (Idaho), and of Bear River City Schools (Utah). Graduated from Columbian University, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1900, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, July 2, 1900; U. S. Circuit Court for District of Utah, September 28, 1903. Engaged in the general practice of law to date. Assistant County Attorney of Box Elder County from 1902 to 1904. District Attorney of First Judicial District from 1904 to 1908. Treasurer of Box Elder County, 1897 to 1898. Engaged extensively in mining in Utah. President of Majestic Gold Mining Co., Gold Crescent Mining Co. Member of Republican Club, Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

ANDREW L. HOPPAUGH.

Residence, 1176 East South Temple Street; office, 903-06 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 26, 1865, in Sparta, New Jersey. Son of Morris and Madeline (Leport) Hoppaugh. Married December 1898 to Grace Wells. Educated in the public and high schools of Newark, N. J.; Columbia University, Law School, N. Y. Admitted to the bar of New Jersey, 1886; South Dakota, 1888; Minnesota, 1895; Utah, 1895, and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts and Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, and the Federal Courts of Idaho and Nebraska. Practiced law in Newark, N. J., for a short time, when he moved to Castalia, Charles Mix County, South Dakota, where he remained until 1894, when he moved for a short period to St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1895, moved to Salt Lake City. In 1897 formed partnership with C. Ira Krebs, under the firm name of Krebs & Hoppaugh; this firm continued until 1899. In 1905 formed partnership with Charles C. Dey, under the firm name of Dey & Hoppaugh. In 1911 Harold P. Fabian entered the firm, which then became Dey, Hoppaugh & Fabian, which continues to the present time. Specializes in mining and corporation law. Member of Alta, University, Commercial and Country Clubs of Salt Lake City. County Attorney, Charles Mix County, S. D., 1894. Taft Republican.

ALBERT G. HORN.

Residence, 2248 Jefferson Avenue; office, 2421 Washington Avenue, Ogden. Born March 14, 1869, in Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Son of John and Mary (Geib) Horn.

Married May 26, 1904, to E. Lillian Wilson. Graduated in 1884 from Mineral Point high school; graduated from University of Wisconsin in 1890, with degree of LL.B.

Moved to Utah July, 1890. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin June 25, 1890; Utah, 1890; United States District Courts. Member of the firm of Evans & Rogers, 1890 to 1898. Member of the firm of Evans & Horn, 1898 to 1900. Engaged in the general practice of his profession alone to the present time. Member of Weber Club, B. P. O. E. Independent Republican.

D. D. HOUTZ.

Residence, 1047 3rd Avenue; office, 809 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 11, 1860, in Springville, Utah. Son of Jacob and Bridget (Daley) Houtz. Married June 26, 1886, to Edna Lyman. Educated in the public schools of Springville; Brigham Young Academy, Provo; studied law privately. Taught in the public schools of Tooele for six years during which time, from 1884 to 1888, was County Attorney of Tooele County. Moved to Salt Lake City in 1888 and entered the office of law firm of Richards & Moyle. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1890, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. In 1890 commenced the active practice of his profession in Provo, where he was in partnership for several years with Judge W. H. King, under the firm name of King & Houtz. Later member of the firm of Warner, Houtz, Prentiss & Warner, later Warner & Houtz. From 1904 to 1908 District Attorney of Fourth Judicial District of Utah. In 1910 returned to Salt Lake City, where he was associated with Mark P. Braffet, Legal Department, Utah Fuel Company, where he continued until 1912,

when he became Attorney in Charge of Legal Department of Consolidated Fuel interests, where he continues to the present time. Member of Utah State Bar Association, Salt Lake Commercial Club, B. P. O. E. Republican.

ANDREW HOWAT.

Residence, 57 Seventh East Street; office, Suite 615 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 15, 1843, in Parish of Sorn, Ayrshire, Scotland. Son of James and Janet (Morton) Howat. Married December 28, 1871, to Jennie L. Watts. Received his early education in the Parish School of Sorn Parish, Ayrshire, Scotland, and the New Educational Institution, Mauchline, Ayrshire, Scotland; studied law at University of Michigan one term, 1870-1. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa, 1871; Supreme Court of Utah, January 14, 1892; Circuit Court of the United States, Northern District of Iowa, 1886; United States Courts of Utah, February 2, 1896. Practiced law in DeWitt, Clinton County, Iowa, until 1884, when he moved to Clinton, Iowa. Was elected County Attorney of Clinton County in 1886, and held office until February, 1888, when he resigned upon being appointed one of the Judges of the Seventh District of Iowa, being appointed by Governor Larrabee to fill a vacancy, upon the recommendation of the bar of the District. He was elected in fall of 1888 and for a full term in 1890, both his elections being upon the Democratic and Republican tickets, upon the recommendation of the bar of the District. Resigned the Judgeship in November, 1891, and moved to Salt Lake City. Was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney in 1893, which office he held until January 1896. Elected one of the Judges of the Third Judicial District of Utah and resigned in 1896. He then became a member of the firm of Bennett, Harkness, Howat & Bradley, which was changed two years later to Bennett, Harkness, Howat, Bradley & Richards, and continued so until January, 1900, when it became Bennett, Harkness, Howat Sutherland & Van Cott. In January, 1902, he withdrew from the firm and continued the practice of law alone until February, 1906, when he formed partnership with H. R. Macmillan, under the firm name of Howat & Macmillan, until joined in January, 1912, by Frank K. Nebeker, since which time the firm has been engaged in the practice of law under the name of Howat, Macmillan & Nebeker. Was President of Utah State Bar Association, 1903, 1904 and 1905. Mayor of DeWitt, Iowa, 1876-7. Member of University Club of Salt Lake City. Democrat.

JAMES ALBERT HOWELL.

Residence, 2561 Orchard Avenue, office, County Court House, Ogden. Born September 3, 1876, in Kelton, Box Elder County, Utah. Son of Reese and Jennie (Chaflow) Howell. Married July 9, 1909, to Catherine Costley. Graduated from Ogden Millitary Academy, 1892; Phillips Academy, Andover, 1893; Harvard University, 1897, with degree of B.A.; Law Department of Harvard University, 1899, with degree of L.L.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May 14, 1900. Practiced law in Ogden until January, 1902, when he was elected Municipal Judge of Ogden, re-elected to that office January, 1904, which he resigend in January, 1905, to assume the office of Judge of the Second Judicial District, re-elected to that office in 1908, and again in 1912, which he holds to the present time. Member of Weber Club of Ogden, University Club of Salt Lake City, Utah State Bar Association, B. P. O. E., K. of P., I. O. O. F., President of Automobile and Good Roads Association of Weber County. Republican.

S. D. HUFFAKER.

Residence, 66 East Street; office 706 Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 27, 1888, in Midway, Utah. Son of David S. and Eva (Neff) Huffaker. Married October 19, 1908, to Bessie Van Wagonen. Educated in public and private schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from Law Department, University of Utah in 1910. Admitted to the bar of Utah May 9, 1910; United States District Courts of Utah, 1913. Associated with the firm of Clegg & Harrington, Salt Lake City, until January, 1913, when he formed partnership with N. G. Morgan, which continues to date. Democratic nominee for County Attorney of Wasatch County, 1910. Member of Native Sons of Utah. Democrat.

EDMUND T. HULANISKI.

Residence, 2523 Jefferson Avenue; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born June 19, 1848, in Dowagiac, Michigan. Son of Julian (a Polish Count and Colonel in exile) and Marcia (Tuttle, of Auburn, N. Y.) Hulaniski. Married February 28, 1877, to Rosabelle McGaw. Educated in the public schools of Iowa; studied law in offices of Flournoy & Cullen, Pontotoc, Miss. Admitted to the bar of Mississippi, at Pontotoc, 1869; Utah, 1891. Practiced law in Pontotoc, Mississippi. Moved to Utah, where he was Terminal Agent of Utah & Northern Railway, during its construction, handling at times for that company, as much as a million dollars a month. In 1891 resumed the practice of law in Ogden. For many years in partnership with Joseph S. Peery, under the firm name of Hulaniski & Peery. From 1907 to 1909 member of Utah State Senate. County Attorney of Weber County for four years. District Attorney of Second District for one year and eight months. Justice of the Peace and Police Judge of Ogden four years. Captain, United States Army, during the Civil War—enlisted as private and was promoted. Member of I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, G. A. R. Republican.

JOSEPH H. HURD.

Residence, 219 Douglas Street; office, 700 Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 30, 1864, in Salt Lake City. Son of William and Frances (Taylor) Hurd. Educated in St. Mark's School, Salt Lake City; studied law in office of Sheeks & Rawlins, Salt Lake City. Member of the following firms at various times in Salt Lake City: Rawlins, Thurman, Hurd & Wedgwood; Hurd & Wedgwood and Hurd & Hurd; since 1912 engaged in the general practice of law alone. Member of Utah State Bar Association, Salt Lake Commercial Club. Democrat.

WALTER C. HURD.

Residence, 781 7th Avenue; office, 700 Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born February 3, 1880, in Salt Lake City. Son of William Baker and Frances (Taylor) Hurd. Married August 19, 1904, to Kate May Erskine. Received his early education in the public and high schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from the Law Department of the George Washington University in 1905, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., the same year and to the bar of Utah. Began the practice of law in Salt Lake City 1905 in partnership with his brother, J. H. Hurd, which continued until 1912. Secretary to Senator Rawlins for three years. Democrat.

WILLIAM ROSS HUTCHINSON.

Residence, 1105 3rd Avenue; offices, 513-14-15 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Born on farm near Bellaire, Belmont County, State of Ohio. Scotch ancestry, universally styled "Scotch-Irish." Son of Joseph Fulton and Eliza Jane (Bell) Hutchinson. Married, has three daughters and one son. Graduated from Muskigun College, New Concord, Muskigun County, with degree of B.S.; graduate of Law Department, University of Michigan, degree of LL.B.; attended high school two years at St. Clairsville, Ohio, preparatory for college. Taught in county and town schools in Belmont County, Ohio, for three years, earning way through Muskigun College, Ohio. Read law in office of Congressman Lorenzo H. Danford, St. Clairsville, Ohio, while teaching. Moved to Salt Lake City, March, 1894, where he has resided continuously and engaged exclusively in the practice of the law. Admitted to the bar (Supreme and other Courts) in Michigan, Nebraska and Utah. Practiced law at Broken Bow, Nebraska, before moving to Utah. Always has been a Republican in politics. Radically opposed to third party organizations. In favor of the present Judicial system.

JAMES INGEBRETSEN.

Residence, 39 Walcott Avenue, Federal Heights; office, 1202 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 22, 1876, in Skien, Norway. Son of Christopher and Bertha P. (Johnson) Ingebretsen. Moved to Utah July, 1891. Married February 17, 1906, to Mable Rhode. Educated in the public schools of Ogden, Utah; Brigham Young Academy, Ogden; Brigham Young University, Provo; also attended several night schools; graduated in June, 1901, from Law Department, University of Michigan, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October, 1901. During six months in 1901 was associated with A. B. Hayes. For two years in partnership with P. C. Evans and Frank Evans, under the firm name of Evans, Ingebretsen & Evans. For six months associated with George L. Nye. Engaged in the general practice of law alone until the present time. Assistant City Attorney, Salt Lake City, for last six months of term under George L. Nye. Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, during last eight months of term of J. J. Whitaker. Member of University, Country and Tennis Clubs; Y. M. C. A., Deseret Gymnasium. Republican.

ALONZO BLAIR IRVINE.

Residence, 178 A Street; office, 1401 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born February 14, 1875, in Salt Lake City. Son of William and Jane (Yates) Irvine. Married June 29, 1898, to Rosannah Cannon. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; University of Utah; Brigham Young College, Logan; graduated in

1902 from University of Michigan, Law Department, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, June 17, 1902; Utah, 1902; United States Supreme Court, 1905. Assistant County Attorney, 1902. Member of the firm of Cannon, Irvine & Snow from 1903 to 1907, since which time is a member of the firm of Thurman, Wedgwood & Irvine. Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court of Utah, 1908--1913. Member of Commercial Club, Salt Lake City, Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

GUSTAVE A. IVERSON.

Residence, 511 4th Avenue; office, 504 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 17, 1871, in Norway. Son of Magnus and Ingeborg (Nielsen) Iverson.

Moved to Utah in 1875. Married October 23, 1895, to Mary Violate Olsen. Educated in the common schools of Ephriam, Sanpete County, Utah, from 1877 to 1886; Brigham Young Academy, Provo, 1887 to 1891; Salt Lake Business College, 1900; University of Michigan, 1905 to 1907, received degree of LL.B. from that institution in June 1907. Admitted to the bar of Utah, August 4, 1907. Practiced law in Salt Lake City until January, 1908, when he moved to Price, Utah, where he remained until January, 1913, when he returned to Salt Lake City, where he continued the general practice of his profession. Elected State Senator of Twelfth Senatorial District of Utah, November 6, 1910. Assistant Attorney General of Utah since March 27, 1913. Republican.

CHARLES B. JACK.

Residence, 819 East 1st South Street; office, 409 Utah Savings and Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Franklin County, Ohio, April 21, 1854. Son of Charles H. and Sarah (Freeman) Jack. Moved to Utah in 1887. Received his early education in the public schools of Iowa; graduated from State University of Iowa in 1875, with degree of A.B. and LL.B., and in 1878, with degree of A.M. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, 1878; Utah, in 1887. Member of Alta Club and Masonic Order. Republican.

JOHN JENSEN.

Residence, 302 South 12th East Street; office, 524-26 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City. Born September 21, 1884, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Andrew and Annie Sophia

(Johannassen) Jensen. Married April 20, 1910, to Alta Rawlins. Graduated from Salt Lake high school, 1903; received degree of A.B. from University of Utah in June, 1906; degree of LL.B. in June, 1909, from George Washington University, Law Department. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October 12, 1909. Member of the firm of Cheney & Jensen, until 1912, since which time member of the firm of Cheney, Jensen & Holman. Specializing in irrigation and mining law. Law Clerk, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., 1907-9. First Assistant County Attorney, Salt Lake County, 1910. Member of Utah State Bar Association. A. F. Society of University of Utah. Republican.

NEPHI U. S. C. JENSEN.

Residence, 738 East 12th South Street; office, 225 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City. Born February 16, 1876, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Soren and Christine (Rasmussen) Jensen. Married April 9, 1901, to Margaret Smith. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake County; Union High School, Montezuma County, Colorado, 1892-3; Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City, 1895-6; University of Utah, Summer school, 1906; graduated from University of Chattanooga in 1908, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah February 12, 1906. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to date. Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, January 1, 1911, to August 1, 1913, when he formed partnership with C. E. Marks, under firm name of Marks & Jensen. Member of House of Representatives from Salt Lake County, Utah Legislature, Seventh Session. (Received highest vote of any candidate on the ticket). Member of Young Men's Republican Club. Republican.

DAVID JENSON.

Residence, 586 1st Street; office, 503-4 First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born March 17, 1877, in Ogden, Utah. Son of Mads Christian and Mary Helena (Bosen) Jenson. Married June 11, 1902, to Emma C. Anderson of Harrisville, Weber County, Utah. Attended the public schools and New West Academy, Ogden, until 1890; Ogden Military Academy, 1890 to 1894, from which he graduated in May of the latter year; studied law at home through correspondence course from 1899 to 1904. Admitted to the bar of Utah at Salt Lake City, October 9, 1905, and later to the United States District Court. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden to date. Clerk of the Municipal Court of Ogden, January 1, 1902, until January 1, 1909. Elected County Attorney of Weber County, November 3, 1908; re-elected to that office in 1910 and 1912, and continues to date. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

PARLEY P. JENSON.

Residence, 239 Douglas Avenue; office, 410 Utah Savings and Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 26, 1879, in Pleasant Grove, Utah. Son of Andrew and Mary (Pedersen) Jenson. Married June 21, 1910, to Julia Howe. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City. Admitted to the bar of Utah July 26, 1911. Deputy Sheriff of Salt Lake County one term.

JOHN E. JOHNSON.

Residence and office, Park City. Born September 30, 1867, in Denmark. Son of J. and Helen (Nielson) Johnson. Married August 20, 1902, to Maud A. Wood. Studied

law in offices of Gustin and Gillette, Salt Lake City. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May 9, 1910. Elected County Attorney of Summit County, November 5, 1910, which he holds to date. Republican.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON.

Residence, 244 Center Street; office, 709 Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 10, 1876, in St. George, Utah. Son of Joseph E. and Eliza (Sanders) Johnson. Married September 15, 1902, to Melvina Perry. Educated in the public schools of Utah; studied law in offices of Richards & Richards, 1895-6; Col. Wells Hendershott in 1897; Y. William Kahn, 1898-9. Admitted to the bar of Utah, December 31, 1899. From 1902 until 1906, in partnership with A. S. Fowler. For two years in partnership with Cyrus G. Gatrel. Later in partnership with Judge John W. Burton and A. S. Fowler. In 1913 formed partnership with Ephriam Hanson. Progressive.

JOHN HENRY JOHNSON.

Offices, 310-311 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Hamerfest, Norway, October 7, 1873. Son of John Henry and Brithe Matilda (Syvaniemi) Johnson. Moved to Utah, May, 1911. Educated in the public schools of Hamerfest; Calumet, Michigan, public schools; received degree of LL.B. from University of Valparaiso, Indiana, 1902; attended Scientific and Legal Courses at Valparaiso, Indiana; attended University of Michigan, 1904. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, 1902; Oregon, 1906; Utah, 1913. Began the practice of his profession in Valparaiso in 1901 associated with Professor Thos. Heard, until 1902, from which time until 1903, he practiced in Calumet, Mich., and for the following year attended the University of that State. He then returned to Calumet, where he remained in active practice alone until 1906. Moved to Astoria, Oregon, where he remained until 1907, when he went to Portland, Oregon. Moved to Grants Pass, Oregon, at the end of the same year and engaged in mining until 1909, when he returned to Portland and became engaged in insurance business and also took up the study of Italian until 1911, when he came to Salt Lake City and associated with the law firm of Weber and Olson till 1912, when he joined the firm of Scott & Scott, under the firm name of Scott, Scott & Johnson, and in April, 1913, formed partnership with Joseph G. Cecil, and continues to practice under the firm name of Johnson and Cecil to the present time. Nominated in 1904 by Socialist Party, in Michigan, for Justice of the Superior Court; nominated by the same party for Probate Judge for Houghton County, Michigan, the following year and in 1912 nominated by them for County Attorney of Salt Lake County. Deputy Great Commander of Knights of Maccabees and attended as Delegate for that Organization to Detroit, Mich., in 1900. Specializes in damage law. Solicalist.

TILLMAN DAVIS JOHNSON.

Residence, 520 23rd Street; office First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born

January 8, 1858, in Tennessee. Son of C. M. and Catherine (Davis) Johnson. Married July 27, 1881, to Fanny McCall, of Tennessee. Graduated from Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, 1880; studied law in offices of Avent & Avent, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Admitted to the bar of Utah at Ogden, 1890. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden since 1890. In 1911 formed partnership with his son, Wade M. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Johnson, which continues to date. Had charge of Government Indian Schools at Fort Bennett, S. D., and later at Fort Hall, Idaho, 1886-9. Member of Utah Legislature, 1899. Democratic candidate for Congress, 1912. Member of W. O. W., Utah State and Weber County Bar Associations. Democrat.

WADE M. JOHNSON.

Residence, 2727 Madison Street; office 519-20 First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born March 3, 1885, in Tennessee. Son of Tillman D. and Fanny McCall. Married in 1911 to Mary G. Wentz. Educated in the public schools of Ogden; graduated from Princeton University in 1908, with degree of A.B.; graduated in 1911 from Pennsylvania Law School, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden to the present time in partnership with his father, T. D. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Johnson. Member of Ogden Board of Education, since December, 1912. Delta Chi Fraternity. Democrat.

NATHANIEL VARY JONES.

Residence, 1369 9th East Street; office, 810-14 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 9, 1850, in Salt Lake City. Son of Nathaniel Vary and Rebecca Maria (Burton) Jones. Married December 24, 1872, to Janet Innes Swan (Deceased July 7, 1889). Married in 1890 to Elizabeth D. Barlow. Attended the private schools of Sarah M. Kimball; Mr. Welshman; O. H. Riggs; Carl G. Maeser; Bartlett Tripp; John Morgan; all of Salt Lake City; read law in offices of Arthur Brown and Henry P. Henderson, Salt Lake City. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, December 10, 1895; United States Circuit Court of Utah, October 19, 1896; Idaho, May 19, 1908. Engaged in the general practice of law alone in Salt Lake City until June 1913, when he formed partnership with J. Louis Brown and Robert L. Judd, under the firm name of Jones, Brown & Judd, which continues to the present time. Served a number of years as Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Assessor and Tax Collector of Salt Lake County, 1883 to 1886. Member of Nauvoo Legion, Salt Lake City, Utah State Bar Association. President of High Priests' Quorum of Granite Stake of Mormon Church. Democrat.

RICY H. JONES.

Residence and office, Brigham City. Born in 1856 in Brigham City, Utah. Son of Ricy D. and Ann (Howell) Jones. Married in 1882 to Mamie Houtz (Deceased, 1883); in 1888 to Fredricka Widerborg, they have six children. Educated in the

district schools of Utah; attended University of Utah, 1876-7; read law in offices of Richards & Williams, Ogden, Utah. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October, 1883; United States District Court of Utah, at a later date. Engaged in the general practice of law in Brigham City to date. County Attorney of Box Elder County, 1883-4 and 1886-91. Member of Utah Territorial Legislature, 1888-9. Engaged extensively in agriculture. Member of Brigham Commercial Club. Progressive.

ROBERT LUND JUDD.

Office, 811-14 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 6, 1885, in Logan, Utah. Son of Thomas and Mary (Lund) Judd. Educated in the public and high schools of St. George, Utah; attended Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, 1904 to 1907; graduated from University of Chicago, in 1910, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May 12, 1910, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City associated with the law firm of Young & Snow, where he continued until January 1, 1913, when he became associated with William H. Folland. In June, 1913, formed partnership with N. V. Jones and J. L. Brown, under the firm name of Jones, Brown & Judd, which continues to date. Member of Utah Legislature, 1913-14. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

MAURICE M. KAIGHN.

Residence, 120 South 10th East Street; office, 414-15 D. F. Walker Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 30, 1843, in Camden, New Jersey. Son of William S. and Nancy S. (McElroy) Kaighn. Married July 30, 1911, to Effie M. Coates. Attended Blackwood (N. J.) Academy, 1853-8; New Jersey State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., 1858-60; Columbian University (now George Washington) Law School, 1865-8. Admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, 1869; Utah, 1877; United States District Court of Utah, 1905. Law Clerk of Interior Department, Washington, D. C., 1869-1876. Moved to Utah in September, 1876, and engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City. Receiver U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, since 1907. Served during the Civil War in the 44th and 197th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Infantry. Member of Masonic Order, B. P. O. E., I. O. O. F., Salt Lake City Commercial Club. Republican.

THOMAS KANE.

Residence, 835 Pierpont Avenue; office, 206 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 23, 1848, in Red Falls, Green County, New York. Son of Richard and Mary A. (Cunningham) Kane. Married September 4, 1874, to Mary Lowry. Attended district schools of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, 1855 to 1863; read law in office of Judge Heist, Sidney, Nebraska, 1869-77. Admitted to the bar of Sidney, Nebraska, April 7, 1877; Supreme Court of Nebraska, September 17, 1887; Utah, August 30, 1890. Member of firm of Heist & Kane, Sidney, Nebraska, 1877 to 1890. Member of the firm of Reilly & Kane, Salt Lake City, 1890 to 1892, since which time he practiced alone. Member of Army of the Cumberland, 1864 to 1865. Member Quarter Master's Department, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, September 14, 1865 to September 14, 1868. Treasurer Cheyenne County, Nebraska, 1870-5. Member of I. O. O. F. Democrat.

DOUGLAS BROOKS KIMBALL.

Residence, 124 6th East Street; office, 902 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 6, 1881, in Salt Lake City. Son of Edwin and Geneva (Hartwell) Kimball. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; attended Yale University for one year; Harvard University for seven years, received degree of A.B. in 1904, and took full law course from Law Department of that institution. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1908; Utah, 1909, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Practiced law associated with Van Cott, Allison & Riter, until September 1, 1911, when he formed partnership with Joseph L. Lewinsohn, under firm name of Lewinsohn & Kimball, which continued until January 1, 1912, since which date has continued the general practice of law alone. Member of University and Country Clubs. Republican.

JAMES NATHANIEL KIMBALL.

Office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born April 24, 1849, in Washington County, Indiana. Son of Nathan and Martha (McPheeters) Kimball. Married April 20, 1870, to Elgiva Gordon. Attended Hanover College, Indiana, 1864 to 1867; studied law privately in Indiana. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana, November, 1870; Utah, 1874; United States Supreme Court, March 20, 1891. Deputy Treasurer of the State of Iowa February 1867 to 1871. Practiced law in Indianapolis in partnership for a few months with Roscoe O. Hawkins, under the firm name of Hawkins & Kimball. Later member of the firm of Gordon, Brown, Lamb & Kimball, until March 20, 1874, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he was member of the firms of Bennett, Whitney & Kimball; Whitney & Kimball, and Southerland & Kimball. In 1880 moved to Ogden, where he was member of the firm of Kimball & Heywood, until 1886. From 1887 to 1888 member of the firm of Kimball & White, later for three eyars member of the firm of Kimball & Allison, since which time engaged in the general practice of law alone. President Board of Trustees Utah Reform School, 1888 to 1902. Member of Utah Legislature, 1890-4 Member of Utah Constitutional Convention (was President pro tem of that Convention) March, 1895. President Weber County Bar Association for twelve years. Treasurer of Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R., 1871-2. Republican.

CLAUDIUS L. KING.

Office, 320-23 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 15, 1878, in Piute County, Utah. Son of William and Mary A. (Henry) King. Married June 5, 1908, to Daisey M. Holt. Educated in the public schools of Utah; Brigham Young Academy, Provo; graduated from Law Department of National University, Washington, D. C., in 1902. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October, 13, 1903, and the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, July 6, 1908. Practiced law, for a short period in Moscow, Idaho, after which he moved to Spokane, Washington, where he was associated with Hon. George Turner and J. M. Geraghty for two and one half years. In 1906 moved to Rhyolite, Nevada, where he formed a partnership with his brother, S. A. King, under the firm name of King & King. Subsequently he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continues to date in the general practice of law, under the firm name of King & King. Independent in politics.

SAUMEL ANDREW KING.

Residence, 62 J Street; office, 320 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 9, 1868, at Fillmore, Millard County, Utah. Son of William and Josephine (Henry) King. Married September 14, 1892, to Maynetta Bagley. Attended Fillmore Grammar School until 1883; Brigham Young University, 1885 to 1887; University of Utah, 1888-9; graduated from University of Michigan, Law Department, in June, 1893, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah at Provo, 1892. Commenced the practice of law in Provo in September, 1893. In 1896 elected County Attorney of Utah County and served during 1897-8, during these years served as City Attorney of Provo City. In May, 1899, was appointed District Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District of Utah, this office he held until January 1, 1901. In 1897 formed partnership with his brother, Hon. William H. King, and John W. Burton, under the firm name of King, Burton & King, with offices in Provo and Salt Lake City. In 1906 he withdrew from this firm and in that year moved to Salt Lake City, and formed partnership with his brother, Claudius L. King, under firm name of King & King, which continues to the present time.

During 1906 and 1907 this firm maintained offices in Rhyolite, Nevada. Democratic County Chairman of Utah County for four years. Democratic State Chairman, 1908-9. Delegate to National Democratic Convention, 1904. For five years member of staff of Brigadier General of Utah National Guard, serving as Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major. Since 1896 actively engaged in mining enterprises in Utah, Nevada and Colorado. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Democrat.

WESLEY EDWARD KING.

Residence, 116 U Street; office, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 4, 1876, in Kinmundy, Marion County, Illinois. Son of William Lovejoy and Harriet (Forshee) King. Married September 11, 1902, to Wilhelmina Marie Groweg. Educated in the grammar and high schools of Kinmundy, Ill.; received degree of A.B. from University of Illinois in 1897; received degree of B.L. from University of Illinois in 1902. Moved to Utah May 14, 1908. Admitted to the bar of Illinois June 1902; Utah, June, 1908. Practiced law in Champaign, Illinois, until February, 1907, when he moved to Chicago, Ill., where he became Attorney for American Surety Company of New York; this office he held until he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continued as Attorney and Manager for that company until November, 1912, when he became Attorney and Manager for The Aetna Accident and Liability Company of Hartford, Connecticut, in which position he continues to the present time. Second Lieutenant, 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 1898 to July 1899. Member of Masonic Order, University Club of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Commercial Club. Republican.

WILLIAM H. KING.

Residence, 671 East South Temple Street; office, Suite 417 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Fillmore City, Utah, June 3, 1863. Son of William and Josephine (Henry) King. Married April 17, 1889, to Annie Lyman. Received his early education in the public schools of Utah and graduated from Brigham Young University; attended University of Utah, and after spending a few years in Europe, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and graduated from there in 1888, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Courts of Michigan and Utah the same year; United States Supreme Court, 1889. Practiced law for some time in Provo City, Utah, as partner in the firm of Thurman, Sutherland and King, which was afterwards changed to Thurman & King, and later to King and Houtz. Moved to Salt Lake City in 1896, and formed partnership with Senator Arthur Brown and Judge H. P. Henderson. This association continued for some time, when he retired from the firm and formed the partnership of King, Burton and King, and later the present existing association of King and Nebley. Was a member of Utah Legislature three terms and President of Utah Territorial Senate one term. Was appointed Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Utah by President Cleve-

land in 1894 and in 1896 was elected to Congress from the State of Utah. Re-elected in April, 1900. Delegate to National Democratic Convention at Denver, in 1908. Nominated for United States Senate from Utah at different times. Member of Utah Bar Association, Alta, Commercial and Country Clubs of Salt Lake City. Democrat.

EDGAR CRANFIELD LACKNER.

Residence, University Club; office, 316 D. F. Walker Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 5, 1876, in Aurora, Illinois. Son of John and Emma (Pfrangle) Lackner. Educated in the public and private schools of Illinois; attended for one year, University of Michigan; graduated from University of Chicago in 1897, with degree of PH. B.; graduated from North Western University, in 1899, with degree of LL.B. Moved to Utah, 1899. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1899. Member of University Club, B. P. O. E., Masonic Order. Democrat.

GEO. N. LAWRENCE.

Residence, 134 North Main Street; office, 1504-5 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 25, 1872, in Salt Lake City. Son of Henry W. and Jennette S. (Kimball) Lawrence. Received his early education in the St. Mark's Grammar School in his native city and graduated from the Law School of Boston University in 1894, with degree of LL.B. Was admitted to practice before the Courts of Utah in 1895, and the following year commenced the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City, and later formed partnership with Walter Shoup, under the firm name of Lawrence and Shoup, which continued until 1905, and Mr. Shoup removed to Idaho, after which he became associated in practice with N. A. Robertson, under the name of Lawrence & Robertson. This association continued until January, 1913, since which time he has practiced alone. Member of Utah State Senate from 1901 to 1907, inclusive. Chairman of Judiciary Committee of the Senate during two sessions of the Legislature. He was nominated for City Attorney of Salt Lake City in 1909, and in 1912 by the Progressive party for Attorney General of the State. Member of University and Country Clubs. Progressive.

WILLIAM HENRY LEARY.

Residence, Mill Creek; office, 601 Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 5, 1881, in Hatfield, Massachusetts. Son of John and Ellen (Coleman) Leary. Married Marie Lynch in June 19, 1912.

Graduated from Amherst College, Massachusetts, in 1903, with degree of A.B.; graduated from University of Chicago, Law School, in 1908, with degree of J.D. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1908, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to date. Member of Utah State Bar Association, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

ELMER O. LEATHERWOOD.

Residence, 1237 E. 1st South Street; office, 1010 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Ohio, 1870. Son of William and America (Hamilton) Leatherwood. Moved to Utah in 1901. Married, 1895, to Nancy Albaugh. Educated in the public schools of Ohio; graduated from Kansas State Normal School, 1894; University of Wisconsin, 1901, LL.B., and University of Indiana, 1899, A.B. Admitted to the bar of Kansas, 1898; Wisconsin, 1901; Utah, 1901. Began active practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1901, and has continued alone to date. Assistant District Attorney of the Third Judicial District, April 1909-11. Appointed District Attorney in the latter year and elected to that position in 1912. Candidate for City Attorney, 1906, and for Mayor of Salt Lake City in 1912. Member Salt Lake Commercial Club, Masonic Order, Knight Templar, K. of P. Republican.

EDDY ORLAND LEE.

Residence, 58 West North Temple Street; office, 603 to 610 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 16, 1855, in Hatley, Stanstead County, Province of Quebec, Canada. Son of Josiah and Rockselana (Davis) Lee. Married August 20, 1884, to Jennie Cummings. When he was ten years of age his parents moved from Canada and settled on a farm near Mount Carroll, Illinois, during the winter he attended the district school until he was sixteen years old, then during the winter of the following two years attended Mount Carroll High School, later for four years attended University of Illinois, Urbana, graduating in 1878, with degree of Bachelor of Letters; studied law in office of Hon. James Shaw, Mount. Carroll, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, 1881; Nebraska, 1885; Utah, 1891, and later to the Federal Courts. Practiced law in Mount Carroll, Illinois, until 1885, when he moved to Sidney, Nebraska, where he continued the practice until he moved to Salt Lake City in January, 1891. In July of that year formed partnership with Mr. Post, under the firm name of Lee & Post, which continued until July, 1892. From July, 1892, to October, 1898, in partnership with Hiram E. Booth and John G. Gray, under the firm name of Booth, Lee & Gray. From October, 1898, to January, 1905, member of the firm of Booth, Lee & Ritchie. From January, 1905, to March, 1908, member of the firm of Booth & Lee. Later member of the firm of Booth, Lee & Badger. Later Booth, Lee, Badger, Rich & Lewinsohn. Since January, 1911, member of the firm of Booth, Lee, Badger Rich & Parke. General practice. Prosecuting Attorney of Cheyenne County, Nebraska, two years. Member of University and Commercial Clubs, Methodist Church, I. O. O. F., Salt Lake Lodge, No. 2; Bar Association of Utah. Republican.

JERROLD RANSON LETCHER.

Office, Federal Building, Salt Lake City. Born in June, 1851, at Marshall, Saline County, Missouri. Son of William Hamilton and Evalina Hurt (Ranson) Letcher. Educated in the high schools and State

University of Missouri. Moved to Utah in 1890 locating in Salt Lake City, where he was active in the organization of the political parties of the Territory. Served as Secretary and President of the Democratic Club and in 1892 was elected Chief Clerk of the House for the Thirtieth Territorial Assembly. Practiced law for some time in partnership with William A. Kinney, formerly and now of Honolulu and in 1894 was appointed a member of the Utah Commission, acting for a time as Chairman, and upon the adoption of the present Constitution, submitted the same to the President for approval. On admission of Territory of Utah to Statehood, was appointed Clerk of the Federal Courts, which position he holds at the present time. Aided in the founding of the State Historical Society, and has acted as its Secretary since its inception, in 1897. Served for several years as a member from Utah on the Commission for Uniform State Laws. Served as a member of Colorado State Democratic Committee in 1881, and in the following year was elected to the Fourth General Assembly, where he was the choice of his party for Speaker. Married at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1894, to Sarah Black. Democrat.

THOMAS D. LEWIS.

Residence, 60 South 8th East Street; office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 15, 1865, in Salt Lake City. Son of James S. and Elizabeth (Williams) Lewis. Married June 9, 1896, to Ettie V. Ellerbeck. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from University of Utah in 1886, with degree of B.S.; graduated from University of Michigan in 1891, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1891; Utah, 1891, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City, until April, 1903, when he was appointed Judge of Third Judicial District of Utah, which office he holds to date. Member of First Utah State Legislature, 1896. Member of Commercial Club, Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

MARTIN STEVENSON LINDSAY.

Office, 60 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City. Born April 28, 1861, in Armadale, Linlithgowshire, Scotland. Son of George and Janet (Stevenson) Lindsay. Moved to Utah September 17, 1883. Studied law in Salt Lake City, Utah. Engrossing Clerk of the Senate of the Utah Legislature, 1899, and stenographer of that body during the following session, 1901. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, at Salt Lake City, May 13, 1901. Practice chiefly consists of Real Estate, Probate and Immigration Law, and the securing of passports. Also does considerable business with U. S. Administrative Department, Washington, D. C. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to date. Democratic nominee for Justice of the Peace of Salt Lake City, 1908 and 1910. Progressive.

JOSEPH LIPPMAN.

Residence, 1067 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City. Born June 19, 1858, in Mobile, Alabama. Graduated from Central High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1875; graduated from Law Department, University of Pennsylvania, in 1879, with degree of LL.B.; studied law in offices of Eli K. Price and J. Sergeant Price, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Admitted to Philadelphia bar, 1879; Supreme Court of Illinois, 1880; Colorado, 1881; Utah, 1884. Practiced law in Philadelphia until 1880, when he moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained one year when he moved to Gunnison, Colorado, where he practiced his profession until August, 1882, when he moved to Salt Lake City. In October of that year he established the "Evening Chronicle," and secured the Associated Press franchise for that paper. In 1883 he became City Editor of the Salt Lake "Tribune," and subsequently the Telegraph Editor of that paper. This connection he retained until 1889, when he resumed the active practice of law. Member of the firm of Powers, Straup & Lippman from 1894 to 1903. Since which time is engaged in the general practice of law alone. Territorial Librarian and Statistician for Utah, 1890-1. County Recorder, Salt Lake County, 1892-3. United States District Attorney for Utah, 1902 to 1906. In July, 1904, assumed the General Managership of the "Tribune," in which he was financially interested, and continued in that position until October, 1905. He was one of the founders of the American Party in Utah, in 1904. Member of Salt Lake Commercial and Press Clubs; B. P. O. E. Republican.

WALTER W. LITTLE.

Residence, 124 B Street; offices, 120 East 1st South Street, Salt Lake City. Born December 28, 1876, in Salt Lake City. Son of Jesse Carter and Emily (Hoagland) Little. Married June 10, 1908, to Jessie M. Martin. Educated in the public and high schools of Utah; University of Utah; Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1902. Public Prosecutor of Salt Lake City since January 1912. Republican.

WILLIAM D. LIVINGSTON.

Residence, Manti; office, 437 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 26, 1871, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of William and Lillias (Dick) Livingston. Married September 14, 1895, to Annie B. Anderson. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; attended for a short period Brigham Young University, Provo; studied law with the Sprague Correspondence School of Law, Detroit, Mich. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1897; and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law in Manti, until 1909, when he retired from the general practice. Specialized in irrigation and water rights. Member of the firm of Spalding-Livingston Investments Co. (Irrigated lands and investments), to the present time. County Recorder of Sanpete County, 1896-7, resigning this office in the latter year, and was appointed County Attorney of Sanpete County, which he held for eight months. County Attorney of Sanpete County, 1899-1900. District Attorney of Seventh Judicial District, 1901 to 1904. Member of

Manti and Salt Lake City Commercial Clubs. Helped in organizing the Progressive party in Utah. Temporary Chairman of its first convention. One of the founders of "The Progressive," and President of the Progressive Publishing Company. Progressive.

FREDERICK C. LOOFBOUROW.

Residence, 54 South 12th East Street; office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born February 8, 1874, in Atlantic, Cass County, Iowa. Son of Charles Franklin and Hannah Spooner (Hodgkins) Loofbourow. Moved to Utah, 1889. Married October 31, 1901, to Maud Huntington Read. Graduated from Ogden Military Academy, June, 1892; graduated from Law Department, University of California, in 1896, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the Supreme Court of California, 1896; Utah, 1896; United States District Court of Utah, 1896; and later to the bar of Idaho. From 1896 to 1905 in partnership with his father, Charles F. Loofbourow, under the firm name of C. F. and F. C. Loofbourow. Ditstrict Attorney of Third Judicial District, January 1, 1905, until March 23, 1911, when he was appointed Judge of the Third Judicial District of Utah. Elected in the fall of 1912 to that office, which he holds to the present time. Republican.

WILLIAM J. LOWE.

Office, Court House, Brigham City. Born August 2, 1881, in Willard, Utah. Son of Peter and Martha (Summers) Lowe. Married August 30, 1912, to Elsie J. Ward. From 1900 to 1903 attended Brigham Young University, Provo; graduated from University of Utah, Normal School, in 1904; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in 1909, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, June 22, 1909; Utah, June 30, 1909. Engaged in the general practice of law to date. County Attorney of Box Elder County since 1910. President and Director of Box Elder Commercial Club. Republican.

HENRY C. LUND.

Residence, 30 First Avenue; office, Templeton Building, Salt Lake City. Born April 13, 1873, in Ephriam, Sanpete County, Utah. Son of Anthon H. and Sarah A. (Peterson) Lund. Married September 20, 1899, to Julia A. Farnsworth. Educated in the public schools of Ephriam; Brigham Young University, Provo; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan, in 1899, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1899; United States District Court of Utah, 1900. From 1900 to 1904 in partnership with P. T. Farnsworth, Jr., under the firm name of Farnsworth & Lund, since which time engaged in the general practice of law alone. During last five years specializes in land and irrigation law. Democratic nominee for County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1904 and 1912. Member of Salt Lake Press Club. Democrat.

JOHN VIMONT LYLE.

Residence, Alta Club; office Deseret News Building, Salt Lake City. Born July

22, 1878, in Lexington, Kentucky. Received his early education in private schools until 1894; received degree of B.A. and B.L. from Centre College of Kentucky, in 1898. Admitted to the bar of Kentucky, 1899; New York, 1901; Utah, 1911. Associated with the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn in New York City from 1898 to 1911. Assistant Attorney, Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.; Union Pacific Railroad Co., Southern Pacific Railroad Co. and Utah Light & Railway Co. to date. Member of Alta and Country Clubs, American Bar Association. Democrat.

RALPH AINSWORTH McBROOM.

Residence, 33 Alameda Avenue; office, 903 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 27, 1879, in Covington, Indiana. Son of Joseph Warren and Maud (Waetkins) McBroom. Married August 16, 1904, to Annette Ferguson. Moved to Utah, 1902. Attended Wabash College, 1896-9; graduated from University of Chicago, 1901, with degree of A. B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, February, 1905. In December, 1911, formed partnership with H. A. Smith, under the firm name of Smith and McBroom, which continues to date. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations.

WILLIAM MURDOCK McCARTY.

Residence, 1053 3rd Avenue; office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 15, 1859, in Alpine County, Utah. Son of James Hardwick and Lydia Margaret (Cragan) McCarty. Married October 7, 1893, to Lovina L. Murray. Educated in the public schools of Utah; attended Brigham Young Academy; read law alone. Admitted to the bar of the District Court at Beaver, Utah, September 17, 1887; Supreme Court of Utah, 1890, and later to the United States District and Supreme Courts. Began the practice of law in Beaver, where, for a period he was in partnership with O. A. Murdock, under the firm name of McCarty & Murdock. Subsequently he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Territory of Utah, which position he held, except for a brief interval, until the advent of statehood, in 1896. County Attorney of Sevier County, Utah, two terms, from 1892 till 1896. Formed partnership with S. R. Thurman in 1894, under the firm name of Thurman and McCarty, which continued until the following year, when he was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Utah, and re-elected to that office in 1900. 1902 was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and in 1908 was re-elected to that office, where he continues to the present time. Member of Utah State Bar Association, B. P. O. E., K. of P., Salt Lake Commercial Club. Republican.

F. E. McCRACKEN.

Residence, 1036 South West Temple Street; office, 405-6 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City. Son of James W. and Emma E. (Patterson) McCracken. Born November 18, 1879, in Richview, Illinois. Married, 1905, to Margaret J. Hanner. Educated in the public and high schools of Warrensburg, Illinois; attended Colorado State Normal School; University of Colorado, Law Department; Chicago Correspondence School of Law. Moved to Utah, 1910. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October 9, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law to date. Member of the Masonic Order, F. O. E., Brotherhood of American Yoemen.

WM. M. McCREA.

Residence, 462 East 1st South Street; office, 410-14 Utah Savings and Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Son of Wm. and Mary Scranton (Cass) McCrea. Born December 28, 1878, in Oakland, California. Moved to Utah, 1879. Married June 12, 1907, to Beatrice O'Connor. Educated in the public and high schools of Salt Lake City; received degree of LL.B. from Cornell University, in 1900. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October 8, 1900. Assistant United

States District Attorney since August, 1906. Member of the House of Representatives, Utah Legislature, 1905. Member of Salt Lake City Commercial Club, Delta Chi Fraternity. Republican.

JAMES H. McDONALD.

Residence and office, Provo. Born January 21, 1866, in Heber City, Utah. Son of John and Lucinda (Cole) McDonald. Married in 1894 to Eva Cluff. Graduated from University of Michigan, Law Department, in 1894, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1894; Utah, October 6, 1894; United States Supreme Court, 1911. Practiced law in Heber City, until January 1, 1913, when he was elected District Attorney of Fourth Judicial District and moved to Provo, where he continues to date. City Attorney of Heber City for eight years. County Attorney of Wasatch County for two terms. Democrat.

LEROY A. McGEE.

Residence, 634 South Twelfth East Street; office, 413 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 26, 1877, in Macon, Illinois. Son of Edward O. and Eliza J. (Rogers) McGee. Married, December 1898, to Laura Biggerstall. Moved to Utah October, 1910. Educated in the common schools of Macon, Ill.; Blue Mound (Ill.) High School; Northern Indiana Normal University; graduated from George Washington University in 1906, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Missouri, May, 1909; Utah, October, 1910. United States Postffioce Inspector, 1906 to 1910. Member of firm of Bone, McGee & Rice to date. Republican.

EDWARD McGURRIN.

Residence, 24 5th East Street; office, 525-6-7 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 11, 1873, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Son of Manis and Ellen D. (Majone) McGurrin. Married to Catherine T. Trumbo on June 28, 1898. Educated in the public and private schools of Michigan; graduated from University of Michigan in 1891, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1891; Illinois, 1893; Utah, 1896. Moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1896, where he continues the general practice of law to the present time. Member of Salt Lake Commercial and Press Clubs. Democrat.

JAMES WILLIAM McKINNEY.

Residence, 1030 South 9th East Street; office, 1017-20 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 10, 1872, in Hannibal, Missouri. Son of Albert and Bonna de Ella (Snapp) McKinney. His father was an artist. Great grandson of Hon. John A. McKinney (Texas patriot, who was a cousin of Collin McKinney, in whose honor the County of Collin and the City of McKinney were named by the Texas Legislature). Grandson of James McKinney and Rev. William Dulaney Snapp. Married January 19, 1901, to Rose Kohlhepp. Two children, George W. and James Orlando. Received his education in private schools in Henrietta, Texas, 1879; San Marcial and Rincon, New Mexico, 1880-1; Duncan, Arizona, 1882 to 1884; Green Brier School, near Lewisville, Texas, and public school, McKinney, Texas, 1885-6; St. Michaels College, Santa Fe, N. M., 1887-8; Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; 1892-3-4; studied law in offices of Senator W. E. Borah, Boise, Idaho, 1897, and during his leisure hours and at night for a number of years whilst at work during the day. He developed his knowledge of law and shorthand by solitary study. For many years engaged in shorthand reporting. In 1897 established the Boise Business and Shorthand College, Boise, Idaho. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October 9, 1905; United States District Court of Utah, December 16, 1905. In January, 1905, became associated with the law firm of Powers & Marioneaux, and in January, 1913, became a member of the firm of Powers, Marioneaux, Stott & McKinney, which continues to the present time. Secretary of Democratic County Convention, Ada County, Idaho, September 1896 and August 1898. Police Judge, Boise, Idaho, July 20, 1897, to July 21, 1899. Delegate to Idaho Democratic State Convention, August 1898 and May 1900. On September 22, 1898, nominated by acclamation for Probate Judge of Ada County. Private Secretary, Frank Steunenberg, Governor of Idaho, October 14, 1899, to January 1, 1901. Nominated for Representative, Utah Legislature, by American Party, September 29, 1908. City Councilman of Salt Lake City, January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1912. Treasurer American Club, Salt Lake City, 1909. Democratic nominee for Utah Legislature, September 29, 1912. Member of Knights of Pythias. Democrat.

JOSEPH HOWELL McKNIGHT.

Residence, Nephi City. Born February 12, 1881, in Minersville, Beaver County, Utah. Son of James and Sarah (Howell) McKnight. Married December 19, 1901 to Rachel Williams. Educated in the district schools of Beaver County; Brigham Young University; received degree of LL.B. from Chicago Correspondence School of Law in 1909 and LL.B. from the Lincoln-Jefferson University, Hammond, Indiana. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October, 1910. For some time prior to admission to the bar, and until 1911, worked as a miner in Eureka, Utah. Sergeant at Arms of Utah State Legislature in 1911. In the same year commenced the practice of law in Eureka, and in November formed partnership with L. A. Miner, under the firm name of Miner and McKnight, which continued until January, 1913. Elected County Attorney of Juab County in 1912 and continues to the present time. Republican.

ALEXANDER McMASTER.

Residence, 28 South 9th East Street; office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 12, 1857, in Salt Lake City. Son of William Atol and Margaret D. (Ferguson) McMaster. Married December 27, 1883, to Laura Mitchell. Educated in public and private schools of Utah; University of Utah; read law in offices of P. L. Williams and Le Grand Young, Salt Lake City. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, February 23, 1895, and later to the U. S. District Courts of Utah. Associated in the practice of law for some time with Stephens & Smith. Justice of the Peace, Fifth Precinct of Salt Lake City, 1892-6. In 1896 formed partnership with H. J. Dinniny, under the firm name of Dinniny & McMasters. This firm continued until 1898, when he became connected in journalistic work with the "Deseret News." In 1907 he resumed the practice of law in association with Major R. W. Young. In 1909 appointed Judge of Juvenile Court of Salt Lake City, which office he holds to the present time. Second Lieutenant, Utah Territorial Militia, 1873. Republican.

CLYDE CALDER McWHINNEY.

Residence and office, Price. Born December 6, 1884, in Seward County, Nebraska. Son of Edwin S. and Nettie (Calder) McWhinney. Married November 15, 1909, to Jessie Hahn. Graduated in 1908 from University of Nebraska, with degree of A.B., and in that year from Law Department of that institution received degree of LL.B. Moved to Utah, 1908. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1908. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City, associated with Dey and Hoppaugh, where he continued until April, 1909, when he moved to Green River, Utah, where he practiced his profession until May, 1910, when he movd to Price, where he continues to date. For a short time associated with G. A. Iverson, under the firm name of Iverson & McWhinney. County Attorney of Carbon County since January, 1913. City Attorney of Price to date. Local Attorney for D. & G. R. R. Co. Member of Utah State Bar Association, Phi Delta Phi, Salt Lake and Price Commercial Clubs, Masonic Order, I. O. O. F. Member of Interstate Debate, which debated in 1907 between Universities of Nebraska and Minnesota. Republican.

HERBERT R. MACMILLAN.

Residence, 705 East 2nd South Street; office, 615-21 Judge Building, Salt Lake City.

Born July 9, 1876, in Unionville, Nevada. Son of J. H. and Alice (Price) Macmillan. Married in 1903 to Helene M. Bohn. Educated in the public schools of Winnemucca, Nevada; high school, Ogden, Utah; attended for one year, Law Department, University of Michigan; studied law in office of his father in Winnemucca, Nevada, and Ogden, Utah. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, January, 1897; Nevada, 1899; and to the bars of the Supreme Courts of Idaho and California, and to the Federal Courts of Utah, Nevada, Idaho and California. Practiced law in Ogden, in partnership with his father, J. H. Macmillan, under the firm name of J. H. and H. R. Macmillan, until the death of J. H. Macmillan in May, 1899. In July, 1902, formed partnership with H. H. Henderson, under the firm name of Henderson & Macmillan. This firm continued until February, 1906, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he formed partnership with Judge Andrew Howat, under the firm name of Howat & Macmillan. In January, 1912, Frank K. Nebeker entered the firm, which then became Howat, Macmillan and Nebeker, and as such continues to the present time. Engaged in a general civil practice. City Attorney of Ogden, Utah, 1900 and 1901. President Utah State Bar Association for the 1913-14 term. Independent in politics.

SAMUEL ABBOT MAGINNIS.

Residence, Cullen Hotel; office, 319-20-21 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 23, 1885, in Zanesville, Ohio. Son of

Judge William L. and Letie (Abbot) Maginnis. Moved to Utah, 1891. Educated in the public schools of Ogden, Utah; St. Mary's College, Kansas; studied law in office of his father, Judge W. L. Maginnis, Ogden. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October 12, 1908, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. Associated in the practice of law with his father, until the death of the latter in August, 1912, when he moved to Salt Lake City, and later formed partnership with Judge M. M. Warner, under the firm name of Warner & Maginnis, which continues to the present time. State Deputy of Knights of Columbus of Utah for two years. Exalted Ruler, B. P. O. E., No. 85, Salt Lake City, 1913-14. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club. Democrat.

PARLEY MAGLEBY.

Residence and office, Richfield. Born December 1, 1872, in Morgan County, Utah. Son of H. O. and Eliza (Olson) Magleby. Married September 3, 1903, to Lizzie Maiben. Educated in the public schools of Sevier County, Utah; Utah Agricultural College; Brigham Young University, Provo; graduated from Lincoln Jefferson University, Law Department, in February, 1912, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, April, 1912. Commenced the practice of law in Richfield in partnership with E. E. Hoffmann, under the firm name of Hoffmann & Magleby. This partnership continued for nine months, when he formed partnership with Nephi J. Bates, Jr., under the firm name of Bates & Magleby, which continues to date. County Clerk of Sevier County from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1911. Judge of the Juvenile Court of the Sixth District since May 20, 1913. Secretary Sevier County Fair Association. Republican.

MATTHEW W. MANSFIELD.

Residence, 225 North West Temple Street; office, 26½ South Main Street, Salt Lake City. Born January 15, 1862, at St. George, Utah. Son of Matthew and Johanna (Winberg) Mansfield. Married February 23, 1882, to Cena A. Hunt (Deceased) and on December 14, 1898, to Annie M. Bastian. Received his early education in the public and high schools of Utah and University of Utah; studied law alone and was admitted to practice before the District Courts of Utah in 1896, and the Supreme Court in 1899. Began the practice of law in Piute County, Utah, and also in Wayne County, where he remained until 1907, when he moved to Salt Lake City and has continued alone up to the present time. County Attorney for Piute County from 1888 to 1892. County Attorney for Wayne County from 1892 to 1894. Representative from that county to the First and Third State Legislatures (1896-99). Secretary of County Committee of the Democratic Party for Wayne County and also Chairman of the same. Engages in the general practice of law. Democrat.

THOMAS MARIONEAUX.

Residence, Narvex Apartments; office, 1018 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 21, 1867, in Louisiana. Received his early education in the public schools of Louisiana. In 1886 moved to Denver, Colorado, where he studied law in offices of Patterson & Thomas, and in the office of Senator Edward O. Wolcott. In 1889 moved to Salt Lake City, where he was associated with the firm of Bennett, Marshall & Bradley. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, June 10, 1892, and later to the United States District Court of Utah. District Attorney of the Fifth Judicial District from 1899 to 1900. District Judge of the Fifth Judicial District from 1900 to 1904. From 1905 to 1913 member of the firm of Powers & Marioneaux, since which time member of the firm of Powers, Marioneaux, Stott & McKinney. Official Court Reporter of the Third District Court from 1894 to 1896. Member of the B. P. O. E.; Salt Lake Commercial Club. Democrat.

WILLIAM S. MARKS.

Residence and office, Tooele, Utah. Born January 11, 1866, in Milton, Illinois. Son of George S. and Mary (Long) Marks. Married July, 1895, to Rosa M. Rudy. Received degree of B.S.D. from State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo., in June, 1889; graduated from St. Louis Law School at St. Louis, Mo., 1892, with degree of LL.B. Moved to Utah, June, 1892. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Missouri, June, 1892; and of Utah, June, 1893. Principal, Thirty-sixth District School, Salt Lake County, 1892-94; and of Tooele District School, Tooele County, 1894-96. Engaged in the general practice of law in Tooele since May, 1896. County Superintendent of Schools, Tooele County, for five years. County Attorney of Tooele County for four years. Member of Utah State Board of Education four years. Republican.

GEORGE J. MARSH.

Office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born April 15, 1830, in Chatauqua County, New York. Son of Josiah and Salley (Powell) Marsh. Married February, 1853, to Jane R. Andrews (Deceased March 1, 1908, leaving fourteen children). Educated in the public schools of New York; Springfield, Illinois; Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Salt Lake City; studied law at home in Utah. Left Mississippi river, March, 1846, and was out on many expeditions after Indians during his early manhood. Considered a Minuteman. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1877; Land Office, Washington, D. C.; and to the United States District Courts of Utah and Idaho. For five years engaged in general merchandise business in Weber County, Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden to date. Claim, Tax and Land Attorney for Rio Grande Western R. R. Co. for nine years, with full charge in those departments. Prosecuting Attorney of Box Elder County, Utah, for several years. Notary Public since 1876. Major of Utah Militia for many years. Engaged extensively in agriculture and stock raising to the present time. Democrat.

JOHN AUGUSTINE MARSHALL.

Residence, 153 13th East Street; office, Post Office Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 5, 1854, in Fauquier County, Virginia. Son of John and Rebecca B. (Smith) Marshall. Married October 1, 1888, to Jessie Kirkpatrick. Educated at Shenandoah Valley Academy, and University of Virginia. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City in 1878. Probate Judge, Salt Lake County, 1888-9. Member of Legislative Assembly, of Utah, 1892. United States Judge of District of Utah since February 4, 1896.

LYMAN ROYAL MARTINEAU, JR.

Residence, 970 East Sixth South Street; office, 716 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 17, 1886, in Logan, Utah. Son of Lyman Royal and Alley (Preston) Martineau. Married September 21, 1911, to Zayda Edith Bothwell. Attended public and high schools of Utah; graduated from Harvard College in 1909, with degree of A.B. cum laude; Harvard University, Law School, graduating in 1912, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, August 16, 1912. In 1913 formed partnership with I. B. Evans, which continues to date. Secretary-Treasurer Democratic County Committee, Salt Lake County, since September, 1912. Democrat.

G. A. MARR.

Residence, 705 8th Avenue; office, McCornick Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 4, 1885, in Washington, D. C. Son of James H. and May (Atherton) Marr. Married in 1911 to Grace Elliott. Attended Miami University; graduated in 1907, with degree of A. B. from University of Minnesota, later attending Law Department of that institution. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1909.

CHRIS MATHISON.

Residence, 365 South 1st West Street; office 520 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Separation, Wyoming, in 1874. Son of Mathew and Berthine (Dahl) Mathison. Moved to Utah in June, 1910. Married, June, 1909, to Maude Miller. Educated in the public schools of Rawlins, Wyoming; read law in offices of Catlin & Catlin, Portland, Ore., 1895-97. Admitted to the bar in Oregon, June, 1896; in Wyoming, October, 1897; and in Utah, 1913. Since January, 1913, Attorney for the Merchants' Protective Association at Salt Lake City. Justice of the Peace of Rawlins, Wyoming, from 1901-03. Prosecuting Attorney, Rawlins, 1903-05. City Attorney, Rawlins, 1907-08. Republican.

EDWARD LE ROY MECHAM.

Residence, Roseway Apartments; offices, 408-9 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Tooele City, Utah, 1881. Son of Joseph and Matilda A. (Tuttle) Mecham. Married to Sarah Janie Marks. Educated in the public schools of Idaho; C. S. Academy of Idaho; attended Brigham Young College from 1898 till 1900; graduated from Illinois College of Law in 1907, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah in 1911. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1911, and later associated with John T. Pope, under the firm name of Pope and Mecham, subsequently member of the firm of Mecham & Morgan, which continues in the general practice of law to date.

JAMES ALEXANDER MELVILLE.

Residence, Delta; office, 303 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Fillmore, Utah, on July 19, 1870. Son of James A. and Imogene J. (Gibbs) Melville. Married to Maud Crane. Received his early education in the public schools of Utah; graduated from Law Department, University of Michigan in 1898, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1898; Utah, 1897. County Attorney of Millard County, Utah, from 1898 to 1904. District Attorney of Fifth Judicial District of Utah from 1904 to 1908. Republican.

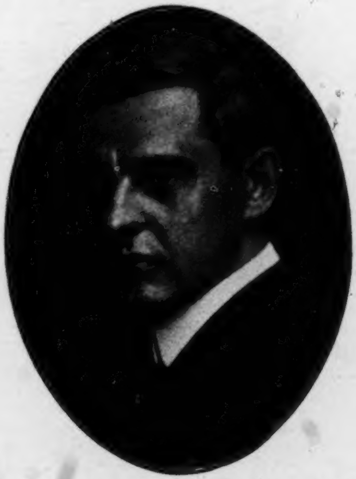
LAWRENCE ADAMS MINER.

Residence, 317 West 5th South Street; office, 510-12 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 29, 1884, in Salt Lake

City. Son of Judge Aurelius and Annie (Adams) Miner. Married September 20, 1911, to Etta Ellertson. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City; University of Utah; graduated from Law Department of University of Chattanooga, in May, 1910, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, July 4, 1910; Utah, October 3, 1910; United States District Court of Utah, January, 1912. Commenced the practice of law in Eureka, Utah, in partnership with J. H. McKnight, under the firm name of Miner & McKnight, which continued until January, 1913, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continued the practice of law alone to the present time. City Attorney, Mammoth, 1911-12. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Member of Theta Lambda Phi Fraternity. Republican.

THOMAS L. MITCHELL.

Residence, 705 First Avenue; office, 601 Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City. Born February 2, 1877, in Preston, Iowa. Son of Dr. Theophilus W. and Ella M. (Leffingwell) Mitchell. Moved to Utah in 1897. Married in 1902 to Josephine Montgomery. Educated in the public and high schools of Maquoketa, Iowa. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1900; Nevada, 1906, and to the United States District Court of Utah, 1901. Practiced law in Salt Lake City until 1902, when he moved to Vernal, Utah, where he practiced his profession until 1906, when he moved to Ely, Nevada, where for two years he was in partnership with S. W. Belford, under the firm name of Mitchell & Belford. In 1910 he returned to Salt Lake City, where he continues the general practice of law to date. Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Nevada, 1910. Member of Utah State Bar Association, Commercial Club. Democrat.



DAVID W. MOFFAT.

Residence, Vine Street; office, First National Bank Building, Murray City. Born March 26, 1870, in Salt Lake City. Son of Joseph S. and Mary J. (Brown) Moffat. Married January 1, 1896, to Sarah E. Howe. Educated in the common schools of Meadowville, Rich County, Utah, and Salt Lake City; attended University of Utah, 1891 to 1894; graduated from Normal Department in the latter year; attended Summer School, University of Utah, three sessions; attended five quarters Law Department, University of Chicago. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, December 4, 1895. Engaged in the general practice of law in Murray City to date. Engaged in general land surveying and railroad work for several years before taking up the active practice of law. City Attorney of Murray City two terms, 1906-10. Member of Board of Education of Granite School District two terms. Member of Murray and Salt Lake City Commercial Clubs. Democrat.

HENRY IVEN MOORE.

Residence, Ruby Apartments; offices, 702-712 New House Building, Salt Lake

City. Born at Austin, Texas, March 9, 1878. Son of M. S. and Elizabeth H. (Richards) Moore. Moved to Utah September, 1912. Married December 25, 1910, to Mabel Shirley. Graduated from Brackett High School, Texas, 1894. Attended University of Texas, 1894-1895-1896, B.A. Course. Admitted to practice in the Courts of Texas 1897; Supreme Court 1898; Nevada Supreme Court 1909; Utah 1913. Began the practice of his profession in 1897 at San Antonio, Texas, and later moved to Del Rio, where he remained until going to serve with his regiment in the Spanish-American War. Moved to Reno, Nevada, in 1908; Mason, Nevada, 1910, and came to Salt Lake City in 1912. Held position as general counsel for Liquor Dealers in Texas from 1906-1908; holds position, at the present time, of general counsel for the Nevada Copper Belt Railroad Company, Nevada Douglas Copper Company, A. J. Orem & Company of Boston, Mass., and Salt Lake and Utah Railroad Co. Joined the Army as member of Company "I" of 18th U. S. Infantry in 1898 and served in the Spanish-American War of 1898 and also in the Philippine Insurrection of '99, in which year he was also honorably discharged. Acted as one of the members of the First Expedition to Iloilo in the Philippine Islands in December, 1898. Acted as Prosecuting Attorney at Del Rio, Texas, from 1900-1905. Appointed Judge of County and Probate Court for Val Verde County, Texas, 1906. Was nominated in 1905 for District Judge of the 63rd Judicial District (Texas) by the Republican party. Member of Commercial Club of Salt Lake City; Masonic Order, and Elks. Specializes in Corporation Law.

ARTHUR E. MORETON.

Residence, 618 E. 3rd South Street; office, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 18, 1887, in Salt Lake City. Son of John B. and Elizabeth (Cooper) Moreton. Educated in the public and high schools of Salt Lake City; University of Utah, and Yale University. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1909. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to date.

ANDREW B. MORGAN.

Residence and office, Provo. Born at Spanish Fork, Utah, January 18, 1871. Son of David and Elizabeth (Prior) Morgan. Married Vivian Rees of Spanish Fork, Utah, June 26, 1906. Grammar school education received in public schools of Spanish Fork, Utah, under George H. Brimhall, and Joseph A. Rees; high school training received at Brigham Young Academy, years 1889 and 1890. Principal of Public Schools of Santaquin, Utah, 1891. Principal of Public Schools of Springville, Utah, years 1892 and 1893. Collegiate and legal education received at Stanford University, California, 1894 to 1898. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of California, April 29, 1899; Supreme Court of Utah, October 28, 1901. Practiced law at Provo from 1901 until 1912. City Attorney of Spanish Fork City, Utah, six years. City Attorney of Provo City, Utah, year 1912.

Elected District Judge of the Fourth Judicial District November 5, 1912, which office he holds to date. Democrat.

FRED R. MORGAN.

Residence, 60 East 1st Street North; offices, 408-9 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Wales (Great Britain) in 1882. Son of Fred and Mary (Reese) Morgan. Moved to Utah in 1888. Married December 4, 1905, to Jennie McKinnon. Received his early education in the public schools of Utah and Wyoming; attended Brigham Young College in Logan; Latter Day Saints Business College in Salt Lake City; read law alone and in offices of Christiansen & Christiansen. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October, 1911. Practiced law alone until 1913, when he formed the present partnership with E. Le Roy Mecham, under the firm name of Mecham & Morgan, which continues to date. County Superintendent of Schools of Rich County, Utah, from 1906 to 1908. Chairman of Republican Party of Rich County from 1908 to 1910. Member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Salt Lake City, Woodmen of the World. Specializes in criminal law. Republican.

NICHOLAS GROESBECK MORGAN.

Residence, 715 Roberta Street; office 706 Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 9, 1884, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of John and Helen M. Morgan. Married January 18, 1909, to Ethel Tate. Graduate of grade schools of Salt Lake City; completed Junior year's Arts Course, at University of Utah; received degree of LL.B. in June, 1910, from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Admitted to the bar of Utah, January, 1910. In January, 1913, became member of the firm of Morgan & Huffaker, which continues to the present time. Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County since January, 1912. Member of Utah Bar Association, Native Sons of Utah. Republican.

CHARLES M. MORRIS.

Office, 807 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 18, 1882, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Robert and Josephine H. (Meyer) Morris. Married December 21, 1905, to Elizabeth Bowring. Educated in Salt Lake City public schools; Latter Day Saints College, Salt Lake City; University of Utah; graduated from George Washington University, Washington, D. C., in February, 1908, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, July 1, 1908; Court of Appeals of District of Columbia, February 9, 1911; United States Circuit Court of Utah, July 3, 1911. Member of the firm of Stewart, Bowman & Morris to the present time. Private Secretary to United States Senator Reed Smoot, March 1907 to May 1911. Deputy County Attorney of Salt Lake County, May, 1911, to August, 1913. Secretary of Congressional Printing Investigation Commission, 1909 to 1911. Member of Salt Lake City Commercial Club, Native Sons of Utah, Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

CHARLES W. MORSE.

Residence, 920 East South Temple Street; office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 29, 1856, in Cambridge, Illinois. Son of John C. and Rebecca (Westlake) Morse. Educated in the public schools of Illinois and high school, Wichita, Kansas; studied law in office of John T. Shoalter, Wellington, Kansas. Admitted to the bar of Kansas, 1880; Utah, 1889; United States Supreme Court, 1905. Moved to Utah in 1888. In 1899 formed partnership with C. O. Whitemore, under the firm name of Morse & Whitemore, which continued until 1900, when he was elected one of the Judges of the Third Judicial District, which office he holds under successive elections to the present time. Candidate for City Attorney of Salt Lake City, 1899. Member of Commercial Club, Masonic Order. Vice President of Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

GEORGE W. MOYER.

Residence, 617 1st Avenue; office, 511 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Freeport, Illinois, March, 1858. Son of George and Caroline (Ancona) Moyer. Moved to Utah, 1890. Married 1888 to Lizzie B. Schreiner. Educated in the public schools of Illinois; attended Northwestern College in the same State; read law in the offices of George L. Hoffman and James Hunter at Mount Carroll, Ill. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, September, 1884; Iowa, 1884; Nebraska, 1885; Utah, 1890. Associated with Hoffman and Hunter, Mount Carroll, Ill., for some time. Later moved to Alta, Iowa, where he remained for one year, when he moved to Kimball, Nebraska, where he remained from 1886 to 1890, when he moved to Salt Lake City and he continues to date. Member of Masonic Order. Progressive Republican.

JAMES H. MOYLE.

Residence, 411 East First South Street; office, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 15, 1858, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of James and Elizabeth (Wood) Moyle. Married November 17, 1887, to Alice E. Dinwoody. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from University of Utah; attended Literary Department, University of Michigan for two years; graduated from Law Department, University of Michigan in 1885, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1885; Utah, 1885; United States Supreme Court, 1892. From 1885 to 1893 in partnership with F. S. Richards, under the firm name of Richards & Moyle. Later for a short period member of the firm of Richards, Moyle & Richards. From 1896 to 1899 in partnership with John M. Zane and George P. Costigan, under the firm name of Moyle, Zane & Costigan. In 1905 formed partnership with Ray Van Cott, under the firm name of Moyle & Van Cott, which continues to date. Specializes in corporation and commercial law. Attorney for Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co., Home Fire Insurance Co., National City Bank, Salt Lake City and others. Assistant City Attorney of Salt Lake City, 1885-6. Deputy County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1885-86. County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1886-1890. Member of Utah Legislature, 1888. Director and President, Territorial Reform School, 1888-93. During the last hours of Democratic Legislature of 1899, was made caucus nominee for United States Senator by a large majority of the Democratic members, of whom there were an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, but owing to the previous deadlock, which was not entirely broken, no Senator was elected. Democratic candidate for Governor of Utah, 1900 and 1904. Member of Utah State Bar Association.

OSCAR W. MOYLE.

Residence, 66 West North Temple Street; office, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 20, 1868, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of James and Elizabeth (Wood) Moyle. Married January 17, 1895, to May Preston. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from University of Utah in 1888, with degree of B.S.; graduated from University of Michigan in 1890, with degree of Ph.B.; graduated from that Institution in 1902, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1892; Utah, 1892. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City in partnership with Judge Le Grand Young, under the firm name of Young & Moyle to the present time. Member of Salt Lake City Board of Education since 1897. President of that Board for several years. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Democrat.

H. L. MULLINER.

Residence, 1452 Ramona Avenue; office, 510 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 23, 1883, in Lehi, Utah. Son of Joseph S. and Emily A. (Woodard) Mulliner. Married December 23, 1909, to Cornelia James. Educated in the public schools of Iona, Idaho; Ricks Academy, Ruxbury, Idaho; Latter Day Saints Business College; Latter Day Saints High School, Salt Lake City; University of Utah; graduated from Chicago University in 1912, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, October 14, 1912. Engaged in the general practice of law to the present time in Salt Lake City in partnership with James H. Ball, under the firm name of Ball & Mulliner.

JOHN DEMPSTER MURPHY.

Residence, 1341 25th Street; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born September 26, 1857, in Iowa County, Iowa. Son of Samuel J. and Sophia (Umbarger) Murphy. Educated in the public and high schools of Iowa; graduated from Iowa Weslyan College in 1882, with degree of A.B., and in 1885 with degree of A.M.; studied law in office of Hon. J. N. W. Rumple, Morengo, Iowa, and Thomas C. Patterson, North Platte, Nebraska. Admitted to the bar of the District Court of North Platte, Nebraska, in 1888, and later to the Supreme Court of Nebraska; Utah, 1893. Practiced law in North Platte, Nebraska, until 1889, when he moved to Ogden, where for four years he was in partnership with J. S. Painter, since which time has engaged in the practice of law alone. Municipal Judge of Ogden for seven years. First Lieutenant, Battery C, Light Artillery, U. S. V., during the Spanish-American War. Member of W. O. W. and M. W. A. Progressive

AARON MYERS.

Residence, 264 J Street; offices, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Urbana, Ohio. Son of Wildey and Eliza (Waugh) Myers. Moved to Utah November, 1905. Educated in the public and private schools of Kansas. Graduated from Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, with degree of A.B. in 1891. Graduated from University of Maryland, Baltimore, in 1897 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Maryland, 1897; Colorado, 1900; Wyoming, 1901, and Utah, 1905. First Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1908-1909; First Assistant City Attorney of Salt Lake City, 1912 to date. Member of Wyoming Legislature, 1904-5; member Salt Lake Tennis Club; B. P. O. E.; Masonic Order. Progressive Republican.

FRANKLIN KNOWLTON NEBEKER.

Residence, 958 East 1st South Street; office, 615-21 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 15, 1870, in Laketown, Rich County, Utah. Son of Ira and Delia (Lane) Nebeker. Married June 10, 1890, to Lillian Martineau. Attended Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah, 1887 to 1891; Cornell University 1892 to 1895; graduating from that institution in the latter year with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1895; U. S. District Court of Utah and New Mexico. Practiced law in Logan, until August, 1909, where he was senior member of the firm of Nebeker, Hart & Nebeker, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he became assistant general attorney, Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. This position he held until January 1, 1912, when he became a member of the firm of Howat, Macmillan & Nebeker, which continues to the present time. County Attorney of Cache County, 1896 to 1900. District Attorney of First Judicial District 1900 to 1904. Member of Alta; Salt Lake Commercial and Salt Lake City Transportation Clubs; American Society of Criminal Law and Criminology; B. P. O. E.; Utah State and American Bar Associations. Democrat.

HORACE GREELEY NEBEKER.

Residence and office, Logan. Born May 30, 1878, in Laketown, Rich County, Utah. Son of Ira and Delia (Lane) Nebeker. Married April 29, 1910, to Florence Gwilliam. Educated in the public schools of Utah; Brigham College, Logan; Cornell University, 1902-03; Law Department of University of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1906 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1906. Member of the firm of Nebeker, Hart & Nebeker until 1911, when he became a member of the firm of Nebeker, Thatcher & Bowen, which continues to date. City Attorney of Logan, 1910-11. Member of Phi Delta Phi and Phi Sigma Kappa fraternities; Utah State Bar Association; Logan Commercial Boosters Club. Republican.

O. C. NELSON.

Residence and office, Price. Born in Nebraska in 1873. Son of John and Margaret (Vessel) Nelson. Educated in the public and high schools of Nebraska. Admitted to the bar of Wyoming, 1895; Colorado, 1899; Nevada, 1906; Utah, 1905. Engaged in the general practice of law to date. Progressive.

JOEL NIBLEY.

Residence, 83 Canyon Road; office, 416 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 16, 1881, in Logan, Utah. Son of C. W. and Ellen (Ricks) Nibley. Married July 9, 1907, to Teresa Taylor. Attended public schools of Logan, Utah; Utah State Agricultural College; Stanford University, class of 1906. Admitted to the bar of Utah October, 1906. Practiced law in association with Young & Snow until 1907, when he formed partnership with James Ingebretsen, which continued until 1911, when he formed partnership with Judge W. H. King under firm name of King & Nebley, which continues to the present time. Member of Utah State Bar Association; Commercial Club; Kappa Sigma fraternity. Republican.

CHAS. E. NORTON.

Residence, 747 East 9th South Street; office, Atlas Block, Salt Lake City. Born April 22, 1876, in Fremont, Nebraska. Son of Melvin F. and Sarah E. (Maben) Norton. Married November, 1902, to Maud Mitchell. Educated in the common and high schools of Nebraska; graduate of Gates College, Nebraska, in 1898 with degree of B.S.; Fremont Normal College, Nebraska; graduate of University of Nebraska in 1900 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Nebraska, 1900; Utah, 1901. Taught in the schools of Nebraska for two years. In 1900 moved to Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law to date.

THOMAS W. O'DONNELL.

Residence and office, Vernal. Born November 12, 1875, in Longmont, Colorado. Son of Thomas and Josephine (Howlett) O'Donnell. Married June, 1905, to Maud Garrett. Educated in the public schools of Colorado; Sacred Heart (S. J.) College, Denver, Colorado, from which he graduated in 1894 with degree of A.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Colorado, 1896; Utah later; U. S. Supreme Court, 1913. Practiced law in Denver until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he became a member of Troop B, Torrey's Rough Riders, 2nd U. S. Volunteer Cavalry. In 1899 moved to Vernal, Utah, where he continues to date. Prosecuting Attorney Uintah County, 1903-05, 1907-09. City Attorney, Vernal, 1905-13. Member of Republican State Executive Committee. Alternate to Republican National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, 1912. President Vernal Commercial Club, 1911; member of American and Utah State Bar Associations; B. P. O. E.; Salt Lake Commercial Club. Republican.

DAVID LORENZO OLESON.

Residence, 854 East 7th South Street; office, 1209 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 8, 1872, in Hooper, Utah. Son of Oley and Emma Elizabeth (Ridout) Oleson. Never attended any school a full year until after he was 37 years old. General education entirely "pick up." Read law for several years, while working at sheep and mining camps. Studied law University of Utah, 1909 to 1911. Admitted to the bar of Utah May 15, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to date. Member of F. O. E.; Salt Lake Progressive Club. Took prominent part in first Bull Moose Convention in Provo and Ogden in 1912. Progressive.

CULBERT L. OLSON.

Residence, 69 D Street; office, 304 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 7, 1876, in Fillmore, Utah. Son of George Daniel and Delilah (King) Olson. Married October 21, 1905, to Kate Jeremy. Educated in the public schools of Utah; graduated from Brigham Young University, 1895; attended University of Michigan; graduated in 1901 from Columbian University, Law Department (D.C.), with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah October 14, 1901. Engaged in the practice of law alone in Salt Lake City until 1906, when he formed partnership with Judge Albert J. Weber, which continues to the present time. Democrat.

FRANK MILON OREM.

Residence, 274 South 12th Street East; office, Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Clay County, Missouri, September 26, 1874. Son of Albert J. and Martha A. (Leabo) Orem. Moved to Utah September, 1890. Married September 8, 1899, to Orla Mays. Educated in the public and high schools, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; graduated from University of Michigan in 1899 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1899; Salt Lake City, Utah, 1900. Member of the firm of A. J. Orem & Co., Inc., of Boston, Mass., and Salt Lake City, Member of S. L. C. Commercial Club; Modern Woodmen of America. Republican.

E. G. PALMER.

Residence, 1212 Roosevelt Avenue; office, Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Kent County, Ontario, Canada, January 28, 1875. Son of Reuben and Lucinda (Springer) Palmer. Moved to Utah January, 1908. Married Mattie Gould, December 19, 1907. Educated in public and high schools of Ontario and Michigan. Studied law in the office of Frank E. Curley at Walton, Kentucky. Admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1906; Utah, 1908. Member of Masonic Order. Republican.

JAMES DOUGLAS PARDEE.

Residence, 271 E Street; office, 1109 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1863. Son of William E. and Helen Sophia (Dickey) Pardee. Moved to Utah August, 1891. Married April 29 to Daisy T. Bender. Educated in the public school of Akron, Ohio. Graduated from Buchtel College in 1886 with degree of B.S.; Cornell University in 1889 with degree of LL.B., and took Masters Degree in 1889 at Buchtel College. Admitted to the bar of Ohio 1889; Utah, 1891. Member of Commercial Club; B. P. O. E.; K. of P. Republican.

DALE HOWARD PARKE.

Residence, 134 F Street; office, 608 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 17, 1885, in Malta, Idaho. Son of William Henry and Mary L. (Capener) Parke. Married December 14, 1910, to May Rich Taylor. Graduated from University of Utah in 1906 with degree of B.A., and in that year received degree of B.S. from that institution. In 1909 graduated from University of Pennsylvania with degree of LL.B. Moved to Utah in 1900. Admitted to the bar of Utah October 4, 1909. From 1909 to March, 1911, member of the firm of Thomas & Parke. Member of the firm of Booth, Lee, Badger, Rich & Parke to the present time. Member of Press Club and Delta Chi fraternity; Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

GEORGE P. PARKER.

Residence and office, Provo. Born March 27, 1884, in American Fork, Utah. Son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Proctor) Parker. Married June 12, 1907, to Nellie Oliver. Educated in the public schools of American Fork; Brigham Young University; graduated from University of Michigan in 1911 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1911. Member of the firm of Parker & Robinson since February 1, 1913. Assistant County Attorney of Utah County June 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913. City Attorney of American Fork since January 1, 1912. Member of Provo Commercial Club. Republican.

C. C. PARSONS JR.

Residence, 1349 2nd Avenue; office, 1109 Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 25, 1882, in Wooster, Ohio. Son of J. R. and Mary (Oatley) Parsons. Married to Margaret F. Harris on February 8, 1910. Educated in the public schools of Ohio and Chicago, Illinois; graduated from University of Chicago in 1905 with degree of Ph.B. and later attended Law Department of that institution. Moved to Salt Lake City January 1, 1907. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May 14, 1907. Engaged in the general practice of law in partnership with his uncle, C. C. Parsons to the present time. Member of University and Commercial Clubs.

CHARLES S. PATTERSON.

Residence, 271 H Street; office, 512 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Tontogany, Ohio, July 16, 1860. Son of William and Frances (De Long) Patterson. Moved to Utah 1895. Married in 1884 to Vesta D. Morris. Received his early education in the public schools of Iowa and graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1882 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah 1895. Began the practice of his profession alone in West Liberty, Iowa, where he remained until 1883, when he moved to Griswold, Iowa, and continued there till 1895. Moved to Salt Lake City in 1896, where he continues to date. Member of the Board of Commissioners on Revenue and Taxation (Salt Lake City), 1911-12. Member of Masonic Order. Republican.

WILLIAM PISCHEL.

Residence, 907 3rd Avenue; office, 405 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, Oct. 31, 1873. Son of Fred J. and Julia (Spielmann) Pischel. Moved to Utah, 1891. Married to Martha Pearl Evans. Educated in the public schools of Colorado; North Division High School of Chicago, Ill. Admitted to the bar of Utah in 1904. Studied law in the office of Bennett, Marshall & Bradley, Salt Lake City, 1891 to 1900, since which time he has been associated with W. M. Bradley in the general practice of his profession. Specializes in corporation law. Republican.

NATHAN T. PORTER.

Residence, Centerville; office, 921 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 2, 1865, in Centerville, Utah. Son of Nathan T. and Eliza (Ford) Porter. Married January 25, 1888, to Anna Adams. Educated in the public schools of Utah; graduated from University of Utah in 1900 with degree of B.A.; graduated from University of Chicago in 1904 with degree of Ph.M.; attended for two years Law Department of University of Chicago. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah 1906. For two years in partnership with S. L. Richards, David W. Moffat and E. C. Ashton, under the firm name of Richards, Moffat, Porter & Ashton. For one year in partnership with Matt Thomas and S. L. Richards, under the firm name of Thomas, Richards & Porter; later for a short period member of the firm of Richards, Porter & Van Dam. Since the dissolution of that firm has engaged in the general practice of law alone. Superintendent of Public Schools of Davis County, 1895 to 1900. Dean of Law Department of University of Utah 1906 to 1912. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Democrat.

ROBERT B. PORTER.

Residence, 321 12th East Street; office, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 29, 1877, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Son of Cyrus A. and Mary J. (McCombs) Porter. Married July 7, 1909, to Ione Vose. Educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania; graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, in 1902 with degree of A.B.; attended Harvard Law School for one year. Moved to Utah September, 1903. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1903. Entered the office of the firm of Stephens & Smith, when he arrived in Utah, and in 1909 became a member of the firm of Stephens, Smith & Porter, which continues to date. Member of University and Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake City. Progressive.

ORLANDO W. POWERS.

Residence, Lingerlonger, Newhouse Park; office, Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 16, 1851, in Pultneyville, Wayne County, New York. Son of Josiah Woodworth and Julia Wilson (Stoddard) Powers. Married October 26, 1887, to Anna M. Whipple at Burlington, Iowa. Educated in district schools of New York State; one term at Sodus Academy, Wayne County, New York; one term at Marion Collegiate Institute, Marion, New York; graduated from Law Department, University of Michigan, in 1871, with degree of LL.B. Moved to Utah May, 1885. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, April 25, 1873; U. S. District Court of Michigan October 19, 1875; U. S. Supreme Court October 19, 1875; Supreme Court of Utah October 1, 1887, and admitted to the bar of the following States: California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Illinois, District of Columbia, and to the U. S. Circuit Court of 9th Circuit. Democratic candidate for New York Legislature 1872. City Attorney of Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1876. Democratic candidate for Congress from 4th District of Michigan 1880. Delegate at large from Michigan to Democratic National Convention, 1884. Re-elected City Attorney of Kalamazoo, Michigan, April, 1885. Appointed by President Cleveland Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Utah, May, 1885; resigned August, 1886, when he returned to Michigan, where he became editor of the "Daily Democrat" at Grand Rapids. In 1887 he returned to Salt Lake City, where he engaged in the general practice of law. Member of the firm of Powers, Marioneaux, Stott & McKinney to date. Associate office at 726 Washington Building, Los Angeles, under the firm name of Powers, Marioneaux & Riter. Engaged in the general practice of law, comprising all lines of civil practice and the defense and prosecution of over seventy murder cases. Among important cases are the following: Newcomer vs. Van Densen, for false imprisonment in Michigan Insane Asylum; Rice will case at Kalamazoo; People vs. Darrow, Los Angeles; United States vs. Anna Bradley, charge, murder, shooting ex-Senator Brown, Washington, D. C.; State vs. Irvine, murder, tried at Lincoln, Nebraska; Goldfield Consolidated Mining Co. vs. Frances Mohawk Mining Co., claim for $500,000 for failure to properly timber mine, tried at Goldfield, Nevada; assisted Senator Borah in prosecuting celebrated Diamondfield Jack Davis murder case in Idaho. Chairman Liberal Territorial Committee of Utah, 1888. Delegate Democratic National Convention 1884, 1892 and 1896. Elected to Utah Legislature 1893. Re-elected chairman of Democratic

State Committee of Utah 1895-96 (originated plan of organization of silver delegates, and placed John W. Daniel of Virginia in nomination for Vice-President of United States). Stumped six States for Democratic party 1896. Candidate before Legislature for U. S. Senator 1897, 1899, no election by Legislature. Appointed U. S. Senator from Utah to fill vacancy by Acting Governor Nebeker in 1900, but declined. Democratic nominee for Presidential Elector 1900 and 1912. Democratic nominee for Congress from Utah 1904 and 1906. Author of "Chancery Practice and Pleading," adapted to Michigan practice. General Counsel Postal Telegraph Co. for Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. For twenty years counsel for Salt Lake Tribune. Attorney for Silver King Coalition Mining Co.; Studebaker Brothers Co. of Utah. Member of American Bar Association; Alta and Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake City; Gamut Club of Los Angeles; member Mt. Moriah Lodge, F. & A. M.; El Kalah Temple, Shriners; 32nd degree Scottish Rite, and B. P. O. E. Democrat.

ROGER WOODWORTH POWERS.

Residence, Lingerlonger; office, 1018 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City; also 726 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Born May 25, 1890, in Salt Lake City. Son of Judge Orlando Woodworth and Anna (Whipple) Powers. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; All Hallows College; attended Art & Science Department, University of Utah, for two years; Law Department, University of Michigan, 1910-1913. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, April 9, 1912; California, February 27, 1913. In May, 1912, became junior member of the firm of Powers & Marioneaux in Salt Lake City. In February, 1913, moved to Los Angeles, Cal., where he became a member of the firm of Powers, Marioneaux & Riter, which is a branch of the former firm. Secretary of Woodrow Wilson Club of Utah, 1912. Member of Commercial and Country Clubs of Salt Lake City. Democrat.

ARTHUR EUGENE PRATT.

Residence, 2779 Washington Avenue; office, 1st National Bank Building, Ogden. Born September 1, 1864, in St. George, Utah. Son of Orson and Susan (Snow) Pratt Jr. Married August 15, 1891, to Josephine C. Crim. Educated in St. Marks High School, Salt Lake City; University of Utah; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in 1890 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1890; Utah, September 1890, and later to the U. S. District Court. Engaged in the general practice of law alone in Salt Lake City until 1895, when he moved to Ogden, where he became associated with the firm of Richards & Macmillan; later in partnership with C. C. Richards and H. H. Rolapp, under the firm name of Richards, Rolapp & Pratt. In January, 1910, formed partnership with George Halverson, under the firm name of Halverson & Pratt which continues to date. Counsel for Board of Education of Ogden. Member of Utah State and Weber County Bar Associations; K. of P.; B. P. O. E.; W. O. W.; Phi Delta Phi; Weber Club. Democratic nominee for County Attorney, Weber County. Democratic nominee Utah Legislature. Democratic nominee for District Judge of 2nd District, 1912. Democrat.

WILFORD HENRY PYOTT.

Residence, 2825 Childs Avenue; office, Commercial National Bank Building, Ogden. Born December 9, 1890, in Calls Fork, Box Elder County, Utah. Son of William and Lucy (Smith) Pyott. Educated in the public schools of Calls Fork, Utah, and Georgetown, Bear Lake County, Idaho; attended Weber Academy, Ogden, from 1907 to 1911, graduating in the latter year. In 1911 moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he was Deputy Clerk of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District. In 1912 returned to Ogden, where he entered the office of J. G. Heywood, where he continues to date. Graduated from Lincoln Jefferson University (Law Correspondence School) in March, 1913, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah February 11, 1913. On June 20, 1913, appointed Clerk of Juvenile Court of the Second District.

HARMEL L. PRATT.

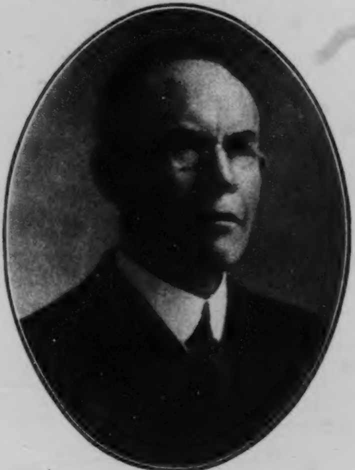
Residence, 1453 Redondo Street; office, 903 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 8, 1884, in Salt Lake City. Son of Arthur and Agnes E. (Caine) Pratt. Married June 25, 1912, to Norah I. Sheckell. Received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake City; University of Utah; graduated from the University of Michigan in 1910 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah in 1909. Associated with Edwards & Ashton until November, 1912, since which time has continued alone. Republican.

ATHOL RAWLINS.

Residence, 3 Sharp Flats; office, 1020 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 21, 1883, in Salt Lake City. Son of Senator Joseph L. and Julia Elizabeth (Davis) Rawlins. Attended Salt Lake High School, 1899 to 1900; Mercersburg Academy, 1900-1902; University of Michigan, 1902-1906; graduated in the latter year with degree of A.B. Studied law in the office of his father, Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah 1908, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Member of the firm of Rawlins, Ray & Rawlins to date. Member of Delta Chi fraternity; Utah State Bar Association; University and Country Clubs of Salt Lake City. Democrat.

JOSEPH LA FAYETTE RAWLINS.

Residence, Sharp Flats; office, 1020 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 28, 1850, in Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, Utah. Son of Mary (Frost) and Joseph Sharp Rawlins. Married December 8, 1876, to Julia E. Davis. Received early education at Dr. Park's School at Draper, Utah. Attended University of Deseret from 1869-1871; arts course at University of In-



diana 1871-1873. Professor of Mathematics and Latin in the University of Deseret, from 1873 till 1875. Studied law in Salt Lake City. Admitted to the bar in Utah in 1874; Idaho. 1882; Supreme Courts of U. S., 1878; Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis in 1898. In 1875 formed partnership with Ben Sheeks in Salt Lake City under firm name of Sheeks & Rawlins, until 1889, when he practiced alone until 1891. Then in partnership with E B. Critchlow under firm name of Rawlins & Critchlow, and later member of the firm of Rawlins, Thurman, Wedgewood & Hurd. This partnership continued until 1903, after which he practiced alone until 1907 when he formed partnership with Athol Rawlins (his son) and W. W. Ray (his son-in-law) under the firm of Rawlins, Ray & Rawlins, which continues to date. Elected delegate from the Territory of Utah to the House of Representatives in 1892, and served until March 4, 1895. During this time he introduced and procured the passage of the bill under which Utah became admitted to Statehood in 1896. Elected in January, 1897, to the U. S. Senate, taking his seat in March of the same year and serving until 1903. Nominated in 1894 by the Democratic Convention as Delegate to House of Representatives. Member of Alta Club; Country Club; member and president for some time of the late Union Club of Salt Lake City. Democrat.

WILLIAM W. RAY.

Residence, 134 H Street; office, 1020 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 19, 1890, in Deseret, Utah. Son of William A. and Minerva A. (Hinckley) Ray. Married June 20, 1905, to Leda Rawlins. Attended Brigham Young University, 1893-96; University of Utah, 1899-1902; graduated from the latter institution in 1902 with degree of B.A. Studied law in offices of Senator J. L. Rawlins, Salt Lake City. Taught "History" in Salt Lake High School 1902-1903. Assistant Professor of Politcal Economy, University of Utah, 1903-04. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May 6, 1904. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City in 1904 alone. In June, 1909, became member of the firm of Rawlins, Ray & Rawlins, which continues to date. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Democratic candidate for Congress 1912. Democrat.

WILLIAM HENRY REEDER JR.

Residence and office, Ogden. Born April 27, 1883, in Ogden, Utah. Son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Bachmann) Reeder. Married September 22, 1909, to Birdie Farr Wotherspoon. Educated in the public schools of Ogden; Brigham Young University; graduated from University of Pennsylvania in 1910 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah October 11, 1910. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden to date. Municipal Judge of Ogden since 1911. Republican.

CHARLES ARTHUR RICE.

Residence, 1063 1st Avenue; office, 414 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 8, 1883, in Twin Lakes, Colorado. Son of George Arthur and Matie (Van Valkenburg) Rice. Attended East Denver High School; graduated from University of Colorado in 1909 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Colorado, 1909; Utah, 1911. Practiced law in Telluride, Colorado, associated with L. W. Allen until he moved to Salt Lake City, November, 1911. In September, 1912, became member of the firm of Bone, McGee & Rice, which continues to date. Member of B. P. O. E. Republican.

BENJAMIN L. RICH.

Residence, Kensington Apartments; office, 603-8 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 18, 1878, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Ben E. and Diana (Farr) Rich. Married Anna Clegg in August 29, 1900. Educated in the public schools of Ogden, Utah; Ogden High School; graduated from Columbian University in June, 1903, with degree of LL.B.

Admitted to the bar of District of Columbia June, 1903; Idaho, October, 1903; Utah, May, 1905; Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, March, 1905; U. S. District of Utah, 1907; United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, September 1912. Practiced law in Saint Anthony, Idaho, for two years, in partnership with J. D. Millsaps, under the firm name of Millsaps & Rich. In 1905 moved to Salt Lake City, where to the present time he is a member of the firm of Booth, Lee, Badger, Rich & Parke. Member of Salt Lake City Commercial Club; Kappa Sigma Fraternity; Utah State Bar Association; Sons of the American Revolution. Republican.

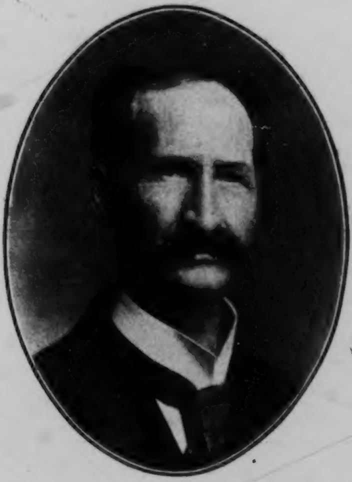
CHARLES COMSTOCK RICHARDS.

Residence, 908 24th Street; office, 1st National Bank Building, Ogden. Born September 16, 1859, in Salt Lake City. Son of Franklin Dewey and Jane (Snyder) Richards (one of the 12 Apostles of the Mormon Church). Married December 18, 1877, to Louisa Letitia Peery. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City and Ogden. Studied law privately during the time he was Deputy County Clerk of Weber County, 1876 to 1883. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah June 25, 1884; U. S. Supreme Court, December 19, 1887. From 1886 to 1891 in partnership with H. H. Rolapp, under the firm name of Richards & Rolapp. From 1893 to 1896 in partnership with James H. Macmillan, under the firm name of Richards & Macmillan. From 1897 to 1901 in partnership with Edward M. Allison Jr., under the firm name of Richards & Allison. From 1906 to 1909 in partnership with H. H. Rolapp and Arthur E. Pratt under the firm name of Richards, Rolapp & Pratt. From January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1913, in partnership with George H. Davis and Cornelius A. Boyd under the firm name of Richards, Davis & Boyd, since which time has been in partnership with John G. Willis under the firm name of Richards & Willis. Engaged in general civil practice. Deputy Clerk of District Court in Ogden, 1880. (The first District Court held in Ogden.) Deputy County Clerk and Recorder, Weber County, 1876 to 1881. County Clerk Weber County, 1883 to 1888. County Recorder, Weber County, 1881 to 1884. County Attorney of Weber County, 1884 to 1890. Member of Board of Regents of University of Utah, 1888-1889. Member of Territorial Board of Equalization 1888-1889. Member of Territorial Reform School Board, 1888 to 1892. Member of Constitutional Convention to frame a Constitution for Utah, 1887. Member of House of Representatives of Utah Legislature 1888 to 1890. Member of the Council (Upper House) of the Utah Legislature 1890-91. Secretary of the Territory of Utah, ex-officio secretary and disbursing agent of Utah Commission (which had supervision of all elections held in the Territory and all election matters), from May 16, 1893, to January 4, 1896, date of admission as a State, and at which time was acting Governor. Member of Utah State Bar Association; First Counsellor in the Presi-

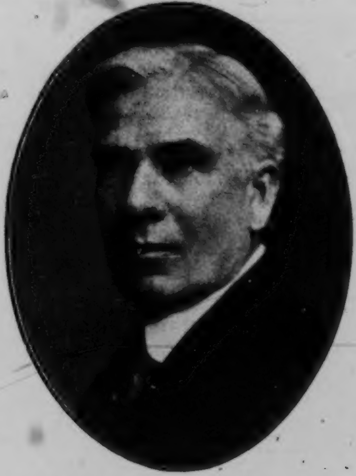
dency of the Ogden Stake of the Mormon Church. Democrat.

DANIEL B. H. RICHARDS.

Residence, 1845 South 13th East Street (Oak Glen); office, 501 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 14, 1853, at Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, Utah. Son of John and Agnes (Hill) Richards. Married to Marie Sorensen November 1, 1883, divorced July 10, 1891. Married September 3, 1902, Hester Telle Cannon. Educated in private school of Hannah Collins, Mill Creek, Utah, 1858-59; public schools of Nemdon, Cache County, 1862-70; Cache County Seminary, Logan, 1872-77; Brigham Young College, Logan, 1878-80; University of Deseret, 1882-83-84; graduating in the latter year with Normal Diploma; University of Michigan, 1888-91, receiving degree of LL.B. in 1890; took post graduate course from that institution and received degree of LL.M. in 1891. In the spring of 1892 went to Paris, France, where he attended University of Paris (Nancy College). From 1893 to 1894 attended University of Geneva, Switzerland. Received degree of Licencie en Droit, October 21, 1893, and degree of LL.D. July 14, 1894. Admitted to the bar of Supreme Court of Michigan, June 12, 1890; Utah, January 16, 1895; U. S. District Court of Utah, February 3, 1908, and admitted to practice before the U. S. Department of the Interior January 4, 1908. Practiced law in Salt Lake City from 1895 to April, 1898, when he went to England and Paris, France, as a missionary for the Mormon Church. From Paris he went to Neuchatel, Switzerland, where he engaged in translating the Latter Day Saints' Hymns into the French language and setting them to music. Early in 1890 was sent as missionary to Turin, Italy, and to Valley, Vodoise, Italy, where he remained until July, 1900, when he went to Berlin. In the fall of 1900 returned to Salt Lake City, where he resumed the practice of law. On December 1, 1902, formed partnership with Attorney General M. A. Breeden and W. R. White, under the firm name of Breeden, White & Richards, which continued for two years, during which time he was Clerk of the Utah State Board of Pardons. Since then has engaged in the general practice of law alone.



FRANKLIN S. RICHARDS.



Residence, 157 A Street; office, Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 20, 1849, in Salt Lake City. Son of Franklin Dewey and Jane (Snyder) Richards. Married December 18, 1868, to Emily S. Tanner. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City and by private tutors in Utah. Studied law alone and was admitted to the bar of Utah in 1874; U. S. Supreme Courts in 1882. Also admitted to the courts of California and Idaho. Began the practice of his profession in Ogden alone, and later formed partnership with Rufus K. Williams under the firm name of Richards & Williams, until 1884, when he moved to Salt Lake City and entered into partnership with Jas. H. Moyle under the firm name of Richards & Moyle. Later formed partnership with his son, Joseph T. Richards, as

Richards & Richards, which continued for some time. Then in partnership with Chas. S. Varian as Richards & Varian, and later resumed partnership with his son and Edward S. Ferry under firm name of Richards, Richards & Ferry, until 1909. In 1913 he formed the partnership, which now exists, with Daniel Hamer and his grandson, Frank Sells Richards, under firm name of Richards, Richards & Hamer. County Clerk and County Recorder for Weber County, Utah, for several years, also Prosecuting Attorney of same county. City Attorney for Salt Lake City from 1884 to 1890. Member of Legislative Council for two terms and president one term. Member of three Constitutional conventions of Utah—1882, 1887, 1895. General counsel for the Church of the Latter Day Saints for the past thirty years, and during the controversy between the Government and the Church, on the question of polygamy, when Congress dissolved the Church Corporation and escheated its property. Was attorney in numerous cases in connection with the Church, both civil and criminal, tried in Utah, and also before the Supreme Courts of the United States. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club. Democrat.

FRANKLIN SELLS RICHARDS.

Residence, 175 A Street; office, 503 Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Salt Lake City, November 30, 1890. Son of F. Dewey and Anna (Sells) Richards. Educated in the public and private schools of Salt Lake City. Attended public and private schools in New York City; New Jersey Military Academy from 1904 to 1907. Member of Art Students League of New York from 1909 to 1910. Admitted to the bar of Utah October, 1912. Entered the office of Richards, Richards & Hamer, and was admitted to partnership in this firm in 1913. Democrat.

PRESTON DOREMUS RICHARDS.

Residence, Salt Lake City; office, Utah Savings & Trust Building. Born at Mendon, Cache County, Utah, September 15, 1881. Son of Willard B. and Annie (Doremus) Richards. Married September 12, 1912, to Barbara Howell, daughter of Congressman Howell. Received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake County; attended Salt Lake City High School; University of Utah; Columbia University of N. Y. 1908-9; graduated from the University of Chicago in 1911 with degree of LL.B. On September 10, 1910, he was appointed by the Secretary of State Assistant Solicitor for the Department of State of the United States at Washington, D. C., and remained there until June, 1913, when he resigned his position in the Department of State and went to Mexico and El Paso, Tex., where he was engaged in the preparation of claims of American citizens against the Mexican Government, arising out of the Orosco and Madero rebellions. Returned to Salt Lake City some months later to take up the general practice of his profession in partnership with J. R. Clark Jr., former Solicitor for Department of State at Washington, D. C., under the firm

name of Clark & Richards, with offices in Salt Lake City and Washington, D. C. Member of Utah State Legislature 1907-8; alternate delegate to Republican National Convention at Chicago, 1908; Supervisor of Schools and School Principal, Salt Lake County, 1902-8. Has made specialty of international law, but intends to take up the general practice of his profession. Republican.

STEPHEN L. RICHARDS.

Residence, 1924 South 9th East Street; office, 1015 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 18, 1879, in Mendon, Cache County, Utah. Son of Stephen L. and Emma Louise (Stayner) Richards. Married February 21, 1900, to Irene M. Merrill. Attended St. Mary's Academy for a short period; Davis Stake Academy 1890; public schools of Salt Lake City; Latter Day Saints College; University of Utah 1895-99; University of Michigan 1892; graduated from University of Chicago in 1904 with degree of LL.B. Cum Laude. Admitted to the bar of Utah October, 1904, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. In partnership with Charles H. Hart and Herbert Van Dam Jr., under the firm name of Richards, Hart & Van Dam. City Attorney of Murray, 1905-6. Democratic candidate House of Representatives of Utah, 1906. Democratic candidate City Attorney of Salt Lake City 1909. Democratic candidate for Utah State Senator 1910. Second Assistant General Superintendent Sunday Schools of Latter Day Saints to date. Member of Salt Lake City Commercial Club. For a number of years secretary of Utah State Bar Association. Lecturer on "Equity and Sales" Law School, University of Utah, since the organization of the school. Democrat.

MORRIS LATIMER RITCHIE.

Residence, 1171 1st Avenue; office, City & County Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 23, 1858, in Lewiston, Illinois. Son of Henderson and Mary Louisa (Latimer) Ritchie. Married April 23, 1891, to Mary Lilly Munsell. Educated in the public schools of Illinois; graduate of High School, Macomb, Illinois. Studied law in offices of Bradley & Micholson, Council Grove, Kansas. Admitted to the bar of Kansas October, 1879; Supreme Court of Kansas, 1881; Illinois, November, 1883; U. S. Supreme Court 1893; Utah, January 23, 1891. Commenced the practice of law in 1879 in Council Grove, Kansas, in partnership with John T. Bradley, under the firm name of Bradley & Ritchie, which continued until 1882. In 1883 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he practiced his profession for one year, when he returned to Council Grove and became associated with Hon. James M. Miller. In January, 1891, moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he formed partnership with his brother, E. E. Ritchie, under the firm name of Ritchie & Ritchie, which continued until 1896, when he was appointed Judge of the 3rd Judicial District, which office he held until May 21, 1896, when he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law. In 1898 became a member of the firm of Booth, Lee &

Ritchie, which firm continued until 1905, when he was elected Judge of the 3rd Judicial District. This office he holds under successive elections until the present time. Member of Kansas Legislature 1889. Member of Alta Club. Republican.

WILLIAM DELAMATER RITER.

Residence, 86 D Street; office, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 10, 1874, in Salt Lake City. Son of William W. and Susan (Denton) Riter. Married October 10, 1901, to Lennie Louise Savage. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; University of Utah; graduated in 1897 from Columbia Law School, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Court of Appeals of New York June, 1897; Supreme Court of Utah, September, 1897; U. S. District Court of Utah; U. S. Supreme Court, April, 1911. In 1901 was apointed Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County. This office he resigned in 1902, when he became associated with Zane & Rogers. In 1903 became associated with the firm of Bennett, Sutherland, Van Cott & Allison, and in 1906 became a member of the firm of Sutherland, Van Cott, Allison, Riter & Harkness, and in 1907 the firm became Van Cott, Allison & Riter, which continues to date. Secretary of Utah State Bar Association, 1908 to 1910. Enlisted in Battery A, Utah Light Artillery, at outbreak of Spanish-American War in 1898, and served in Philippine Islands. Member of Alta Club. Republican.

DAVID R. ROBERTS.

Office, 1st National Bank Building, Ogden. Born March 30, 1871, in Logan, Utah. Son of Robert D. and Hannah (Roberts) Roberts. Married December 6, 1893, to Tryphena Davis. Educated in Brigham Young College, Logan, 1890; graduated from National University Law School, D. C., in 1911 with degree of LL.B., and received degree of LL.M. and M.P.L. in 1912 from that institution. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Court of Appeals of D. C., October 20, 1912; Utah, December 14, 1912. Engaged in the general practice of law in Ogden to date. Member of Utah Legislature, 1903 to 1907. Member of Welch Society of Ogden. Author of "Utah's Good Roads Laws." Republican.

NICHOLAS ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Residence, 1151 Herbert Avenue; office, 410-11 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 30, 1866, in North Argyle, New York. Son of Col. Robert Stoddart and Elizabeth Harrington (Miller) Robertson. Married October 10, 1897, to Dorothy Davis of New Orleans, La. Educated in the public schools of Fort Wayne, Indiana; graduated from Fort Wayne High School, June, 1885; took senior year course Law Department of Indiana University, 1889-90; received degree of LL.B. in the latter year. Studied law in office of his father, Col. R. S. Robertson, Fort Wayne, Ind., and in the office of Judge D. B. Hadley, Kansas City, Kansas. Ad-

mitted to the bar of Kansas at Kansas City, April 22, 1888; Indiana, at Fort Wayne, March, 1890; Utah at Salt Lake City, June, 1890. Moved to Salt Lake City April 5, 1890, and became associated with the firm of Bennett, Marshall & Bradley, and continued until September, 1896, when he moved to Eureka, Utah, where he remained for ten years. City Attorney of Eureka for eight and one-half years. In September, 1906, returned to Salt Lake City and formed partnership with George N. Lawrence, under the firm name of Lawrence & Robertson, which continued until 1913, since which time has practiced law alone. Practice diversified, but largely corporation and mining law, and the defense of damage suits. First Secretary Progressive State Committee of Utah. Delegate to First National Convention of the Progressive Party, August, 1912; chosen by the Utah delegation a member of Committee on Rules, and at the meeting of that committee was named as one of the five members of the sub-committee, which drafted the rules of the convention and the party law. Nominee on Progressive ticket for Judge of 3rd Judicial District of Utah, 1912. Member of Masonic Order; Utah Bar Association; Military Order of Loyal Legion; one of the founders and members of the Board of Editors of the "Progressive."

EZRA CLARK ROBINSON.

Residence, Bountiful, Davis County; office, Farmington. Born July 22, 1872, in Farmington, Utah. Son of Joseph E. and Mary E. (Clark) Robinson. Married November 16, 1899, to Nellie M. Hatch of Woods Cross, Davis County, Utah. Graduated from Latter Day Saints College, Salt Lake City, in 1895; attended University of Utah for two years; attended Law Department, University of Michigan, one year. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah May 14, 1907. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake and Davis County to date. Appointed County Attorney of Davis County, July, 1911; elected to that office November, 1912, which he holds to date. Republican.

J. W. ROBINSON.

Residence and office, Provo. Born January 19, 1878, in Coalville, Utah. Son of John and Jane (Ruff) Robinson. Married in 1905 to Birda Billings. Educated in the public schools of Coalville; graduated from Brigham Young University, 1908, with degree of A.B.; received degree of LL.B. from Law Department of University of Chicago in 1912. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah in 1912. Member of the firm of Parker & Robinson to date. Assistant County Attorney of Utah County since July, 1913. Democrat.

HARRY J. ROBINSON.

Residence, Salt Lake City; office, 709 Kearns Building. Born in New York State. Moved to Utah in 1905 and admitted to practice before the bar of that State the same year. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1905 and continues alone to the present time. Member of the American and Utah State Bar Associations.

EDGAR ALLEN ROGERS.

Residence, 1228 South 8th East Street; offices, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Salt Lake City June 25, 1883. Married November 18, 1907, to Lillian James. Educated in the grade and high schools of Salt Lake City. Graduated from Cornell University in 1905, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah 1906. Second Assistant City Attorney from 1907 to 1909. Elected City Judge of Salt Lake City 1913. Republican.

HENRY H. ROLAPP.

Residence, Ogden. Born March 22, 1860, in Flensburg, Germany. Son of Fritz and Annie (Thiesen) Rolapp. Moved to Utah 1880. Married to Martha Horrocks December 9, 1885. Attended grammar school and Real Schule in Germany; graduated from

Law Department of University of Michigan in 1884 with degree of LL.B Admitted to the bar of Idaho 1881; Utah, 1884. Practiced law in Montpelier, Idaho, 1881-84, later moving to Ogden, where he was in partnership with C. C. Richards under the firm name of Richards & Rolapp until January, 1905. County Assessor of Weber County, 1885 to 1887. Assistant County Attorney of Weber County, 1887 to 1891. Cashier Utah Loan & Trust Co. Bank, 1892-95. Member of State Board of Corrections, 1888-95 Supreme Court Commissioner of Utah, 1888-95. Justice of Supreme Court of Utah Territory, 1895. Judge of 2nd Judicial District of Utah, January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1905. President Amalgamated Sugar Company. Vice-President Ogden Savings Bank. Secretary Oregon Lumber Co.; Mount Hood Railroad Co.; Grand Opera House Co. Director Wyoming Fuel Co.; Lion Coal Co.; Union Fuel Co.; Ogden Rapid Transit Co.; Vineyard Land and Stock Co. American Bar Association Delegate to Belgium, 1903. Delegate Universal Congress Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis, Missouri, 1904. Regent University of Utah since 1910. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations; Weber Club. Independent in politics.

JOE W. ROZZELLE.

Residence, 32 Eardley Court; office, 909 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 22, 1876, in Breckenridge, Missouri. Son of Whit and Anna L. Rozzelle. Married September 21, 1904, to Lenora Reynolds. Educated in the public and high schools of Breckenridge, Mo.; State Normal School, Stanbury, Mo.; special course in law at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1900; Colorado, 1906; Utah, 1912. Practiced law in Breckenridge, Mo., member of firm of Chapman & Rozzelle, until 1906, when he moved to Grand Junction, Colorado, where he practiced until 1912, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continues the general practice of law to date. Mayor and City Attorney of Breckenridge, Mo., 1900-1904. City Attorney of Grand Junction, Colo., 1907-09. Member of Masonic Order; K. of P.; F. O. E.; M. W. A.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

Residence, 1496 West Temple Street; office, 415 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City. Born April 14, 1878, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Samuel and Henrietta Snively (Pratt) Russell. Received his early education at 15th Ward School (the first free public school in Utah); graduated from Franklin School, Salt Lake City, 1893; graduated from Salt Lake High School 1898 (president of class of 1898); graduated from University of Virginia Law School in 1904. Admitted to the bar of Virginia June 24, 1904; Utah, October 26, 1904. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to the present time. Author of "Liberty and Law," "Limitations of the Income Tax," "Popular Election of Senators under the Federal Constitution," "Progressive Politics," "Disintegration of Monopoly," "Credit and Currency," "Competitive Tariff." Vice-Chairman of Democratic

State Committee of Utah 1912-13. Delegate to National Democratic Convention, Baltimore, Md., 1912. Democratic nominee for Utah State Assembly, 1906; for Utah State Senate, 1908. Member of Washington Literary Society of University of Virginia; Colonnade Club of University of Virginia; Eutaw Club of Salt Lake City. Democrat.

WILLIAM EDWARD RYDALCH.

Residence, 1084 First Avenue; office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah. Son of William M. and Margaret (Hunter) Rydalch. Educated at Brigham Young University and University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June, 1900; Utah, October, 1900; U. S. District Court, 1903. Republican.

ALLEN TILGHMAN SANFORD.

Residence, 12 Cluff Apartments; office, 420 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 13, 1870, in Jones County, Iowa. Son of Allen and Catherine E. (Hartman) Sanford. Married in 1896 to Helen E. Sheean. Educated in the public schools of Iowa; Anamosa (Iowa) High School; graduated from State University of Iowa in 1893 with degree of Ph.B.; graduated from Harvard Law School in 1896 with degree of LL.B. Moved to Salt Lake City in 1895. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah 1896, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City. American Party candidate for Judge of the 3rd Judicial District, 1908. American Party candidate for Congress, 1910. Member of Utah State Bar Association; Commercial Club. Progressive.

ABIAL B. SAWYER JR.

Residence, 763 East 5th South Street; office, 708-09 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 3, 1876, in Pekin, Illinois. Son of Abial B. and Rebecca A. (Bailey) Sawyer. Moved to Salt Lake City 1890. Educated in the public schools of Pekin, Illinois; St. Marks School, Salt Lake City; Salt Lake High School; University of Utah; Cornell University; Law Department of Summer School of University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May 14, 1900; U. S. District Court of Utah, July 19, 1901. Associated for two years in the practice of law with his father, later for two years in partnership with J. H. Ryckman under the firm name of Ryckman & Sawyer. Since the dissolution of that firm has engaged in the general practice of law alone. Specializes in mining and insurance law. Member of Commercial Club; Alpha Tau Omega and Delta Chi fraternities. Democrat.

RUSSELL G. SCHULDER.

Residence, 273 West Canyon Street, Capitol Hill; office, 1003-6 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born in 1880 in Butte, Montana. Son of R. R. and Lucy C. (Angell) Schulder. Married September 23, 1903, to Irene Earle Dickson. Attended St. Mark's School, Salt Lake City. Educated by private tutors in Montana. Graduated from University of Michigan in 1900 with degree of

LL.B., and in 1901 with degree of LL.M. Admitted to the bar of Michigan 1900; Utah 1901, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Assistant City Attorney of Salt Lake City, 1901 to 1903. Member of the firm of Dickson, Ellis, Ellis & Schulder from 1904 to the present time. Member of Alta County and University Clubs of Salt Lake City. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

FRANK B. SCOTT.

Residence, 379 G Street; office, 227 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 15, 1870, in Baie Verte, New Brunswick. Son of David B. and Sara A. (Tibbits) Scott. Married August 15, 1898, to Evelyn Eden. His early education was by private tutor, Jacob McClellan, Maitland, Nova Scotia; attended University of Mount Allison, New Brunswick, 1888-91; received degree of B.A. in the latter year from that institution; Dalhousie University, 1893-96, from which he received degree of LL.B. in 1896. Admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, September, 1896; Utah, at Salt Lake City, November, 1905. County Criminal Prosecutor Halifax, N. S., for two terms. Moved to Salt Lake City, November 5, 1905. In addition to a general law practice, specializes in patent and copyright law. In 1913 formed partnership with R. R. Hackett, which continues to date. Secretary Canadian Association. Socialist.

E. W. SENIOR.

Residence, 1600 Indiana Avenue; office, 329-30 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Doncaster, England, March 20, 1862; son of John and Mary (Hall) Senior. Came to Salt Lake City in 1868. Married in 1898 to Ena Marcil. Received his early education in the public schools of Utah. Admitted to practice before the local United States Land Office and Interior Department in 1882, and before the Supreme Court of Utah in 1901; U. S. Supreme Court, 1913. Began the active practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1900, and continued alone for some time until he formed partnership with Judge E. V. Higgins, under the firm name of Higgins & Senior. This association continued until 1907. Since which time he has continued alone. Is an authority on public lands and mining law and specializes in both. Member of the American and Utah State Bar Associations. Republican.

J. L. SEVY JR.

Residence and office, Richfield. Born September 15, 1880, in Panguitch, Utah. Son of John L. and Mary H. (Heywood) Sevy. Married June 13, 1906, to May Houston. Educated in the public schools of Utah; Brigham Young University; Law Department, University of Utah. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1910. District Attorney of 6th Judicial District since January 1, 1913. Republican.

NOAH J. SHECKELL.

Residence, 563 East Sixth South Street; office, 403 Felt Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 8, 1852, in Cape Sandy, Crawford County, Indiana. Son of John and Isabell (Lease) Sheckell. Married October 19, 1882, to Sallie L. Owings. Graduated from Hartsville University with degree of B.S., and received degree of M.S. from that institution. Graduated from Law Department of University of Indiana in 1877 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Nebraska, 1877; Utah, 1893. Practiced law in Tekamah, Nebraska, until 1893, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continued the practice of his profession to the present time. Police Judge of Tekamah, Nebraska, one term. Mayor of Tekamah, Nebraska, one term. City Attorney of Tekamah, several terms. County Attorney of Burt County, Nebraska, several terms. Charter member Lincoln Lodge No. 23, Knights of Pythias; charter member Salt Lake City Bar Association. Democrat.

THOMAS OWINGS SHECKELL.

Residence, 10 Cornell Apartments; office, 1411 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Tekamah, Nebraska, November 22,

1883. Son of Noah J. and Sallie O. (Owings) Sheckell. Moved to Utah in January, 1893. Married Rena English June 1, 1911. Received his early education in the public and high schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from University of Indiana Law School in 1906 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, 1906; Utah, February, 1907. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1907, and was for some time connected with the County Treasurer's office. Since 1910 Assistant Manager and attorney of legal department, Utah Association of Creditmen. Democrat.

RICHARD B. SHEPARD.

Residence, 432 4th East Street; office, 408 South State Street, Salt Lake City. Born at Mount Vernon, Indiana, March 21, 1854. Son of Joseph W. and Mary E. (Barter) Shepard. Moved to Utah in 1890. Married July 21, 1908, to Emma C. Clancy. Educated in the High School of Mount Vernon. Admitted to the bar of Colorado, 1878; Kansas, 1879; Utah, 1892. City Attorney of Anthony, Kansas, 1879-81; County Attorney of Harper County, Kansas, 1882-3. Member of Second and Third State Legislature of Utah; Secretary of Utah Territorial Bar Association, 1894-96. Democrat.

DAN B. SHIELDS.

Residence, 322 Douglas Street; offices, 419 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Kansas in 1878. Son of John and Margaret Anne (Berry) Shields. Moved to Utah in 1883. Married November, 1904, to Estella K. Watson. Educated in St. Mary's School, Park City, Utah; St. Francis College, Kansas; graduated from All Hallowes College, Salt Lake City, in 1895. Admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1903; Utah, 1904. Began the general practice of his profession in Park City and moved to Salt Lake City in 1908, where he continues to the present time. City Attorney in Park City, 1906-7. Member of B. P. O. E. Democrat.

HENRY SHIELDS.

Residence and office, Park City, Utah. Born at Belfast, Ireland, March 20, 1842. Son of W. P. and Margaret (Connors) Shields. Moved to Utah, October, 1871. Married March 24, 1897, to Aramintz Bates. Educated in the public schools of New York City. Admitted to the bar of Utah in 1889 and to the Supreme Court in 1894. Began the practice of his profession in Park City before the Justice Court in 1882 in partnership with W. I. Snyder, from 1883 to 1884 under the firm name of Snyder & Shields. Since that time he has continued alone. Was appointed Probate Judge of Summit County, Utah, by President Cleveland in 1888, and re-appointed in 1890 and 1892 by President Harrison, and again by President Cleveland in 1894. Elected County Attorney of Summit County in 1896, and served until 1898; City Attorney of Park City, 1900-1902. Member B. P. O. E., No. 734, Park City. Democrat.

DAVID ALFRED SKEEN.

Residence, 1993 South 10th East Street; office, 712-16 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 13, 1885, in Plain City, Weber County, Utah. Son of Lyman and Electa (Dixon) Skeen. Married November 16, 1910, to Bertha Kerr. Attended the public schools of Plain City; University of Utah, 1902; Agricultural College of Utah, 1903 to 1907; graduated from Commercial Department of that institution, in 1906; received degree of LL.B. cum laude in 1910, from Chicago Law School. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1910, and U. S. District Court of Utah. Practiced law in Ogden for one year, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where the continues the general practice of law to the present time. Democrat.

JEDEDIAH D. SKEEN.

Residence, 1159 East Fifth South Street; office, 712-16 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 30, 1877, in Plain City, Utah. Son of Lyman and Electa (Dixon) Skeen. Married November 28, 1902, to Ethel S. Stratford. Educated in the public schools of Weber County, Utah; Agricultural and Brigham Young Colleges, Logan, Utah; graduated from University of Virginia in 1901 with degree of B.L. Admitted to the bar of Utah October, 1901, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Practiced law in Ogden, Utah, from 1902 to 1911, since which time has been engaged in the practice of law in Salt Lake City. Member of Salt Lake City Commercial Club and Native Sons of Utah. Democrat.

WILLIAM RILEY SKEEN.

Residence, 2436 Jackson Street; office, First National Bank Building, Ogden. Born August 4, 1881, in Plain City, Utah. Son of Lyman and Electa (Dixon) Skeen. Maried December 21, 1905, to Jean Ellison. Attended Plain City public schools from 1888 to 1899; Agricultural College, 1899 to 1901; University of Utah, 1901 to 1904, and 1906 to 1907, received degree of A.B. in the latter year from that institution; graduated from University of Chicago, Law Department, in 1909, with degree of J.D. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1909. Republican.

BENNER X. SMITH.

Residence, 1061 East South Temple Street; office, Suite 1406 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 28, 1868, in Galesburg, Illinois. Son of Judge Arthur A. and Mary E. (Benner) Smith. Married January 22, 1904, to Mabel L. Miner. Educated in the public schools of Illinois; graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinios, in 1890 with degree of A.B.; attended for one year Columbia Law School; graduated in 1892 from New York Law School with degree of LL.B. Moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, 1892. Admitted to the bar of New York, 1892; Utah, 1892; U. S. District Court of Utah and Idaho, U. S. Supreme Court 1911. In 1894 formed partnership with Frank B. Stephens, under the firm name of Stephens & Smith, subsequently Robert B. Porter became a member of the firm, which then became Stephens, Smith & Porter, which continues until the present time. Assistant U. S. Attorney for Utah, 1892 to 1893. Deputy Attorney General of Utah, 1897 to 1898, when he resigned and became 1st Lieutenant, Utah Cavalry, and served for one year during the Spanish-American War. In 1899 was appointed Judge Advocate General of Staff of Governor Wells. This position he held for several years. Member of House of Representatives, Utah Legislature, 1901. Member of Utah State Senate, 1907 to 1913. In 1904 appointed District Attorney of 3rd Judicial District. Member of Utah State Board of Corrections for two years. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations; Alta; University; Commercial, and Country Clubs. Republican.

DANA TYRELL SMITH.

Residence, 6 Cornell Apartments; office, 625 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 31, 1877, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Dr. Amos K. and Cordelia (Allen) Smith. Married July 5, 1900, to Eleanor Clark. Educated in St. Marks School, Salt Lake City; public and high schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from University of the South, Tennessee, in 1898 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1899, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Justice of the Peace of Salt Lake City 1902-03 and 1906-07-08-09. Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1904-05. Assistant attorney of S. P. L. A. and S. L. R. R. 1910 to 1912. General attorney for Utah of that company to date. Member of Masonic Order; B. P. O. E.; Press Club; Utah State Bar Association. Republican.

GEORGE HARRIS SMITH.

Residence, 765 3rd Avenue; office, Deseret News Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 29, 1873, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of George and Elisa (Williams) Smith. Married July, 1905, to Euphemia Luhn. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from Law Department, University of Michigan, in 1899 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June, 1899; Utah, October, 1899; U. S. District Court of Utah, 1899; U. S. Supreme Court, 1907. Law Clerk in office of Williams, Van Cott & Sutherland, 1899-1900. Assistant attorney Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. since 1900. Assistant attorney in Utah for Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies since 1905. Specializes in corporation and railroad law. Member of American Bar Association since 1908. Member of Alta; University; Country and Transportation Clubs of Salt Lake City. Independent Democrat.

H. A. SMITH.

Residence, 1203 9th East Street; offices, Suite 903 Boston Building. Born at Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah, December 17, 1865. Son of A. W. and Amy E. (Downs) Smith. Married January 10, 1890, to Elizabeth A. Davis. Educated in the public schools of Utah; University of Michigan, 1890-92; graduated from there with degree of LL.B. in the latter year; also attended the University of Utah. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1892; Utah, 1892. Practiced law alone in Salt Lake City until 1899, when he formed partnership with Irvine A. Wilson, which continued until the death of the former in 1904. He was then associated with the firm of Frick & Edwards, from 1905 until 1907. In 1910 formed partnership with the firm of Smith & McBroom, which continues to date. Taught in the public schools of the 19th District of Salt Lake City, 1887-1890. Chairman of Board of Governors of the Native Sons of Utah. Republican.

HORACE HOLLEY SMITH.

Residence, 1119 1st Avenue; offices, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 9, 1877, in Salt Lake City. Son of Charles Francis and Mary (Sproul) Smith. Married June 18, 1907, to Louisa Wardner Lamson. Received his early education at St. Marks School in his native city. Studied law at the National University Law School, Washington, D. C., and graduated with degrees of LL.B. in 1909 and Master of Laws in 1910, receiving prize for school thesis and gold medal for highest average in class. Admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., June 28, 1910, and to the Supreme Court of Utah, July 28, of the same year. Engaged in legal work for some time at Washington, D. C. Was Clerk of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, U. S. Senate, in 1912 and 1913, and resigned as Secretary to U. S. Senator George Sutherland to accept the position of Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County on August 1, 1913, which position he holds at the present time. Engaged in legal work for some time at Washington, D. C.. Was Private in Troop "E" of the 4th United States Cavalry during the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, 1898-1899. Wounded at Pateros, P. I., March 4, 1899. Honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability February, 1900. Clerk of Salt Lake City Board of Health 1900-1904. Clerk of State Board of Health

1905-1906. Secretary to the Republican County Committee, Salt Lake County, 1904, 1906, 1910. Republican.

JAMES F. SMITH.

Residence, 512 East 5th South Street; office, 334 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 10, 1872, in Salt Lake City. Son of James and Mary (Bawdidge) Smith. Married August 9, 1893, to Eliza A. Morgan. Attended St. Mary's Academy until the age of nine. Studied law in offices of Pence & Allen, Salt Lake City. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, September 15, 1896; U. S. District Court, August 15, 1898. For eight months in partnership with E. A. Walton, under the firm name of Smith & Walton. Engaged in the general practice of law alone in Salt Lake City to date. Progressive Republican.

JOHN ADAMS SNEDDON.

Residence, 480 North 1st East Street; office, Harris Block, Logan. Born November 22, 1869, in Fifeshire, Scotland. Son of John and Janet (Adams) Sneddon. Married September, 1894, to Maggie Rankin. Educated in the common schools of Fifeshire, Scotland; completed Normal course, Brigham Young College, Logan, 1908; completed correspondence course in law with the Sprague Law School of Detroit, Michigan, 1903. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October 12, 1903. Taught in the schools of Utah and Wyoming for eight years. City Attorney of Logan, January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1909. County Attorney of Cache County from January 1, 1911, to December 31, 1912. Member of W. O. W.; I. O. O. F. Progressive.

ASHBY SNOW.

Residence, 158 North State Street; office, 413 Templeton Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 19, 1867, in St. George, Washington County, Utah. Son of Erastus and Elizabeth Rebecca (Ashby) Snow. Married to Ann D. Pymm in December 25, 1889. Educated in the common schools of St. George, Utah; Brigham Young Academy, Provo; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigin in 1901 with degree of L.L.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1901, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Member of the firm of Cannon, Irvine & Snow, later Young & Snow, and to the present time member of the firm of Young, Snow & Ashton. Democrat.

BISMARCK SNYDER.

Residence, 621 1st Avenue; office, 419 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 2, 1871, in Parleys Park, Summit County, Utah. Son of George G. and Elsie (Jacob) Snyder. Married September 24, 1903, to Margaret Snell. Educated in the public schols of Summit County and Ogden, Utah; Inter Mountain Business College, Ogden; read law in office of his brother, W. I. Snyder, Park City. Admitted to the bar of Utah, August 31, 1895; Nevada 1907. Practiced law for a short time in Summit County, Utah. In 1900 located in Salt Lake City, and formed partnership with his brother, W. I. Snyder, under the firm name of Snyder & Snyder, which continues to the present time. Member of Battery A, Light Artillery of Utah, 1898; served in the Philippines. Member of Utah State Bar Association; Salt Lake Commercial Club. Instructor in "Mining Law," University of Utah. Republican.

WILSON I. SNYDER.

Residence, 535 1st Avenue; office, 419 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 14, 1856, in Midvale, Salt Lake County, Utah. Son of George G. and Elsie (Jacob) Snyder. Married Sytha Brown, November 17, 1877, deceased August 24, 1881. Married November 30, 1886, to Elizabeth Wells Arrick. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake County; short term Brigham Young Academy, Provo; studied law under direction of Judge I. G. Sutherland and later under Judge E. F. Dunne. Admitted to the bar of the 3rd District

Court of Utah, October 21, 1878; Supreme Court of Utah, June 9, 1881; Supreme Courts of Idaho and Nevada; U. S. Circuit and District Courts of Idaho, Nevada and Utah; U. S. Supreme Court, 1908, and the bar of the Circuit Court of Appeals of 8th Circuit the same year. Commenced the practice of law in Park City in 1878. In 1881 formed partnership with John L. Street. Was in partnership at various times with Henry F. Williams; Henry Shields, and S. A. Parshley in Park City. In April, 1901, moved to Salt Lake City, where for three years was member of the firm of Snyder, Westerfeld, Snyder & Wight. Since which time has been in partnership with his brother, Bismark Snyder. City Attorney of Park City several times. County Attorney of Summitt County several times. President Utah State Bar Association 1908. Member of American Bar Association; Masonic Order; I. O. O. F.. Author of "Snyder on Mines." Republican.

NEVIN WARNER SONNEDECKER.

Residence, 927 East 3rd South; office, 219 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born at New Springfield, Ohio, December, 1855. Son of Josephus and Sophia (Peters) Sonnedecker. Moved to Salt Lake City, November, 1891. Married Fannie H. Rivers (deceased), 1889. Received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. Graduated from Kansas State Normal School in 1883. Read law in the office of Hon. George M. Smith, Hartland, Kansas. Admitted to the bar of Kansas in 1899; Utah in 1892. Began the practice of his profession in Kansas and continued alone until he moved to Salt Lake City in 1891, where he became associated with Frank Pierce until 1896, since which time he has continued alone. Postmaster at Hartland, Kansas, 1890-1891; Census Enumerator for Kearney County, Kansas, in 1890. Police Judge of Hartland, 1891. Member of Knights of Pythias. Republican.

O. P. SOULE.

Residence, 1128 1st Avenue; office, 623 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 16, 1872, in Hooper, Utah. Son of Emory W. and Mary E. (Secrict) Soule. Married August, 1906, to Hanna Hansen. Educated in the public schools of Weber County, Utah; University of Utah; graduated from Law Department, University of Michigan, in 1899 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1899; Idaho, 1902; U. S. Supreme Court, 1910. Practiced law in Salt Lake City, in partnership with F. A. Sweet, under the firm name of Sweet & Soule, until 1901, when he moved to St. Anthony, Idaho, and practiced law alone, until 1906, when he became member of the firm name of Soule & Soule. In 1913 returned to Salt Lake City, where he formed the firm of Thomas & Soule, which continues to date. Prosecuting Attorney, Fremont County, Idaho, 1902 to 1906. Republican.

FREDERICK STEIGMEYER.

Residence, 1224 East South Temple Street; office, 500 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 16, 1875, in Ohio. Son of Frederick and Carolina Van Buren (Grey) Steigmeyer. Married March 30, 1909, to LuRee Dyer of Virginia. Graduate of University of Chicago, with degrees of B.S. and Ph.B. in 1896; Chicago College of Law, degree of LL.B., 1897. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, 1897; Colorado, 1899; Utah, 1901. Practiced law in Chicago until 1899, when he moved to Telluride, Colorado, and became member of the firm of Steigmeyer & Allen, which continued until 1901, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he practiced alone until January 1, 1910, when he became a member of the firm of Story & Steigmeyer, which continues to the present time. Captain of Logan's Black Horse Cavalry, Illinois, during the Spanish-American War. Member of Sigma Chi; Salt Lake Commercial Club and Sage Brush Club; Masonic Order. Democrat.

FRANK BRAY STEPHENS.

Residence, 169 13th East Street; office, 1406-10 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 14, 1855, in Turner, Maine. Son of Edwin Fessenden and Sally Berry (Ricker) Stephens. Married 1883 to Lunette Stebbins. Graduated from Doane College, Nebraska, in 1882, with degree of B.S. Attended Law Department of Northwestern University. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Nebraska 1883; Utah, 1888, and later to the Federal Courts of Utah. Practiced law in Crete, Nebraska, until 1888, when he moved to Salt Lake City. From 1889 to 1891 in partnership with A. T. Shroeder, under the firm name of Stephens & Shroeder, after which he practiced alone until the firm of Stephens & Smith was formed in 1894. Subsequently Robert B. Porter became a member of the firm, which continues to date under the firm name of Stephens, Smith & Porter. Assistant United States Attorney for Utah under Hon. Charles S. Varian, 1890 to 1893.

Member of Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, Salt Lake City, 1893-1896. City Attorney of Salt Lake City, 1900-1902. Member of Board of Regents, University of Utah, 1909-1913. Member of Sons of the American Revolution; Mayflower Society. Lineal descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, physician of the Mayflower. Member of University Club; American and Utah State Bar Associations. Member of Board of Governors of Salt Lake Commercial Club. Director Utah Gas & Coke Co. Director Farmers & Stock Growers Bank. Chairman committee sent to Des Moines, Iowa, to investigate commission form of government, and active in its adoption in Utah. Republican until 1896, ever since Democrat.

BERNARD JOSEPH STEWART.

Residence, 2280 Walnut Street; office, 610 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 13, 1873, at Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah. Son of Isaac M. and Elizabeth (White) Stewart. Married September 13, 1899, to Leonora M. Cannon. Received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake County; graduated from the University of Utah in 1895; and from the University of Michigan in 1900 with degree of LL.B. Was admitted to practice before the courts of Michigan and Utah in 1900; Idaho, 1907, and the United States Supreme Court in 1913. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1900, in partnership with his brothers, Samuel W. and Charles B. Stewart, under the firm name of Stewart, Stewart & Stewart, and continued in this association until 1906, when they formed partnership with Jesse R. S. Bridge under the name of Stewart, Stewart & Bridge. In 1909 he formed the present partnership with his brother Samuel W. Stewart and Daniel Alexander, which continues under the firm name of Stewart, Stewart & Alexander. Member Salt Lake Commercial Club. Democrat.

CHARLES B. STEWART.

Residence, 217 12th East Street; office, 804 McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City.

Born July 20, 1870, in Draper, Utah. Son of Isaac M. and Elizabeth (White) Stewart. Married September 30, 1896, to Katherine

Romney. Educated in the public schools of Draper; attended Deseret University (now University of Utah), 1888-1889; graduated from Law Department, University of Michigan, in June, 1893, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1893; Idaho, 1898; Utah, 1893, and to the bar of Wyoming; U. S. Supreme Court, February 23, 1912. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City in partnership with his brothers, Judge S. W. Stewart and Barnard J. Stewart, under the firm name of Stewart & Stewart. This firm continued until 1911, when he formed partnership with John F. Bowman and Charles M. Morris, under the firm name of Stewart, Bowman & Morris, which continues to date. Identified extensively in the wool growing and marble industries of Utah. Pioneer in opening up the marble quarries of Utah. Organizer of Birds Eye Marble Co. Vice-President and one of the organizers of Farmers & Stockgrowers Bank, Salt Lake City. President of University Investment Co. Secretary of Utah Wool Growers Association for the last five years. Director of Pioneer Book Publishing Co. Member of Utah State Bar Association; Salt Lake Commercial Club. Democrat.

HAROLD M. STEPHENS.

Residence, 1224 3rd Avenue; office, 1406-10 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Son of Frank B. and Lunette (Stebbins) Stephens. Born March 6, 1886, in Crete, Nebraska. Married August 6, 1912, to Virginia A. Bush. Moved to Utah in 1889. Educated in the public and high schools of Utah; University of Utah; graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in 1909 with degree of A.B.; graduated from Harvard Law School in 1913 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1912; U. S. District Court of Utah, 1913. Associated in the practice of law with the firm of Stephens, Smith & Porter. Member of Delta Chi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities; Society Sons of American Revolution. Lecturer on "Agency," University of Utah, Law Department.

JAMES ZEBULON STEWART JR.

Residence and office, Logan. Born March 6, 1873, in Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah. Son of Judge James Zebulon and Julia A. (Fitzgerald) Stewart. Married April 18, 1901, to Hannah Kotter. Educated in the district schools of Logan; Brigham Young College; graduated from Law Department of University of Utah in 1894, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1894; Idaho, July 5, 1907. Engaged in the general practice of law in Logan to date. Member of Native Sons of Utah; President of Council No. 6; City Attorney of Logan, 1898-1899. Republican.

SAMUEL W. STEWART.

Residence, 35 East 1st North Street; office, 612 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 21, 1867, at Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah. Son of Isaac M. and Elizabeth (White) Stewart. Married September 19, 1894, to Ella M. Nebeker. Educated in public and private schools of Salt Lake City and University of Utah; graduated from Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1892 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1892; Supreme Court of Utah, 1892, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1913. Practiced law alone in Salt Lake City until 1894, when he formed partnership with his brother, C. B. Stewart under the firm name of Stewart & Stewart, and in 1908 formed the present partnership with his brother, Barnard J. Stewart and Daniel Alexander, the firm now being Stewart, Stewart & Alexander. U. S. Internal Revenue Collector for Utah under the Cleveland administration. Elected member of the Utah State Legislature in 1898 from Salt Lake County, and served as chairman of Judiciary Committee of House of Representatives 1898 and 1900. Judge of the Third Judicial District Court of Utah from 1901 till 1905. Nominee of the Democratic party for the District Bench twice since 1905. Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court of the State in 1907. Member of State Board of Corrections from January, 1908, to present time. Democrat.

JAY H. STOCKMAN.

Residence, 789 8th Avenue; office, 1311 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 6, 1884, in Silverton, Colorado. Son of Martin G. and Emma B. (Damon) Stockman. Moved to Utah, 1897. Graduated from University of Utah in 1908 with degree of A.B. Graduated from Law Department of University of Chicago in 1910 with degree of J.D. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1910; Utah Supreme Court, 1910; U. S. District Court of Utah, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law in association with the firm of Van Cott, Allison & Riter. Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County during 1910. Secretary of Utah Chapter of University of Chicago Club. Member of Commercial Club of Salt Lake City; Utah Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F. Republican.

JEREMIAH STOKES, JR.

Residence, East Mill Creek; office, 514 Templeton Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 23, 1877, in Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah. Son of Jeremiah and Josephine (Olson) Stokes. Married November 10, 1904, to Eugenia Neff. Graduated from public schools of Draper, 1896; attended Brigham Young Academy, Provo, 1896-98. From 1898 to 1900 engaged in religious work for the Mormon Church in Georgia and Tennessee. From 1900 to 1901 took business course, Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City. From 1901 to 1904 worked in a store and engaged in the life insurance business. From 1904 to 1907 attended Law Department of Grant University, Tennessee (now University of Chattanooga), and in June of the latter year received degree of LL.B. Worked his way through law school as associate editor with Honorable Ben E. Rich of a religious publication, known as the "Elders Journal." Admitted to the bar of Tennessee June, 1907; Utah, September, 1907. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City associated with John M. Cannon. Subsequently

formed partnership with L. Loraine Bagley, under the firm name of Stokes & Bagley, which continues to the present time. Engaged in a general practice, which has been very profitable. Republican.

WILLIAM STORY.

Office, 508 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Son of John P. and Elizabeth (Quarles) Story. Born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, April 4, 1843. Married to Ada B. Olin, daughter of Daniel A. Olin, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on October 31, 1871. His early education was received at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and in Salem, Massachusetts. Graduated from the Salem Classical and High School in 1861. In 1864 he received the degree of B.L. from the Michigan University, and in the fall of that year was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin. In 1865 he enlisted in Company "B," 39th Wisconsin Infantry, and at the close of the war entered the law office of Carter, Pitkin & Davis at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained until the fall of 1866, when he formed a law partnership with Col. La Fayette Gregg of Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1867 he was appointed Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit of Arkansas by Governor Murphy, which position he held until 1868, when he was appointed Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Arkansas by Governor Clayton. In connection with his duties as Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit he was Special Chief Justice of Arkansas during the years 1869 and 1870. In April, 1871, he resigned the office of Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit to accept the office of Judge of the U. S. District Court of the Western District of Arkansas, which latter office he held until 1874, when he resigned and moved to Colorado, later engaging in the practice of his profession at Ouray in that State. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado from January, 1891, to January, 1893. In September, 1909, he formed a partnership with F. F. Steigmeyer, for the practice of law in Salt Lake City, and is now in active practice in Colorado and Utah, being the senior member of the firm of Story & Story of Ouray, Colorado, and of the firm of Story & Steigmeyer at Salt Lake City. He is a member of the American Bar Association; of the New York Academy of Political Science; of Ouray Lodge No. 492, B. P. O. E.; of Ouray Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M.; a Knight Templar, and of several social clubs, among others the Alta Club, Salt Lake City. Republican.

WILLIAM STORY JR.

Residence, 475 East 1st South Street; office, 508 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 31, 1874, in Denver, Colorado. Son of William and Ada Belle (Olin) Story. Married February 1904, to Florence McArthur. Educated in the public schools of Ouray, Colorado; Shattuck School, Fairhault, Minnesota; graduated from Cornell University in 1896 with degree of Ph.B. and degree of L.L.B. in 1897 from Law Department of that institution. Admitted to the bar of Colorado, January, 1898; Utah, 1913. Member of the firm of Story & Steigmeyer of Salt Lake City and Story & Story of Ouray, Colorado, to date. Member of the American and Colorado Bar Associations; Commercial, Country and Alta Clubs; Masonic Order, and B. P. O. E. Republican.

BRADFORD N. C. STOTT.

Office, 1018 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 30, 1866, in Keosauqua, Iowa. Son of George and Elsie Ann (Bradford) Stott. Married February 9, 1893, to Emma N. Darst. Educated in Iowa Weslyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1883-1884; graduated from Valparaiso University (Indiana), in 1889 with degree of B.S., and with degree of A.B. in 1890; M.S. in 1892 and A.M. in 1893, and received degree of L.L.B. in 1893 from Northern Indiana Law School (now law department of Valparaiso University). Admitted to the bar of Indiana 1893; Utah, 1894, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Moved to Eureka, Utah, August, 1893, where he practiced law until January 1, 1913, when he moved to Salt Lake City, and became a member of the firm of Powers, Marioneaux, Stott, McKinney, which continues to date. City Attorney of Eureka one term. Member of the School Board of Eureka. Member of Masonic Order; Shriner; 32nd degree Scottish Rite; Knight Templar; I. O. O. F.; K. O. T. M.; M. W. A. Democrat.

DANIEL NEWTON STRAUP.

Residence, 225 12th East Street; office, City and County Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 29, 1862, in Juniata County, Pennsylvania. Son of Daniel B. and Susanna (Barner) Straup. Married in 1889 to Della L. Lindley. Educated in the public schools of Indiana; graduated from Valparaiso College, Ind., Scientific Course, in 1886; Law Course 1888. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana and U. S. District and Circuit Courts in 1888; Utah, 1890. Practiced law in Valparaiso, Ind., associated with the Hon. Edgar D. Crumpacker, until May, 1890, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he was associated with the Hon. O. W. Powers, with whom he later formed a partnership under the firm name of Powers & Straup, and afterwards Powers, Straup & Lippman, which continued until 1904, when he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and re-elected in 1910, which office he holds to date.

WILLIAM H. STREEPER JR.

Residence, Centerville; office, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born February 2, 1869, in Centerville, Utah. Son of William H. and Mary A. (Richards) Streeper. Married December 4, 1895, to Drucilla Rich. Educated in the public schools of Utah; University of Utah; Colorado Law School. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1898. Practiced law in Centerville until 1909, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continues to date. County Attorney of Davis County, 1899 to 1902, and 1907 to 1908. Member of Centerville School Board for eight years. Democrat.

J. W. STRINGFELLOW.

Residence, 604 South 5th East Street; office, 323-4 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Salt Lake City, January 15, 1875. Son of George and Grace (Wilkinsen) Stringfellow. Married September 19, 1909, to Fanny Little (deceased, January 8, 1913). Received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake City; attended Brigham Young Academy at Provo; University of Michigan Law School and graduated from there in 1901 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan 1901, and Utah the same year. Began the practice of his profession in Salt Lake City in 1901 and formed partnership with Judge Zane under the firm name of Zane & Stringfellow, until 1913, when Judge J. J. Whitaker entered the firm, which is now Zane, Stringfellow & Whitaker. Democratic nominee in 1909 and 1912 for Attorney General of Utah, and for Legislature in 1905. Democrat.

GEORGE M. SULLIVAN.

Residence, 1149 Douglas Street; office, Suite 420 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Van Buren County, Iowa, March 18, 186[illegible]. Son of David L. and Rebecca (Morris) Sullivan. Moved to Utah August 1899. Married October, 1902, to Daleth P. Kelly (deceased). Educated in the public schools of his native State; attended Southern Iowa Normal School at Bloomfield, Iowa, and graduated from there in June, 1887. Admitted to the bar of Nebraska, 1890; courts of Utah in 1899. Began the practice of law in Box Butte County, Neb., 1890, as a member of the firm of Simonson & Sullivan, until 1895. Continued alone from 1895 until 1899, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where, one year later, he formed partnership with W. A. Lea and Fred A. Sweet under firm name of Lea, Sullivan & Sweet, which continued until 1903, when he formed partnership with A. R. Barnes under firm name of Sullivan & Barnes. This association continued until the election of the latter as Attorney General of Utah in 1909, since which time he has continued alone in the general practice of his profession. Nominated for District Judge of 3rd Judicial District of Utah in 1908 by the American Party and re-nominated for the same office by the Progressive Party in 1912. Elected member of the Board of Education of Salt Lake City, December, 1912. Member I. O. O. F.; B. P. O. E.; K. of P. Progressive.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND.

Residence, Salt Lake City; office, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Buckinghamshire, England, March 25, 1862. Son of Alexander G. and Frances (Slater) Sutherland. Moved to Utah in 1863. Married to Rosamond Lee in 1883. Received his early education in the public schools of Utah; graduate Brigham Young Academy; attended University of Michigan; received Honorary Degree of LL.D. from University of Columbia, N. Y., June, 1913. Admitted to practice before the courts of Michigan, 1883; Utah, 1883, and Supreme Court of Utah in 1884. Began the practice of his profession in Provo, Utah, in 1883, and later formed partnership with S. R. Thurman under the firm name of Thurman & Sutherland, which lasted for several years. He then moved to Salt Lake City, where he formed partnership with P. L. Williams and Waldemar Van Cott, practicing under the name of Williams, Van Cott & Sutherland. This association continued until 1898, when he entered into partnership with C. W. Bennett, Robert Harkness, Andrew Howat, and Waldemar Van Cott under the firm name of Bennett, Harkness, Howat, Sutherland & Van Cott, which continued until the firm name was changed to Sutherland, Van Cott & Allison some time afterwards. Elected to U. S. Senate in 1905 and re-elected March 4, 1911. Was member of the First Utah State Legislature and chairman of the Judiciary Committee; President of the Board of Control of State Insane Asylum from 1888 until 1894. Elected to House of Representatives of the 57th Congress in 1900. Declined a re-nomination in 1902. Delegate from Utah to Republican National conventions of 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912. Mem-

ber of University and Alta Clubs of Salt Lake City and Republican Club of New York City. Republican.

LELAND BADDLEY SWANER.

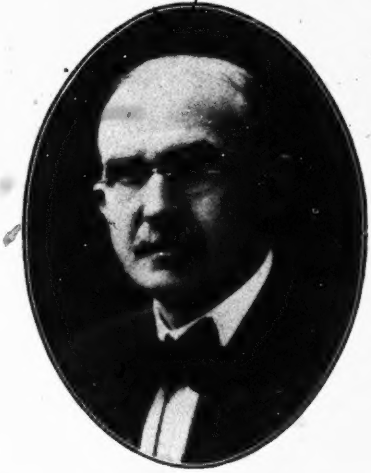
Residence, 318 South 10th East Street; office, 720 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 24, 1882, in Salt Lake City. Son of Ephraim J. and Martha (Baddley) Swaner. Educated in the public and high schools of Salt Lake City. Studied law in the evenings. Admitted to the bar of Utah November, 1908. Member of Co. "H," Utah National Guard, from 1901 to 1904. Treasurer Utah State Bar Association. Member of Salt Lake Country Club. Republican.

ERASMUS W. TATLOCK.

Residence, 201 East 3rd South Street; office, 315 Post Office Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 25, 1843, in Troy, Davis County, Iowa. Son of Miles and Margaret C. (Cameron) Tatlock. Married October, 1871, to Alzina M. Kremer. Attended Troy High School; Troy Academy; Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Admitted to the bar of Iowa, September 16, 1867; Utah, 1890; U. S. Supreme Court, April 3, 1894. Moved to Utah April, 1890. U. S. Statistical Agent to the present time. Member of Utah Commission when Utah became a State. Member of 3rd Iowa Cavalry from 1861 to August 9, 1865. Member of G. A. R. and Loyal Legion. Republican.

ALVIN V. TAYLOR.

Residence, 451 Douglas Avenue; office, 314 Dooley Block, Salt Lake City. Born February 25, 1865, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Joseph E. and Louisa (Capener) Taylor. Married March 31, 1892, to Blanche Powers. Received his education at University of Utah, 1876-1880; received degree of LL.B. from Columbia University in 1891. Admitted to the bar of Virginia, 1891; District of Columbia, 1891; Utah, 1891. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to the present time. Specializes in mining and corporation law. Member of the House of Representatives of the first Utah State Legislature; Republican candidate for that office 1908. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club; National Geographical Society; American Academy of Political and Social Sciences; Utah Bar Association. Republican.



NATHANIEL H. TANNER.

Residence, 760 South 9th East Street; office, Police Station, Salt Lake City. Born September 3, 1876, in Payson, Utah. Son of Joseph S. and Elizabeth (Haws) Tanner. Married August 4, 1897, to Mary A. Wilkins. Educated in the public schools of Payson, Utah; attended Brigham Young University, Provo, for four years; taught for one year in Salem Public School and for two years in Murdock Academy, Beaver. In 1902 entered University of Michigan, graduating from that institution in 1904 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, February, 1905. Practiced law in Salt Lake City as member of the firm of Tanner & Tanner, until he was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Salt Lake County. This position he held for five years. In

November, 1912, elected City Judge. This office (Criminal Division) he holds to the present time. Member of the Native Sons of Utah. Republican.

HENRY SMITH TANNER.

Residence, 952 South 8th West Street; office, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born in Payson, Utah, in 1869. Son of Joseph S. and Elizabeth C. (Haws) Tanner. Married in 1890 to Laura L. Woodland. Educated in the public schools of Utah; graduated from Brigham Young University in 1894; University of Michigan in 1899 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, Utah and Federal Courts, 1899. Began the practice of his profession alone in Salt Lake City in 1899, and in 1905 formed partnership with his brother, Nathaniel H. Tanner under the firm name of Tanner & Tanner, until 1908, since which time he has practiced alone. First City Judge in Salt Lake City during 1892-3-4. Member of Native Sons of Utah. Republican.

ROY DAVIS THATCHER.

Residence and office, Logan. Born September 17, 1879, in Logan, Utah. Son of John Bethuel and Sarah Maria (Davis) Thatcher. Married February 21, 1905, to Diana Bean. Attended Utah Agricultural College, 1894 to 1897. Graduated from University of Chicago Law School, September 3, 1909, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October, 1909; 1909 to 1911 member of firm Nebeker, Hart, Nebeker & Thatcher. Member of the firm of Nebeker, Thatcher & Bowen to date. District Attorney of 1st Judicial District since January 6, 1913. From 1897 to 1900 employed by Thatcher Brothers Banking Co., Logan. In 1900-1901 Mormon Missionary to Switzerland, and 1901-1903 Mormon Missionary to England; 1903-1907 associated with Farmers Utah Loan Association. Member of Native Sons of Utah. Democrat.

DANIEL HADLOND THOMAS.

Residence, 1910 South Tenth East Street; office, Suite 515 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City. Born February 24, 1874, in

Franklin, Idaho. Son of Preston and Maria (Hadlond) Thomas. Married June 6, 1900, to Mary Ethel Pratt. Educated in the public schools of Franklin, Idaho; Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah, 1888-90; Utah Agricultural College, Logan, 1890-91; Brigham Young College, 1891-2-3-4, graduating in the latter year. Graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan June 19, 1902, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan June 17, 1902; Utah, October 15, 1902. Moved to Utah September 3, 1898. Practiced law in Provo until June 1, 1912, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continues the general practice of law to date. City Attorney of Provo, 1906 to 1909 and 1911. Assistant County Attorney of Utah County 1905-6 and 1911-12. Republican.

JAMES M. THOMAS.

Residence, 260 South 13th East Street; office, 308 Utah Saving and Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 27, 1862, in Rock Bluffs, Nebraska. Son of William D. and Nancy J. (Winfrey) Thomas. Married in 1889 to Gertrude Wood. Educated in the public schools of Lindley, Mo.; at the private school of H. M. Peterson of Lindley, Mo.; graduated from University of Misouri in 1885 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Kansas, 1884; Utah, 1890. Practiced law in Ashland, Kansas, from 1885 until 1890, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continues to date. U. S. Commissioner, Ashland, Kansas, 1886 to 1889. Progressive Republican.

JULIAN M. THOMAS.

Residence, 110 Girard Avenue; office, 622-23 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 6, 1886, in Salt Lake City. Son of Moroni J. and Agnes (Olsen) Thomas. Educated in the Washington School, Salt Lake City; Latter Day Saints High School; Latter Day Saints Business College, 1908; graduated from University of Utah in 1913 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah, May 13, 1912. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to date. Deputy Clerk, Civil Division, City Court, Salt Lake City, one year. Republican.

MATHONIHAH THOMAS.

Residence, 468 7th Avenue; office, 622-23 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born July 20, 1872, in Aberdare, South Wales. Son of Jenkyn and Joanna T. (Brennan) Thomas. Moved to Utah July 18, 1878. Married Sept. 22, 1897, to Angeline A. Smith. Educated in the district schools of Wales and Salt Lake City and Farmington, Utah. Graduated from University of Michigan in 1900 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, 1900; Utah, 1900; United States District Court of Utah, 1900; Nevada, 1906; United States Supreme Court 1907. Special lecturer on Irrigation Law and Water Rights, Agricultural College, Logan, Utah. Member Executive Council Utah State Bar Association 1913. Member of Salt Lake City Board of Education from July, 1904, to January, 1913. Member of Board of Trustees, Utah Agricultural College, 1909-13. Democratic nominee for Congress 1912. Member of Salt Lake City Press and Commercial Clubs. Democrat.

HORACE B. THOMPSON.

Residence, 1080 1st Avenue; office, Deseret News Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 19, 1878, in Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. Son of Harrison and Catherine Crosby (Thompson) Thompson. Married October, 1906, to Sarah Parks. Educated in Waekill Academy, Middlletown, N. Y.; attended New York Law School, 1900-1901-1902. Admitted to the bar of New York, 1902; Utah, 1906. Practiced law alone in New York City until 1906, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he became assistant attorney with Hon. P. L. Williams for Oregon Short Line Railway Co., which continues to the present time. Member of 3rd U. S. Cavalry during the Spanish-American War. Member of American Bar Association; University and Transportation Clubs of Salt Lake City. Democrat.

JOHN WALCOTT THOMPSON.

Residence, 527 East 1st South Street; office, 601-2-3 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born February 10, 1873, in Fort Brown, Texas. Son of General John Milton and Mary Elizabeth (Walcott) Thompson. Married November 16, 1904, to May Lilian Bishop. Received his early education at home. From 1886 to 1889 attended Racine College Grammar School, Racine, Wisconsin. From 1889 to 1891 attended Tilton Seminary, Tilton, New Hampshire. Graduated in 1895 from Dartmouth College with degree of B.A.; attended Yale University from 1895 to 1898, received degree of LL.B. in 1897 and degree of LL.M. in 1898 from that institution. Admitted to the bar of Connecticut, 1897; Utah, November 5, 1898; U. S. District and Circuit Courts, January 3, 1902. Moved to Salt Lake City in 1898, when he formed partnership with Geo. Jay Gibson, under

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the firm name of Thompson & Gibson, which continued until 1912, since which time has engaged in the general practice of law alone. Instructor in Law School of Yale University, 1897-98. Reporter, Decisions of Utah Supreme Court, 1901-5, Vols. 24 to 28. American Party candidate for Attorney-General of Utah, 1908. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations. Member of University; Salt Lake Country; Salt Lake Tennis; Salt Lake Commercial Clubs and Graduates Club of New Haven, Connecticut; Phi Beta Kappa; Delta Kappa Epsilon; Sons of the American Revolution; Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Republican.

SAMUEL RICHARD THURMAN.

Residence, 1026 East 1st South Street; office, Suite 1401 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 6, 1850, in Larue County, Kentucky. Son of William T. and Mary Margaret (Brown) Thurman. Moved to Utah 1870. Married May 4, 1872, to Isabel Karren. Received his early education in the public and high schools of Kentucky; Locust Grove High School (Kentucky), and Sonora Academy; attended for a short time Deseret University (now University of Utah); short term attended Brigham Young Academy. Taught in the public schools of Utah for eight years, during which time he studied law. Graduated from Law Department, University of Michigan, 1880. On his return to Utah taught school for one term. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1878, later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Commenced the active practice of law in Provo in partnership with David Evans, under the firm name of Thurman & Evans, which continued until 1886, when he formed partnership with Hon. George Sutherland, under the firm name of Thurman & Sutherland; subsequently Judge William H. King entered the firm, which then became Thurman, Sutherland & King, which continued until 1890. After spending two years in England in 1892 returned to Provo, where the firm of Thurman & Sutherland was continued until 1893, when he formed partnership with General E. A. Wedgwood, under the firm name of Thurman & Wedgwood, and in 1897 Senator J. L. Rawlins and J. H. Hurd joined the firm, which then became Rollins, Thurman, Hurd & Wedgwood, with offices in Salt Lake City and Provo. For a short period in partnership with Jacob Evans, under firm name of Thurman & Evans. In 1898 General Wedgwood left for the Philippines and upon his return in 1902 the firm of Thurman & Wedgwood was resumed and which continued until 1906, when they moved to Salt Lake City, and A. B. Irvine joined the firm, which then became Thurman, Wedgwood & Irvine, which continues to date. Specializes in water rights and irrigation law. Chief assistant of legal department Denver & Rio Grande Railway, 1893 to 1912. One of the general counsel of National Savings & Trust Co. County Attorney of Utah County, 1883 to 1890. Member of the Utah State Legislature for five consecutive terms from 1882 to 1890. In 1893 appointed by

President Grover Cleveland Assistant United States Attorney for the Territory of Utah, which office he held until 1896. Member of Constitutional Convention of 1895, which framed the Constitution of the State of Utah. Democratic candidate for Congress from Utah, 1888. Chairman of Democratic State Committee at the present time. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Democrat.

JOHN FREDERICK TOBIN.

Residence, 360 East 2nd South Street; office, 322 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 1, 1880, in Macomb, Illinois. Graduated from University of Nebraska with degree of A.B. in 1903; Law Department of University of Chicago in 1906 with degree of J.D. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois 1906; Utah, 1906; later to the U. S. District Court of Utah and the U. S. Land Office. Engaged in the general practice of law alone to date. Secretary of State Democratic Committee 1908. Democratic candidate for Utah Legislature 1910; City Judge of Salt Lake City, 1912. Member of Delta Chi and Kappa Sigma fraternities; B. P. O. E.; K. of C. Democrat.

GEORGE A. UDALL.

Residence and office, Eureka. Born February 13, 1871, in Nephi, Utah. Son of David and Elizabeth (Rowley) Udall. Married November 19, 1896, to Maud R. Stewart. Graduated from Brigham Young College. Graduated from Sprague Correspondence School of Law in 1900. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1900. Practiced law in Manmouth, Utah, until January 15, 1904, when he moved to Eureka, where he continues to date. Democrat.

RAY VAN COTT.

Residence, 1451 South West Temple Street; office, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born October 27, 1869, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of John and Caroline (Pratt) Van Cott. Married June 4, 1902, to Ida Moyle. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; graduated from University of Utah in 1891; graduated from Law Department of Cornell University in June, 1895, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Utah October, 1895, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law in partnership with James H. Moyle under the firm name of Moyle & Van Cott, which continues to the present time. Second Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1897-99. First Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, 1900-01. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations; Alta Club. Democrat.

WALDEMAR VAN COTT.

Residence, 169 East 1st South Street; office, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 11, 1859, in Salt Lake City. Son of John and Laura (Lund) Van Cott. Married August 17, 1881, to Ella Quayle. Attended University of Utah. Graduated from Law Department of University of of Michigan in 1885 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah in 1885 and later to the U. S. Supreme Court. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City in partnership with Parley L. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Van Cott, subsequently George Sutherland entered the firm, which then became Williams, Van Cott & Sutherland. This partnership continued until January 1, 1900, when the firm became Bennett, Harkness, Howat, Van Cott & Sutherland, which continued for two years, when he became a member of the firm of Sutherland, Van Cott & Allison, which continued until 1905, when the firm of Van Cott, Allison & Riter was formed, which continues to date. Member of Holland Society of New York; American and Utah State Bar Associations; Alta and Country Clubs of Salt Lake City. Democrat.

HERBERT VAN DAM JR.

Residence, 2300 South 21st East Street; office, 1015 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 19, 1877, in Salt Lake City. Son of Herbert and Mary (Evans) Van Dam. Married January 1, 1909, to Lillieth Smith. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County; Salt Lake Business College. Employed by the Rio Grande Western Railway for three years, during which time, at night and during his leisure hours, studied law. Read law in offices of Stewart & Stewart and Booth & Lee. In 1905 he became associated with Utah Association of Credit Men, and in 1906 became manager of that organization. This position he held for two years, when he became a member of the firm of Thomas, Richards & Porter; after a very short period the firm became Richards, Porter & Van Dam, which continued until January 1, 1912, when the firm became Richards, Hart & Van Dam, which continues to the present time. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Democrat.

HENRY VROOM VAN PELT.

Residence, 946 East 11th South Street; office, Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born January 25, 1854, in Racine, Wisconsin. Son of William Todd and Margaret (Beekman) Van Pelt. Married June 7, 1888, to Hattie Ward Ryan at East Orange, New Jersey. Attended Racine High School for two years; graduated from Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1875 with degree of A.B. Admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, March, 1876; Utah, 1893. Moved to Salt Lake City May, 1893, and has engaged in the general practice of law to the present time. Member of Board of Education of Salt Lake City since 1909. Republican.

CHARLES STETSON VARIAN.

Residence, 235 6th East Street; office, 600 Utah Savings & Trust Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 10, 1846, in Dayton, Ohio. Son of Miles and Charlotte (Bartlett) Varian. Married July 29, 1871, to Florence Guthrie. Educated in Weekly's Academy, Springfield, Ohio; Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio. Admitted to the bar of Nevada at Carson City, June 1, 1872; Utah, 1882; Idaho, 1883; U. S. Supreme Court, March 13, 1889. U. S. District Attorney of Nevada in the seventies. Appointed to that office by President Grant (second administration), and by Presidents Hays and Garfield. Moved to Utah in 1882. In March, 1882, member of the firm of Dickson & Varian. This continued until 1885. Member of the firm of Richards & Varian from 1898 to 1903. U. S. Attorney for Utah, 1884-85-86 and 1889 to 1893. Delegate National Republican Convention from Utah, 1888. County Treasurer of Humboldt County, Neveda, 1869-70. County Clerk of Humboldt County, Nevada, 1870-1872. Member of Nevada Senate 1872-3-4-5. Speaker of Assembly of Nevada from Washoe County, 1882-3. Member of Utah House of Representatives 1895; member of Utah Constitutional Convention 1895; chairman of Salt Lake City Fire and Police

Commission 1896. President of Utah State Bar Association for seven years. Member of American Bar Association. Represented Utah in the general councils of that body in 1888. Member of Masonic Order; Alta Club. Republican until 1896. Democrat to the present time.

CHARLES J. WAHLQUIST.

Office, Bank Block, Heber. Born February 5, 1866, in Sweden. Son of Anders F. and Anna C. (Olofson) Wahlquist. Moved to Utah July, 1877. Married August 28, 1895, to Elizabeth Campbell. Educated in country school in Sweden and first three winters in Utah; attended winter term Wasatch Academy, 1891; studied with Sprague Correspondence School of Law, Detroit, Michigan. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, October 11, 1910; U. S. District Court, December 5, 1910. County Attorney of Wasatch County (before admission to bar), 1903 to 1906. County Clerk and Recorder of Wasatch County, 1906 to 1911, during which time he was Clerk of the District Court of the 4th District. County Attorney of Wasatch County since January, 1913. Judge of the Juvenile Court of the 4th District from 1911 to 1913. Republican.

GEORGE YOUNG WALLACE JR.

Residence, 1328 East Brigham Street; office, 903 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 14, 1876, in Salt Lake City. Son of George Young and Inez Cora (Belden) Wallace. Married August 4, 1908, to Jessie Elizabeth Alley. Attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1891-1894. Received degree of A.B. from Yale in 1898, and degree of LL.B. in 1901 from Harvard. Admitted to the bar of Utah 1901. Associated with Andrew Howat from 1902 to 1906. In 1904 became general attorney for Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, which office he held until 1911, since which time has been engaged in the general practice of law.

EDWARD AMBROSE WALTON.

Residence, 439 South 11th East Street; office, 412-15 Continental Block, Salt Lake City. Born October 5, 1867, in Manson, Iowa. Son of Benjamin Franklin and Annie Minerva (Richmond) Walton. Married March 28, 1889, to Anna Davis Greer. Received his early education in the public and high schools of Manson, Iowa, until 1883. Graduated from Northern Indiana Normal School, Law Department, Valparaiso, Ind., in May, 1888, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Indiana May 28, 1888. Moved to Utah November 4, 1899, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah in that year. Practiced law ten years in Manson, Iowa. Engaged in the general practice of law in Salt Lake City to date. Member of Utah State Bar Association. Democrat.

M. M. WARNER.

Residence, 1324 South West Temple Street; office, 319-20-21 Boston Building, Salt Lake City. Born June 12, 1856, in Leon, Iowa. Son of John W. and Mary (Wright) Warner. Married November 8,

1892, to Eleanor N. Nutall. Educated in Leon (Iowa) High School; attended Law Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1881-82. Admitted to the bar of South Dakota, 1885; Colorado, 1890; Utah, 1891, and later to U. S. District Court of Utah. Practiced law in Frederick, South Dakota, until 1889, when he moved to Aspen, Colorado. In 1891 moved to Provo, Utah, where he was associated in the practice of law with D. D. Houtz until 1904, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continued the general practice of his profession to the present time in partnership with S. A. Maginnis, under firm name of Warner & Maginnis, since November 15, 1912. City Attorney of Frederick, S. D., 1885-86-87. Assistant District Attorney of Ninth Judicial District of Colorado, 1889-90-91. Member of first State Senate of Utah 1896-7. Exalted Ruler, Salt Lake Lodge, B. P. O. E., No. 85, 1911. Member of F. O. E.; Utah State Bar Association. Was a Democrat until Spanish-American War. Since which time he is a Republican.

GEORGE F. WASSON.

Residence, 359 3rd Avenue; office, 1003-06 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 18, 1875, in Bermuda Islands. Son of Rev. Dr. Robert and Johanah (Gardner) Wasson. Married April, 1897, to Mary T. Shanley. Educated in the public schools of New York City; received academic certificate from University of New York State. Studied law in office of Chauncey Shaffer in Nevada City for several years. Attended for one year New York Law School, after which he moved to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining and some time connected with the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange. For several years in oil business in Texas, after which he moved to New York City, where he was secretary and manager of Acme Ballbearing Co. Later in Goldfield, Nevada, where he was connected with the Goldfield Stock Exchange. In 1907 moved to Salt Lake City, where for a period he was connected with the stock exchange. In 1909 entered the office of Dickson, Ellis, Ellis & Schulder, and attended Law Department, University of Utah. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1911, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Engaged in the general practice of law associated with Dickson, Ellis, Ellis & Schulder to the present time. Republican.

ALBERT J. WEBER.

Residence, 149 P Street; office, 305 Judge Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 19, 1859, in West Point, Iowa. Son of Henry and Christine (Eicher) Weber. Educated in the public and private school of Iowa; graduated from Iowa Wesleyan University in 1880 with degree of B.S. Admitted to the bar of Iowa 1884; Utah 1891. Moved to Ogden, Utah, in 1889, where he practiced law until 1902, when he moved to Salt Lake City. In 1907 became member of the firm of Weber & Olson, which continues to date. Democrat.

EDGAR A. WEDGWOOD.

Residence, Dorius Apartments; office, 1401 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born May 2, 1856, in Lowell, Massachusetts. Son of Andrew J. and Theresa A. (Gould) Wedgwood. Married June 1, 1886, to Annie M. Shelton. Educated in public school of Lowell, Massachusetts. Sheriff of Hall County, Nebraska, 1885 to 1890. Admitted to the bar of the District Court of Hall County, Nebraska, 1889; Supreme Court of Nebraska, 1890; Utah 1890, and later to the Circuit Court for the District Court of Utah. Moved to Utah July 11, 1890. Member of the firm of Thurman & Wedgwood, Provo, from 1893 to 1897; Rawlins, Thurman, Hurd & Wedgwood, Salt Lake City, from 1897 to 1903; Hurd & Wedgwood, Salt Lake City, from 1903 to 1906, since which date member of the firm of Thurman, Wedgwood & Irvine. 1st Lieutenant Battery B and Captain Battery A, Utah Volunteer Artillery, Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, 1898-1899. Adjutant-General, State of Utah, since January, 1907. Appointed member of National

Militia Board, July, 1913. Utah State Bar Association; American Society of Jurisprudence. Democrat.

D. H. WENGER.

Residence, 48 South 9th East Street; office, 420 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 28, 1854, in Indiana. Son of Joseph and Leah (Heitzler) Wenger. Married August 4, 1891, to Florence Grayson. Educated in Hillsdale (Michigan) College; studied law in offices of Judge Frazier, Warsaw, Indiana. Admitted to the bar of Indiana, 1879; Wisconsin, 1880; New Mexico, 1882; Utah, 1891; U. S. District Court of Utah; U. S. Supreme Court. Commenced the practice of law in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in 1880, and continued until 1882, when he moved to Hillsboro, New Mexico, where he remained until 1891, when he moved to Salt Lake City, where he continued the general practice of law to the present time. Judge of Salt Lake City, City Court, 1896 and 1897. Member of Masonic Order. Republican.

J. J. WHITAKER.

Residence, 424 A Street; office, 323-4 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born at Centerville, Utah, December 11, 1870. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mills) Whitaker. Married January, 1906, to Florence Mosher. Educated in the public schools of his native city. Attended University of Utah; graduated from Cornell, N. Y., in 1898 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of New York 1898; Utah 1898. Began the practice of law in Ogden, and was associated with County Attorney's office for some time. He subsequently moved to Salt Lake City to take up the position of first Assistant County Attorney of Salt Lake County, under George Westervelt, and in 1904 was appointed County Attorney for that county. In 1905 he was elected Judge of the Civil Division, Salt Lake City, and served until 1913. Nominated in 1912 for District Judge by Progressive Party. Engages in the general practice of law to date. Member of Salt Lake Commercial Club. Progressive Republican.

WILLIAM H. WHITE.

Residence, 424 Wall Street; office, Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born April 17, 1879, in Beaver City, Utah. Son of William H. and Annie (Riley) White. Married March 16, 1904, to Emma Cobbley. Educated in the public schools of Beaver, Utah; Brigham Young University (now Murdock Academy); Latter Day Saints University. Studied law privately in Salt Lake City. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, May, 1911. Engaged in the general practice of law alone in Salt Lake City to the present time. President Burton Coal & Lumber Co. Secretary-treasurer for the Burton Manufacturing Co., Salt Lake City.

J. W. N. WHITECOTTON.

Residence and office, Provo. Born March 14, 1859, in Union County, Kentucky. Son of William Christian and Ruth M. (Tate) Whitecotton. Married June 17, 1883, to Agnes Isabell Craik. Educated in the public schools of Kentucky; graduated from Ottawa University (Kansas) in 1881, manual classical department. Studied law in the office of E. F. Robinson, Osborne, Kansas. Admitted to the bar of Beloit, Kansas, September 25, 1889; District Court of 1st District of Territory of Utah October, 1889; Supreme Court of Utah, June, 1890; U. S. Supreme Court, May 10, 1897. Moved to Provo, Utah, September 28, 1889. Commenced the practice of law in Provo in partnership with A. Saxey, which continued until June, 1890, when he formed partnership with A. D. Gash, which continued until June, 1891, when for six months he was in partnership with Thomas John, since which engages in the general practice of law alone. City Attorney of Provo one term. City Attorney of Pleasant Grove, American Fork and Springville, at various times. Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, 1900 and 1906. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations; Provo Commercial Club;

Masonic Order; Knights Templar; Shrine; Scottish Rite 32nd Degree; I. O. O. F.; K. of P.; K. O. T. M.

LEE BRAYTON WIGHT.

Residence and office, Park City. Born March 18, 1874, in St. Lawrence County, New York. Son of Charles L. and Mary S. (Whitney) Wight. Married June 6, 1899, to Kittie J. Kidder (deceased October 31, 1910); Winnie B. Schrack, December 25, 1912. Educated in the public and high schools of Gouverneur, New York; Syracuse (N. Y.) High School, 1891-2; graduated from Law Department of Syracuse University in 1898 with degree of B.L. Admitted to the bar of Utah, 1899. Practiced law in Salt Lake City until March, 1901, when he moved to Park City, where he formed partnership with Wilson I. Snyder, Bismark Snyder and George Westervelt, under the firm name of Snyder, Westervelt, Snyder & Wight, later the firm was Snyder & Wight. This firm was dissolved in 1905, since which time has engaged in the general practice of law alone. County Attorney of Summit County one term. City Attorney of Park City from 1902 to 1912 except one term. State Senator of 5th District since January, 1913. Member of Salt Lake and Park City Commercial Clubs; Masonic Order; B. P. O. E.; W. O. W.; M. W. A. Member of Co. A, 203rd Reg., N. Y. Vol. Inf. 1898 to 1899. Republican.

WILLIAM HERBERT WILKINS.

Office, Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born August 9, 1852, in Cohasset, Massachusetts. Son of James A. and Adeline (Beal) Wilkins. Married October, 1871, to Eliza Mackenzie. Educated in the public schools of Cohasset; Phillips Academy; graduated from Lake Forrest University, Illinois, in 1890, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1890; Utah, 1903; Idaho at a later date, and to the U. S. District Courts of Utah. Practiced law in Chicago, Illinois, for several years member of the firm of Arnd, Evans, Arnd & Wilkins, and Thompson, Delamater, Clark & Wilkins. In 1903 moved to Salt Lake City, where for two years was member of the firm of Lee & Wilkins. Since September, 1912, member of the firm of Skeen Brothers & Wilkins. Secretary of Board of Public Works, Salt Lake City, 1904-05. Member of Utah State Bar Association; Masonic Order. Democrat.

PARLEY LYCURGUS WILLIAMS.

Residence, 177 13th East Street; office, Deseret News Building, Salt Lake City. Born April 7, 1842, in Perry County, Illinois. Son of Samuel and Andromache (Moore) Williams. Married in 1876 to Katherine Sharp (deceased in 1901). Educated in the common schools of Illinois; Duquoin Academy, and attended for two years McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois. Moved to Wyoming when he was twenty-five years of age, and was admitted to the bar of that State at that time. Admitted to the bar of Utah 1871. District Attorney in Wyoming for one term. In 1871 moved to Salt Lake City. Territorial Superintendent of Schools of Utah, 1886. Member of Utah Territorial Legislature 1894-5. General Attorney, Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. General Attorney for Utah for Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railway Companies, and for the Utah Light and Railway Company. Member of Alta, University and Country Clubs of Salt Lake City. Member of Masonic Order. Democrat.

PAUL WILLIAMS.

Residence, 177 South 13th East Street; office, 508 Deseret News Building, Salt Lake City. Born December 30, 1887, in Salt Lake City. Son of Parley Lycurgus and Katherine (Sharp) Williams. Educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City; Lowell School, Salt Lake City; Belmont Military Academy, California, 1902-04; Philips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, 1904-06; Cornell University, 1906-10, graduating in the latter year from that institution with degree of A.B.; Columbia Law School, 1910-12, graduating in the latter year with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, August, 1912; U. S. District Court of Utah, 1913. Assistant attorney in Law Department of Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. since 1912. Member of University and Country Clubs of Salt Lake City; Phi Delta Phi Legal fraternity. Democrat.

WILLIAM S. WILLES.

Residence and office, Heber, Utah. Born September 5, 1858, in Lehi, Utah. Son of William S. S. and Alzina Lucinda (Lott) Willes. Married November 30, 1882, to Mary L. Clyde. Attended the public schools of Lehi until 1877; Brigham Young Academy, Provo, 1880-81, where he took book-keeping course and then entered the employment of A. Hatch & Company of Heber, Utah, as book-keeper; Probate Judge of Wasatch County for 1893 to 1896. During this time he studied law under the tutorship of A. C. Hatch of Heber City and in 1899 was appointed Sheriff of Wasatch County, which office he held until 1901. Admitted to the bar of Utah in February, 1903. City Attorney of Heber City one term; elected a member of Board of Trustees, Heber City, in 1891, and served two terms. School Trustee of Wasatch County from 1892 till 1904. Secretary and treasurer of the Wasatch Commercial Club and later of the Heber Commercial Club, until 1912. Elected County Attorney of Wasatch County in 1900 and held office two terms. In 1907 was appointed Deputy County Attorney of the same county and held office one term, and in 1908 was elected County Attorney of Wasatch County and served two terms. Republican.

DAVID ORSON WILLEY JR.

Residence, 1455 Gilmer Avenue; office, 707-8-9 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born September 13, 1869, in Bountiful, Davis County, Utah. Son of David Orson and Mary (Barlow) Willey. Married February 16, 1898, to Mary Price. Educated in the public schools of Utah; University of Utah; Law Department of Cornell University. Admitted to the bar of Utah 1896; U. S. District Court of Utah, 1897. Practiced law in Salt Lake City until 1899 in partnership with Ervin A. Wilson under the firm name of Wilson & Willey. In 1905 became member of the firm of Willey, Willey & Dole, which continued for two years, when the firm became Willey & Willey, which continues to date. Engaged in general civil practice. County Attorney, Davis County, one term. Superintendent of Davis County Public Schools for two terms prior to admission to the bar. Member of Utah State Bar Association; Salt Lake Commercial Club. Democrat.

I. E. WILLEY.

Residence, 1208 South 8th West Street; office, 706 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born November, 1872, in Bountiful, Davis County, Utah. Son of David O. and Mary (Barlow) Willey. Married in 1901 to

Emily H. Cannon. Educated in the public schools of Davis County, Utah; graduated from Normal Department, University of Utah, in 1895; graduated from George Washington University, Washington, D. C., in 1904 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah 1904; U. S. Supreme Court, 1913; U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of 8th Circuit, 1913. Member of the firm of Willey & Willey to date; 1901 to 1904 employed by Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. County Attorney of Davis County, 1904 to 1906. County Attorney of Salt Lake County since 1910. Delegate to convention of American Bar Association, Montreal, Canada, 1913. Member of American and Utah State Bar Associations; Salt Lake Commercial Club. Republican.

MAHLON E. WILSON.

Residence, 325 F Street; office, 413 Continental National Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born November 13, 1874, in Plymouth, Ohio. Son of Robert and Mary H. (Moss) Wilson. Married November 13, 1904, to Effie H. Bollinger. Moved to Utah 1901. Educated in the public schools of Ohio; graduated from University of Michigan, Law Department, in June, 1899, with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of Ohio, 1899; Utah, 1901; U. S. District and Circuit Court of Utah; U. S. Supreme Court, 1913. Practiced law in Defiance and for a short period in partnership with W. L. McConnell, under the firm name of Wilson & McConnell. After coming to Salt Lake City was associated for two years with Lindsay Rogers, later for three years in partnership with C. S. Kinney under the firm name of Kinney & Wilson, since which time has engaged in the general practice of law alone. Member of Utah State Board of Bar Examiners 1911 to 1913. Member of Alta Club; American and Utah State Bar Associations. Independent in politics.

JAMES H. WOLFE.

Office, 1406 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City. Born April 26, 1884, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Son of Dr. Samuel and Emma Jane (Seipt) Wolfe. Educated in the public and private schools of Pennsylvania; graduated from Lehigh University in 1905 with degree of M.E., and in 1910 received degree of LL.B. from University of Pennsylvania. Admitted to the bar of the courts of Pennsylvania County and to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1910; Utah, 1911; United States District Court of Utah, 1911. Associated with the firm of Stephens, Smith & Porter for a short period. Engaged in the general practice of law alone to the present time. Secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Utah Collegian League. Member of Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Independent Democrat.

FREDERICK E. WOODS.

Residence and office, Price. Born March 23, 1861, in Brandon, Vermont. Son of Julius A. and Mary A. (McWain) Woods. Married November, 1888, to Adell McAvoy. Educated in the public schools and Barre Academy, Vermont. Studied law in offices of Noyes & Noyes, Dansville, New York. Admitted to the bar of the District Court of Nebraska in 1886, and to Supreme Court of Nebraska in 1890; Utah, 1890, and later to the U. S. District Court of Utah. Commenced the practice of law in Ogalalla, Nebraska, where for two years he was in partnership with Q. Feltz under the firm name of Feltz & Woods. In 1890 moved to Provo, Utah, where he was member of the firms of Dudley & Woods and later King & Woods. In 1895 he moved to Salt Lake City, where he practiced alone until 1900, when he moved to Castle Dale. In 1911 he moved to Price, where he formed partnership with L. O. Hoffmann, under the firm name of Hoffmann & Woods, which continued until January 1, 1913, since which time he is engaged in the practice of law alone. County Judge of Keith County, Nebraska, one term. In 1898 appointed by Governor Wells, District Attorney of 7th Judicial District, and held that office until 1900. In 1904 elected District Attorney of 7th Judicial District and re-elected to that office in 1908, which he held until January, 1913. Principal Rogersville Union Seminary (New York) 1884-85. Member of I. O. O. F. Republican.

ERASTUS D. WOOLLEY.

Residence and office, Manti. Born December 22, 1880, in St. George, Washington County, Utah. Son of E. D. and Flora (Snow) Woolley. Married November 7, 1903, to Alice Snow. Educated in the public schools of Utah; Brigham Young Academy, Provo, 1899 to 1903; graduated from Law Department of University of Michigan in 1906 with degree of LL.B. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan June, 1906; Utah, October, 1906. President Manti Commercial Club, 1913 and 1914. Vice-chairman Republican County Committee, Sanpete County. Republican.

LE GRAND YOUNG.

Residence, corner 11th East and Harvard Avenue; office, Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Born at Nauvoo, Illinois. Son of Joseph and Adeline (Bicknell) Young. Moved to Utah in 1850. Married in 1863 to Grace Hardie. Received his early education in the public schools of Utah. Admitted to the bar in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1870. Practiced law some time, then went to the law school at Ann Harbor, Michigan, from whence he graduated in 1874 with a degree of LL.B.; subsequently he was admitted to the United States Supreme Court. In 1872 he formed partnership with P. L. Williams under the firm name of Williams & Young until 1886. Practiced alone from 1886 until 1891, in which year he formed the present existing partnership with O. W. Moyle, under the firm name of Young & Moyle. Member of Salt Lake City Council two years. Elected Judge of District Court of Utah in 1896 for a term of four years, but resigned the position after holding office only four months. Nominated for Judge of Supreme Court of Utah in 1912 by Democratic party. Democrat.

RICHARD WHITEHEAD YOUNG.

Residence, 305 1st Avenue; office, 413 Templeton Building, Salt Lake City. Born April 19, 1859, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Son of Joseph Angell and Margaret (Whitehead) Young. Married September 5, 1882, to Minerva Richards. Attended University of Deseret (now University of Utah) intermittently 1872-1877. Graduated from United States Military Academy (West Point, N. Y.) in 1882. Attended Law School of Columbia College (now Columbia University, N. Y.) 1882-84; graduated in the latter year with degree of [illegible]L.B. Admitted to the bar of New York June 13, 1884, and subsequently to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah, and later to the U. S. District and Circuit Courts of Utah, and to the U. S. Supreme Court. Commenced the practice of law in Salt Lake City in 1888 alone, and as member of the firms of Young, Young & Moyle, Young & Snow, and Snow & Ashton, which continues to the present time. Associate Justice and President of Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of Philippine Islands, 1899-1901. Judge of Superior Court of Manila, 1898-99. Second Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Artillery, 1884-89, with additional rank as Captain during service 1884-86, as acting Judge Advocate, Department of the East. Director and member executive committee of Beneficial Life Insurance Company. Elected 1912 president International Irrigation Congress. President Ensign Stake of Mormon Church. Since 1904 counsel for Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. Member of City Council of Salt Lake City; Salt Lake City Board of Education; Board of Regents of University of Utah since 1905; Alta Club. Democrat.

CHARLES S. ZANE.

Residence, Wesley Apartments; office, Kearns Building, Salt Lake City. Born March 2, 1831, in Cumberland County, New York. Son of Andrew and Mary (Franklin) Zane. Married April 6, 1869, to Margaret D. Maxcy. Attended McKendry College, Lebanon, Illinois, for three years. Studied law in Springfield, Illinois. Admitted to the bar of Illinois, 1857. Practiced law in Springfield, Illinois, in partnership with Shelby M. Cullum and Mr. Marsey, under the firm name of Cullum, Zane & Marsey, until 1873, when he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Illinois, which office he held until 1884, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, which office he held until 1893, when he resumed the practice of law. Upon the organization of Utah as a State he was elected to the Supreme Bench of Utah, where he continued until 1899. Three times City Attorney of Springfield, Illinois, 1858 and 1861 and 1865. County Attorney of Sangamon County, Illinois, one term. Author of article on "Abraham Lincoln." Member of Utah State Bar Association. Republican.